

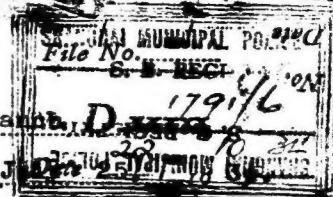
D-1791/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date



Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol.4, No.21, dated
June 8, 1934.

Made by And Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith a copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," Vol.4, No.21, dated June 8, 1934, which was obtained from the Chinese Post Office on July 24, 1934.

The journal which was posted on June 8, 1934, (address of post office being undecipherable) and addressed to "Mr. Ekin, United Press, 1c Kiukiang Road," was returned to the Dead Letter Department in consequence of the addressee refusing to accept delivery.

The contents of the above issue comprise the following :-

- (1) The KMT Financial Conference at Nanking.
- (2) Highway Construction Under the Soviets.
- (3) \$30,000 Collected from Workers on Soviet Soil for Workers in KMT China.
- (4) Comrade Mow Ste-Tung's Declaration on Japan's Hands Off Policy.
- (5) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, May, 1934.
- (6) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghai.
- (7) Red Army Entered Kweichow.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

J

1791/6

1791/6

1791/6

1791/6

1791/6

1791/6

1791/6

1791/6

1791/6

1791/6

1791/6

1791/6

1791/6

1791/6

1791/6

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol.4, No.21, dated
June 8, 1934.

Made by And Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith a copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," Vol.4, No.21, dated June 8, 1934, which was obtained from the Chinese Post Office on July 24, 1934.

The journal which was posted on June 8, 1934, (address of post office being undecipherable) and addressed to "Mr. Ekin, United Press, 1c Kiukiang Road," was returned to the Dead Letter Department in consequence of the addressee refusing to accept delivery.

The contents of the above issue comprise the following :-

- (1) The KMT Financial Conference at Nanking.
- (2) Highway Construction Under the Soviets.
- (3) \$30,000 Collected from Workers on Soviet Soil for Workers in KMT China.
- (4) Comrade Mow Ste-Tung's Declaration on Japan's Hands Off Policy.
- (5) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, May, 1934.
- (6) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghai.
- (7) Red Army Entered Kweichow.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. I.

CONTENTS

THE GENERAL STRIKE OF B.A.T. AT SHANGHAI

- (1) The KMT Financial Conference at Nankingp. 1.
- (2) Highway Construction Under the Sovietsp. 2.
- (3) \$ 30,000 Galle Workers on Soviet Soil
for Worker in K. Chinap.4.
- (4) Comrade Mao Tse-Tung : Declaration on Japan's Hands off Policy P.3.
- (5) Workers' Struggle in KMT China; May, 1934p. 5.
- (6) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghaip. 7.
- (7) Red Army Entered Kweichowp. 8.

THE KMT FINANCIAL CONFERENCE AT NANKING
Another Propaganda for Home Consumption

In face of the rising tide of the peasant riotings against unbearable taxation and oppression of the ruling classes everywhere throughout the country the KMT deemed it necessary to launch a demagogical campaign just at this juncture---when the deepening of the national crisis and further successes of the Chinese Soviets make the fate of the KMT regime more uncertain than ever. The said demagogical campaign began with the convocation of the widely heralded financial conference at Nanking which lasted from May 21 to May 28 (just a week).

The conference made considerable noise about the re-adjustment of the land tax, the abolition of the exorbitant taxes, the regulation of the provincial taxes similar to the old Likin (onerous tax), the improvement of the taxation system, etc. As a result of one week's deliberations the conference declared to stand by the promise of 'never increasing the tax any more', to investigate the excessive land surtaxes (exceeding the normal tax by as much as 30 times) through the department of finance, to abolish the unpopular exorbitant taxes before the end of 1934 with the proviso that these taxes still found in existence on the expiration of the prescribed period shall be reported to the department of finance for final decision, to require the submission of local budgets to the central government before the end March every year. By the way it shall be recalled that even the national government at Nanking does not, contrary to its propaganda, have any real budget in the sense of the term used in advanced capitalist countries, to say nothing of the provincial governments which do not take the trouble of making formal budgets at all.

EMPTY PROMISES

The hallowness of such promises may be seen from the wording of the declaration. The abolition of the exorbitant taxes, for example, is practically rendered null and void by the proviso that they may not be done away with if local conditions do not permit. In the past highly demagogical declarations have repeatedly come from the mouth of the national government. The KMT has announced the imposition of 1% on land values and limited the surtax to an amount double the normal but has never gone beyond the talk stage. In fact, the KMT has been and is increasing the tax day in and day out.

In practice the KMT makes no choice of the means for raising the money to fill its empty coffers. It not only continued the opium tax but increased it enormously. A member of the KMT legislative chamber is quoted saying that "Opium is sold under the name of opium-suppression" (The Shun Pao, May 28). The fascist government in Kiangsu has recently reorganised the "opium suppression" administration in such a way as to raise more tax from this fat source. The financial conference made no mention whatsoever of this opium tax which forms a leading item in the KMT revenue although it is not found in the formal budget. Nor does the financial conference dare to say anything concerning the huge sums of military expenditure (50.14%) and loan service (29.18) which, taken together, eat up 80-90% of the whole expenditure.

Furthermore the financial conference has shown itself as a strong support to the increasing exploitation of the KMT through taxation and other channels. It flatly refused to take cognizance of the grievances of the delegates of the salt transport workers in northern Kiangsu who, numbering some 500, knelt down before the gate of the conference. By abolishing the transportation of salt by junk the Gabelle Office under the department of finance cuts off the liveli-

head of the junk workers. 200,000 workers are affected. The financial conference simply ignored the appeal of the aggrieved workers.

Huge Deficit

For the maintenance of an enormous parasite machine and an unusually large standing army of 2,000,000 to subjugate the restive masses and to fight the expanding Soviets the KMT must squeeze harder and harder every day but not enough to cover the huge deficits of the national and local governments. Colossal loans from the imperialist powers have failed to help in balancing the real budget of the KMT. According to recent reliable statistics Hunan's deficit amounts to \$2,500,000, Hupoh gets \$7,200,000 from Nanking. Suiyuan reports a deficit of \$1,000,000. Kiangsu needs two or three millions, Kansu is debt to the extent of \$1,000,000. Nominally, Nanking claims a deficit of \$150,000,000 only but in reality the sum is much larger, not less than three hundred millions according to one estimate. It is absolutely impossible to hope for a reduction in the taxes under a regime which incurs increasingly larger deficits from year to year. The KMT apparatus and the army must be enlarged to hold a restless population under control in order to facilitate the surrender to imperialism and to maintain the tottering rule of the landlord-bourgeoisie in the face of the onslaught of the Soviets which have become not only invincible but actually travel on the road to the final conquest of KMT power on a national scale. Quite forwardly the governor of Hopei, Yu Hsueh-chun, has declared the impossibility of abolishing the exorbitant taxes in view of the enormous expenses for maintaining soldiers and militia (The Wa Kung Pao, May 21).

The press here in Shanghai, both Chinese and foreign, points out the hallow nature of the decisions of the conference. Commenting editorially on the conference on May 21 the Sinwampao of Shanghai complains of the heavy squeeze of the officials who pocket the bulk of the proceeds from exorbitant taxation. In the opinion of the journal the high-sounding theses of the conference will prove impractical under the realist conditions of the growing militarist squeeze.

The French Journal de Shanghai forecasts the impossibility of mitigating the sufferings of the people (taxation) basing its view on the fact that Nanking can not but feed more officials while militarists feed more soldiers. In its editorial of May 22 the China Times brings to light the fact that the expenditure of Nanking in 1933 has doubled in comparison with 1919 with a tendency to further inflation---which, as it complains, is too excessive and mostly irrational, excluding the possibility of a change for the better.

Yes, the toilers of China will shoulder more burdens as the KMT increases its exploitation.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION UNDER THE SOVIETS 22 Trunk Lines As Planned

For facilitating the work of shattering the 5th campaign, for developing economy and trade, the central Soviet government promulgated on November 12, 1933, a comprehensive plan of highway construction in Soviet territory with Juikin, red capital, as the radiating centre, and required the completion of the project within five months. By order of the Soviet government the lower local Soviets are instructed to build up supplementary roads in the village and hsien, to construct bridges, etc.

The 22 trunk lines with an estimated length of 4,000 li all radiate from Juikin bringing the big cities and towns under Soviet jurisdiction into a vast network of well built highways. The roads are divided into two classes, the first not narrower than 5 Chinese feet (equal to 6 feet) while the second not narrower than 4 ft (equal to 4.8 ft). Trunk lines of the first category are 14 in number while those of the second class are 7 only.

As set out in the order of the Soviet government the leadership of the highway construction falls on the shoulders of the local Soviets, and the offices of internal affairs in various local Soviets are held chiefly responsible for the execution of the road construction plan. Highway construction is henceforth in charge of a commission composed of delegates from 'internal affairs', communications, land, national economy, military affairs, trade unions, youth vanguards with the head of internal affairs as the presiding officer.

Under the leadership of the village Soviets all able-bodied people who are not assigned special duties shall form road-building corps and work ten days. With this end in view they may go to register any time. 30-50 people make a corps while 8-15 make a sub-corps, all working not less than six hours nor more than eight hours a day.

Such issues as the road plan, the width of the road, the land and appropriations required, etc., have been brought to the discussion of the masses. And one district has challenged the other for making a contract of competition, resulting in the fairly satisfactory progress of the road construction programme. As prescribed by the plan the programme shall be brought to completion in March, 1954, after its commencement in November last. Judging from the progress thus far, seven tenths of the programme can be accomplished within three months.

COMRADE HOW STE-TUNG'S DECLARATION ON JAPAN'S HANDS OFF POLICY
An Interview Granted to the Red China News Agency
Appearing in 'The Struggle' May 21, 1954.

Since the proclamation by the Japanese foreign office of the hands off policy on China on April 17 the imperialists have displayed more or less indignation out of their desire to defend the spheres of influence in China. Even the national government at Nanking was compelled to make a shameful declaration in pursuance of its traditional betrayal of national interests. A representative of the Red China News Service interviewed Comrade How Ste-tung, Chairman of the central Soviet Government, on the subject and received the following reply:

"The recent statement of the Japanese foreign office is the clearest manifestation on the part of Japanese imperialism to annex China and proclaim China as a Japanese protectorate. In the statement Japanese imperialism bluntly mentions armed force as a defence of its political and economic monopoly in China. Japan's move in this direction apparently aims at suppressing the Chinese revolution with Japanese forces exclusively and insuring security in the rear so that Japan can proceed with the war on the Soviet Union.

"The opposition of other imperialist powers to Japan's hands off policy vis-a-vis China means no more and no less than their reluctance to consent to Japan's annexationist policy. On the contrary, they want to divide the country among themselves and regard it as a common colony exploited according to the 'open door' principle. In regard to the direct suppression of the Chinese revolution and the consolidation of the rear in the offensive against the Soviet Union they have a common cause with Japanese imperialism.

"Here the betraying KMT made the most shameful declaration. Its spokesman at Nanking said on April 19 that "the KMT regime has a duty to perform in the promotion of international cooperation, international peace and tranquillity, that is, in the promotion of international control over China and the assurance of imperialist interests in China against possible molestation". He made it clear to Japanese imperialism that the planes and munitions bought from abroad together with the foreign military instructors and advisers employed are necessary from the standpoint of national defence, that they are, for the most part, used for the maintenance of peace and order within the country (which is badly needed by imperialism).

"This statement of the KMT is perfectly in accordance with actual facts. Out of the gigantic loans from the imperialist countries the KMT has never spent a single cent or used a single bullet in putting up a fight against Japanese aggressions in North China and Manchuria, or counter-acting British and French outrages in Yunnan and Tibet. In face of imperialist invasion Nanking has long replaced national defence with capitulation.

"The KMT's plan for maintenance of peace and order at home is practically tantamount to the suppression of the revolutionary movement of the workers and peasants, with special emphasis on the offensive against the Chinese Soviets and Red Army.

"The ringleader of the traitors, Chiang Kai-shek, concentrates 70% of the armed forces of the entire country in Kiangai in the so-called 5th drive, thus showing his loyalty to imperialism and paving the way for imperialist division of China. On this point the KMT displays unusual clarity in its response to Japan's declaration of the hands off policy.

"In reality, the KMT has gone a step further than was expected of it from Japanese imperialism. It pleads for satisfaction to be done ~~to the aspirations~~ to the aspirations of the two countries (China and Japan). By pledging itself to satisfy the common aspirations of the two nations the KMT talks like a perfect slave to Japan. Thus it grovels on stomach before Japanese imperialism.

"In behalf of the workers and peasants as well as of the red army the central Soviet government takes a firm stand against the Japanese hands off policy, and at the same time points out that (here two sentences are omitted on-

ing to equivocal sounds in the broadcasting) in striving to secure freedom and emancipation all the masses of the country shall rise as one man in a struggle under the guidance of the Soviets against imperialism, and that they will avoid the road to colonial slavery and achieve a national victory for the Soviet revolution by smashing the 5th campaign of imperialism and KMT.

\$30,000 COLLECTED FROM WORKERS ON SOVIET SOIL
For Workers in Kuomintang China,
A Clear Demonstration of Solidarity
Among the Workers of China

Under the leadership of the All China Federation of Labour (The Old Federation which enjoys considerable prestige and authority among Chinese workers) the workers and toilers in Soviet China who have been emancipated with the formation of the Soviets have recently demonstrated their solidarity with the workers in KMT China in the common struggle against the rule of imperialism and KMT by collecting \$30,000 for the workers in the KMT controlled territory to carry on that struggle to a successful end.

The sum total was raised 1st February from the following territories: \$10,000 from Kiangsi, \$5,000 from Kwangtung-Kiangsi, \$5,000 from Fukien, \$1,000 from Fukien-Kiangsi, \$3,000 from Hunan-Kiangsi, \$2,000 from Hunan-Hupch-Kiangsi, \$3,000 from Fukien-Chekiang-Kiangsi, North Fukien contributing one thousand dollars. These districts are, as the names imply, located on the borderland with Kiangsi as the centre. This act of the toilers is especially laudable in view of their being domiciled in regions now enveloped by almost 1,000,000 KMT bandit troops. But in spite of this unfavorable conditions they give a liberal sum in support of the struggles now waged by the workers in KMT China against increasing oppression and exploitation from imperialism-KMT-capital. In this connection, what is more significant, the emancipation of these toilers under the Soviet power raises their mood for a struggle and their willingness and ability to give more in support of their fellow workers fighting against great odds.

The Message

Together with the thirty thousand dollars the toilers of Soviet China send the following message to their brothers and sisters in KMT China through the care of the All China Federation of Labour:

The message opens with a high tribute to the workers who have waged struggles both major and minor against the offensive of capital in defiance of the imperialist-KMT terrors and despite the betrayal and demagegey of the yellow unions, who have, as in the case of the Kailan miners, tore the Tangu agreement (KMT surrender) to pieces in defiance of imperialist persecution. Continuing, it appreciates the help of the workers in KMT China to the Soviets and red army by furious struggles against imperialism-KMT-capital.

Next the message makes mention of the call of the All China Federation of Labour to the workers and all toilers of Soviet China to launch a campaign for the collection of \$30,000 in support of the struggles in KMT China. It reminds these workers who have obtained emancipation of their duty to support the strike movement within KMT China.

Furthermore the message lists the following points as decided on by the ACFL in connection with the collection campaign:

In the first place, the significance of the collection must be explained in detail to the workers approached in accordance with the agit-prop. outline of the ACFL. The collection seeks to raise the class consciousness and sympathy of the workers. And it must be voluntary.

Secondly, the drive must find its way into the other organisations such as the Soviets, the party and league, the anti-imperialist league, the red aid, the league in defence of the Soviet Union, the red army, etc.

Thirdly, to make the drive a success the cultural-educational departments of the trade unions shall turn out handbills and slogans, pictures, wall papers; organise entertainment meetings and evening meetings, with a view to making propaganda more widely spread and deeply penetrating.

Finally, a detailed report shall be rendered on the amount of money collected and posted on the bulletin board. Corruption in whatever form shall be outlawed and stopped.

Needless to say, the workers in KMT China will respond to the offer of \$30,000 on the part of the Soviet workers by a greater enthusiasm and ability to carry on the struggles against imperialism-KMT-capital. They will feel bound more than ever with the Soviet workers in a solidarity front.

WORKERS' STRUGGLE IN KUOMINTANG CHINA
MAY, 1934.

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in Strike, (6) Working days lost in strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

I. Strike Continued from April

(1) April-May (2) Fuchow (3) Boatmen (4) 800 (5) — (6) — (7) — (8) Spontaneous (9) Against the competition of steam lighter, pickets organized to stop the loading and unloading of the steam lighters. (10) Unavailable.
(1) April-May 10 (2) Chinkiangpu, Kiangsu Province (3) Carpenters and brick-layers of the whole Hsien (4) 2,000 (5) 32 (6) 64,000 (7) ? (8) Sp. (9) Against wage-cut: hundreds of workers concentrated and demonstrated in city, wage for one day reduced to 50 cts for man worker and 45 cts for young worker as the result of conciliation by local chamber of commerce.
March-May 20 (2) Tientsin (3) Tai-yang Cotton Mill (4) 800 (5) — (6) — (7) 2 (8) Sp. (9) Against lockout: the factory was re-opened on May 20, but only 800 workers were called back.
SUB-TOTAL: (2) 3 (3) 3 (4) 3,400 (6) 64,000

II. Strike Started in May

(1) 5 (2) Lain-hsien, Hopei Prov. (3) Rickshaw Puller (4) 500 (5) 1 (6) 500 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against the competition of bus (10) Victory.
(1) 1 (2) I-chien, Kiangsu (3) Boatmen of salt lighters (4) 500 (5) — (6) — (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Besieged the Hsien Government, demanding for relief (10) No effect
(1) 5 (2) Shunkiang (3) Coolie for deepening the river (4) 100 (5) — (6) — (7) — (8) Sp. (9) For full pay: the contractor was besieged and badly beaten (10) Unavailable.
(1) 7-9 (2) Kalia-sin (3) Rickshaw-puller (4) 500 (5) 3 (6) 1,500 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) For reducing rickshaw rent from 40 cts to 35 cts a day (10) Victory
(1) 8 (2) Wuhsh (3) Tai-chan Silk-filature (4) 350 (5) 1 (6) 350 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) For full pay (10) Unavailable
(1) 3 (2) Peiping (3) Printing Bureau of Finance Ministry (4) 750 (5) 15 (6) 11,250 (7) 0 (8) Red (9) For full pay: Manager besieged several times (10) Unavailable.
(1) 8-31 (2) Shanghai (3) Taylor Garage (4) 120 (5) 24 (6) 1,440 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal (10) Not yet ended
(1) 12-31 (2) Shanghai (3) British American Tobacco Co. Factories no. 1 & no. 2 (4) 8,000 (5) 19 (6) 107,000 (7) 1 (8) Yellow (9) Against lockout: Detailed story appeared on elsewhere of this issue (10) Not yet ended
(1) 19- (2) Hsiao-Hsien, N. Anhwei (3) Li-shan Coal Mine (4) 2,000 (5) 3 (6) 6,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Cause for struggle unavailable: Miners seriously conflicted with mine police force (10) Unavailable.
(1) 20-26 (2) Shanghai (3) Coal-carrier, Ta-Quan-Lun station of Tsinan-Tsin-tao Railway (4) 650 (5) 6 (6) 3,900 (7) Sp. (9) Against the exploitation of coal merchant (10) Failure
(1) 27- (2) Mukden (3) British American Tobacco Co. (4) 800 (5) 3 (6) 2,400 (7) 0 (8) ? (9) Sympathy strike aiding B.A.T. strike in Shanghai: other causes unavailable (10) Unavailable.
(1) 30 (2) Li-shui, Kiangsu Prov. (3) Coolie for deepening river (4) 1,000 (5) 1 (6) — (7) 0 (8) — (9) Causes unavailable: Kiangsu engineer was badly beaten (10) Unavailable.
Sub-total (2) 12 (3) 13 (4) 19,770 (6) 187,340 (7) 5

III. Petitions Started in May

(1) 2 (2) Tientsin (3) Yung-chan Match Factory (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) ? (9) Against dismissal: wages reduced as the result of reconciliation by IAT
(1) 3 (2) Tientsin (3) Tai-yuen Cotton Mill (4) representatives (7) 1 (8) ? (9) against lockout (10) Failure

(1) 4 (2) Tientsin (3) Tientsin Electric Co. (4) 24 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal (10) \$200 paid to every discharged worker
 (1) 12 (2) Wuhu, Anhwei (3) Yu-tson Cotton Mill (4) representatives (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against lockout (10) Unavailable
 (1) 21-24 (3) Nanking (3) Boatmen of salt lighter, I-chien, Kiangsu (4) 500 representatives (7) 2 (8) Sp. (9) For relief: (10) Failure
 SUB-TOTAL: (2) 5 (3) 5 (4) 524 (7) 6

IV General Ledger for Workers' Struggle in May

	No. of Fac	No. of strikers	No. of petitioners	To-Tal	No. of strikers	No. of petitioners	Total	Workday lost in strike	Clash, Demons-tration	Injured, Arrested
May	21	15	5	20	23170	524	23,694	251,340	6	?
Sub-T.	107	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,835	252,890	10	290

V. Volume of Business (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000--	Total
May	4	7	7	3	21
April	88	7	7	5	107

VI. Classification of Trade

	Cot-ton Mill	Silk Filature	Weaving Fac.	Tobacco	Gum Fac	Post-Tele-Comm	Trans-Portation	Muni-cipal	Mine	Mach-ine work	Handi-craft-men	Rick-shaw puller	Oth-ers	Total
May	3	1	0	3	0	0	4	1	1	0	4	2	2	21
Apr.	3	2	27	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	56	2	2	107

VII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dis-misal	Against wage-cut	Against Lockout	Against Foremen, Contractor	For Better treatment	For higher wage	For full pay	Politi-cal causes	Other Causes
May	3	1	5	1	2	0	4	0	6
Apr.	2	7	0	1	2	6	2	6	5

VII. Remarks

1) At Yitsen (Sei-er-yuan), Kiangsi, there are not less than 100,000 dependent on the transportation of salt by junks (the salt junks), Yitsen being one of the centres for the distribution of salt. Since the KMT changed its policy of shipping salt by junks the salt people have been thrown out of employment. The KMT made the change as a measure of increasing the salt tax. For the past five months the unemployed salt people received not a single penny. They called on the hsien government in the first instance but obtaining no relief as expected. Then they march to Nanking for relief and met with no sympathy whatsoever from the top-heavy bureaucracy. Later on they turned to the Nanking financial conference held from May 21-27 but were equally unsuccessful. 500 delegates of the salt people brought bedding along with them and made the last efforts at Nanking. At the same time the merchants in Sei-er-yuan went on a strike in sympathy with the forlorn salt people.

On May 22 the delegates called on the department of finance to reverse its policy of shipping salt by steamers and to revert to the old practice of transporting salt by junks. They stayed overnight on the vacant land in front of the department, persisting in their demands. They refused to leave the ground until Kung Hsiang-hsi, the finance minister, gave the oral promise of the restoration of salt-shipping by junks in Hunan, Kweichow, Anhwei-Kiangsi. The hypocritical nature of the promise was perfectly revealed when the gabelle office at Sei-er-yuan refused to give permits to the junks for the shipping of salt after the return of the delegates.

2) In the month under review two explosions took place, one in the

Shanghai mine, Honan and the other in Tangkiachow, Kailan, killing two, wounding more than 70. The Kailan disaster took a toll of 27 workers thru suffocation.

3) According to the Ta Kung Pao, of Tientsin, of May 24 three work leaders named Su Yu-tang, Ma Teh-liang, et als, were executed by order of the KMT Hopei provincial government, their sole guilt being "fight against Japanese imperialism and British capitalists".

4) The KMT foreign trade bureau at Shanghai gave the information that 700,000 workers have become idle as a result of the closings of the small cotton weaving plants in Chekiang which were made necessary through the loss of market in Manchuria. These cotton plants are as a rule engaged in turning out sacks, towels, thin shirts, cloth, etc, and their number has reached the peak of 1,400 during the period of prosperity. But since the Japanese seizure of Manchuria a catastrophe befell them forcing 50% of them out of business.

5) From the above statistics we may form a fair opinion of the extent to which the workers under the KMT rule have been and are exploited and oppressed.

THE GENERAL STRIKE OF THE BAT at SHANGHAI Involving 15,000 Workers, Men and Women

On May 21 5,000 workers in the No2 plant of the British American Tobacco Company at Shanghai proclaimed a strike in protest against the closing of the No. 1 plant which laid off some 3,000 operatives on May 12. Aroused by the sense of solidarity, the workers in the No. 3 plant of BAT declared a sympathy strike in support of the strikers. The walk-out means a general strike involving 15,000. According to a telegram from Yinkow, the Manchurian branch of the BAT also struck work some time before May 28. Then it is clear that the struggle practically involves all the employees of the BAT in China.

The Strike Last Year

Two major strikes took place last year in the BAT in China, one in May and the other in August. These strikes ended in a failure under the oppression of imperialism and KMT. The May strike was called by the workers of the No 3 plant in protest against dismissals and supported by the other two plants. Many workers were placed under arrest. Four workers of the 3rd plant were thrown into prison under communist charges. In August the 1st plant went on a strike against dismissal and for a grant of money to the worker schools. Imperialism, KMT and yellow unions played a decisive role in breaking the strike. The workers returned to work without securing satisfactory conditions.

The BAT in line with all others resorted to rationalization and cut the working week to 40 hours. In the 1st plant the hours were reduced to 36 hrs. The workers protested. On May 12 the BAT shut up the plant charging the workers with insubordination. As explained by the yellow unions, the real reasons lying back of the lock-out are: employment of new hands at lower wages in place of the old hands with higher wages, repudiation of pensions to which the workers are entitled.

The Mammoth Enterprise

The BAT represents one of the most important investments in China. It is capitalized at \$20,000,000 with branches at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Tsingtau and Mukden, holding in its hands the destiny of the tobacco industry in China. It even dominates the Nanyang Tobacco Bros Company, the largest of its sort owned by Chinese capitalists. What is more important, the BAT exercises a considerable control over Nanking through the payment of \$10,000,000 in tax. Take the case of taxation as an example. In compliance with the demands from the BAT Nanking changed the old system of three grades tax on tobacco into two grades, shifting to a large degree the burden of the BAT on Chinese competitors. As a consequence Chinese tobacco companies are raising a loud clamour against discrimination and for a speedy revision of the tax schedule.

In consequence of reduced taxation the BAT manufactured the 'three castles' (a rather high brand of its products) at Shanghai instead of importing from abroad. The cut in tax in favour of the BAT enabled it to import more tobacco. Now it imports 43,808 cases as against 18,336 previously or twice as much. As to the tax paid to Nanking it also enjoys a great advantage. Now it pays \$2,720,000 a month as against \$2,410,000 previously

or only a little more. The association of Chinese tobacco companies accused the BAT of having saved \$21,640,000 a year. The accusation is somewhat substantiated by the Bank of China Monthly in its financial reports. According to the Monthly the stocks of BAT have gone up to the neighborhood of 120 shillings or appreciated six times owing to the super-profits it reaped in China, and 20% net dividend (besides the income tax) has been paid by BAT (The Bank of China Monthly, May, 1934, p.13).

The Powerful BAT

Through Sir Cadogan, British minister to China, the BAT has, according to the China Weekly Review (American) of June 2, succeeded in having Chiang Kai-shek issue an order to suppress the strike. As a matter of fact, Chiang was telegraphed to Shanghai to stop the strike immediately. Cadogan went to Nanchang in a conference with Chiang discussing concrete measures to quash the strike. It shall be remembered that Cadogan has a personal interest in BAT as he is the husband of the daughter of Earl of Gosford, the largest stock-holder of BAT in London. Chiang Kai-shek bluntly told Greater Shanghai to end the strike before May 30.

From the above sketch it is not difficult to comprehend the reason why the KMT should energetically and ruthlessly take the necessary measures to break the strike within the shortest possible period in conjunction with the yellow unions which play the role of a swindler. Thus, the KMT 5th tobacco union prevented the workers of the 2nd plant from calling a strike and persuaded them to "go slow" in support of the 1st plant. But to the surprise of these betrayers the workers highly irritated and indignant declared the strike at last. The yellow unions applied the same tactics to the 3rd plant though with a little variation.

The seamen union under the yellow domination refused to accept the request of the BAT workers that it cease loading and unloading for the BAT. This split is purposely engineered by the yellow leaders. Another thing—The yellow leaders called a halt to the agit.-propa. corps of the BAT who tried to go to west and east Shanghai to enlist the sympathy and support of their fellow workers there. The yellow leaders set themselves the task of breaking the strike by, among other things, refusing the offer of aid from other workers. They kept out all delegates of workers from other mills who came to comfort and encourage the strikers. On the other hand, they appealed to Chiang Kai-shek for intervention (to crush the strike the soonest possible) as well as to the leaders of the gangland for assistance in throttling the strikers.

THE RED ARMY ENTERED KWEICHOW

The red army under Comrade Ho Lung, assisted by the peasant partisans in Hunan, Hupeh and Szechuan, has achieved many significant victories over the white bandits. According to the Ta Kung Pao Comrade Ho captured two Hsiens in Kweichow, Mouping and Wuchuan, on May 9. The KMT bandits withdrew to points some 200 li away.

The red army in Kiangsi and Fukien won many battles during May. On May 10 a portion of the red army defeated the KMT 10th division capturing 300 rifles, 6 machine guns, 5 automatic rifles, 10 searchlights, 22,000 rounds of ammunition. The KMT bandits suffered 800 wounded, killed and prisoners. In west Kiangsi the red army put three regiments of the KMT 62nd division in flight after annihilating one whole brigade of the 5th division.

The red fighters operating in Kiangsi-Chekiang smashed three regiments of the enemy, capturing 300 rifles and 35 machine guns on April 21.

Going in the direction of Anhwei a part of the red army captured Hu-liang Hsien, Kiangsi, together with the KMT magistrate. At the same time another part of the red army attacked Chimen, Anhwei, scaring the KMT bandits away.

In view of the new tactics adopted by the red army more fresh victories will be added to the long list which we have been compiling in the East.

E N D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special
REPORT

Date August 31, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.

1791/6
181/934

Subject (in full). "Chinese Workers' Correspondence contained in letters
obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith eight typewritten copies of the
"Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were
contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the
Chinese Post Office on August 31, 1934. The letters, which
were posted locally and addressed to persons in London, Paris
and Amsterdam, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter
Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and contents are given
hereunder :-

(1) Addressee: "Mr. Ivor Mantagu, 33 Ormond Yard, London, C.W.1."
Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 21, dated June 13, 1934.

Contents: (a) A Dramatic Story about the Capture of Samsien.
(b) The Struggle on National Revolutionary War.
(c) Mobilizing All Land, Naval and Air Forces
against Japanese Imperialism.
(d) The Renewed National War in Manchuria.
(e) How the Kuomintang carried on Rural Recovery.

(2) Addressee: "Secy. A-L.L. 3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris."
Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 18, dated May 18.

Contents : (a) Heroic Defence of the Soviets by Workers.
(b) C.P.C.'s Appeal to Toilers of China against
Japanese and other Imperialism.
(c) The Tightened Japanese Grip on the Whole of
China.
(d) Manchurian Peasants in Self-Defence.
(e) The Red Army Reasserted Themselves.
(f) Workers' Struggle in Kuomintang China, April
1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

-2-

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(3) Addressee: "M.Gerard Vanter, 359, Singed,Amsterdam (c)"

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.18, dated May 18.

Contents: (a) Heroic Defence of the Soviets by Workers.

(b) C.P.C's Appeal to Toilers of China against
Japanese and other Imperialism.

(c) The Tightened Japanese Grip on the whole of
China.

(d) Manchurian Peasants in Self-Defence.

(e) The Red Army Reasserted Themselves.

(f) Workers' Struggle in Kuomintang China,
April 1934.

(4) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street,London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.18, dated May 18.

Contents : Same as Above.

(5) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street,London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.19, dated May 25, 1934.

Contents: (a) Our Victorious Stubborn Fight during 5th Drive.

(b) Peasant Rioting against Taxes.

(c) Violent Push of Red Army.

(6) Addressee: "Secy.W.Educational Ass.,16 Harper Street,London
C.W.1."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 19, dated May 25, 1934.

Contents : (Same as Above)

(7) Addressee: "M.Gerard Vanter, 359 Singed,Amsterdam (c)"

Enclosure: Vol.4, No. 20, dated June 8,1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-3-

Station,
Date:19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

Contents : (a) The KMT Financial Conference at Nanking.
(b) Highway Construction under the Soviets.
(c) \$30,000 Collected from Workers on Soviet Soil
for Workers in KMT China.
(d) Comrade Mow Ste-Tung's Declaration on Japanese
Hands off Policy.
(e) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, May 1934.
(f) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghai.
(g) Red Army Entered Kweichow.

X (8) Addressee: "Mr. J.K. Murray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.21, dated June 13, 1934.

Contents : (a) A Dramatic Story about the Capture of Samsien
(b) The Struggle on National Revolutionary War.
(c) Mobilizing all Land, Naval and Air Forces
against Japanese Imperialism.
(d) The Renewed National War in Manchuria.
(e) How the Kuomintang carried on Rural Recovery.

The postal cancellation chops show that (1) was
undecipherable, (2) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 41
Yu Yuen Road, at 10 a.m. 25.5.34, (3) and (4) were posted at the
C.P.O. Branch Office, 304 Fokien Road, at 12noon 20.5.34 and
1 p.m. 15.5.34 respectively, (5) and (6) were posted at the
C.P.O. Branch Office, A601 Avenue Joffre, at 12noon 21.5.34 and
at 11 a.m. 25.5.34 respectively, (7) was posted at the C.P.O.
Branch Office, 41 Yu Yuen Road, at 1 p.m. 9.6.34, and (8) was
posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, A601 Avenue Joffre, at 3 p.m.
14.6.34.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies sent to A.D. P.H. & J. 14/9/34

D. I.

CONTENTS.

THE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR

- (1) A Dramatic Story About The Capture of Sansien P. 1.
- (2) The Struggle on National Revolutionary War P. 2.
- (3) Mobilizing All Land, Naval and Air Forces
Against Japanese Imperialism P. 3.
- (4) The Renewed National War in Manchuria P. 4.
- (5) How The Kuomintang Carried on Rural Recovery P. 5.

A DRAMATIC STORY ABOUT THE CAPTURE OF SANSIEN The Heroic Deeds of Red Army

Our brave red fighters at last succeeded in breasting Sansien, which, from the stubborn enemy after some two weeks' hard fighting around the city which, needless to say, is of considerable strategic importance to the red army. Our armed comrades showed unusual sacrifice and endurance during the course of the protracted fighting. None had displayed any sign of fatigue or disgust. They laboured day and night in the construction of earth defence works and also for the spread of agitation among the white soldiers. During this unusually busy work at the front they even had not a little time left for washing face, yet they felt as fresh as ever.

Sansien Fell At Last

At first our offensive proved fruitless owing to failure to observe the appointed time, to open routes for the attack as well as to a number of defects in technique. But, generally speaking, our leaders at the front are highly praiseworthy as, for instance, the shock brigadiers who in spite of the pangs of hunger and the enemy's fire from above never vacillated in fighting the white bandit troops right below the city wall. They persisted in the fighting, never daunted by reverses.

Closely following the first offensive against the city came the second which terminated with the capture of the city by the brave red army. During the second attack the shortcomings in technique were corrected. Our leaders and soldiers rushed on in face of the severe fusillade of the enemy. Our shock brigadiers climbed on the wall at once. The enemy showed grenades on us but failed to stop our advance. At this critical moment one commander of the battalion, comrade Chu Fuson, shouted loudly, "Forward, capture Lu Shinbun (commander of the garrison of the city) alive". Then all red fighters jumped forward in response and administered the enemy the crushing blow---so crushing indeed that he could hardly recover from it in spite of repeated attempts.

The beaten enemy retreated into the walled city to put up again a desperate resistance. But our comrades, heroic and fearless, climbed on the tops of the houses and fought hand to hand with the enemy troops right there. They threw grenades on the enemy and put him on flight. At the same time our agitators also rushed on, now fighting, now propagandizing. Six red agitators disarmed 300 soldiers of the enemy.

As a result the division under Lu Shinbun who was ordered to guard the city was entirely smashed to pieces, leaving to ~~xxxx~~ our hands 3,000 rifles, 10 machine guns, 4 field guns, 1 wireless sets and a large quantity of ammunition.

The Magistrate Taken Prisoner

In the booty was also found the magistrate of Sansien by the name of Lui Chimen together with quite a large number of military officials of the KMT bandit army. This victory liberated the masses of Sansien from the yoke of militarism and dealt a vital blow to imperialism and KMT, organisers of the 5th campaign. It opened a further perspective for more successes in an eastward direction (referring to Fukien).

Once within the walls of the captured city the workers' and toilers' red army met with a hearty welcome from the people highly oppressed by Lu Shinbun. The city was decorated with red flags everywhere. The inhabitants of the delivered city treated our fighters with wines and delicious food.. They e-

enumerated their grievances against Lu Shin-bun who had led the life of a bandit before joining the KMT. The masses offered to give information of the whereabouts of the counterrevolutionary leaders as well as to aid in carrying things for the red army. In one village alone some 300 such people took part in aiding transportation for the red army of their own accord. The same enthusiasm was observed elsewhere. Whenever a mass meetings was called, the masses responded quickly and the meeting place was sure to be filled to overflowing. Under our aegis the masses enthusiastically participated in the struggle of division of property taken from the Tuhao.

On the third day after the capture of Shhsien we paraded the magistrate donning a high hat and a red gown on the street in compliance with the request of the enraged masses. When the man out of the throng tried to hold out his fists as a strike sign to strike, the magistrate trembled and knelt down to ask for mercy.

(The above letter came from Shhsien, dated January 28, 1934.)

THE STRUGGLE ON THE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR

.....

The flame of the national revolutionary war in China is at present smouldering here and there although the KMT is boasting of its achievements in suppressing every sign of anti-imperialist movement among the wide masses. Recently, the open surrender of the KMT to Japanese imperialism regarding the recognition of Manchukuo has called forth a storm of protests from the masses and afforded a great impetus to the commencement of a wide national revolutionary war movement which is rapidly taking concrete shape. This renewed movement no doubt owes its origin to the call of the Chinese communist party. And on this burning question the Struggle, organ of CC of CPC, gave a series of concrete opinions in 70rd issue, published on May 31, 1934. The following is a résumé of such theses---13d.

.....

The Possible Success of a National Revolutionary War On the Part of China

.....

The KMT fascists will never succeed in spreading its propaganda about "the impotence of China to resist Japan" in order to conceal its betrayal of national interests. In the opinion of Lenin the emancipation of the oppressed nations in the Far East is in practice quite possible although they appear to be very weak, although the oppressing nations may have powerful and invincible means of a military nature at their disposal, provided they stir up millions and millions of the workers and oppressed to a national revolutionary struggle. The last named factor is the most decisive.

Historical events have time and again confirmed the truth of Lenin's advice just cited. From 1775 to 1783 nations of north and south America secured complete independence by stubborn fighting with the British army whose equipment was immensely superior. In 1919-20 the young USA broke through the blockade and intervention of the imperialists under the most difficult conditions and with far inferior equipment. Of decisive importance in this connection is the waging of a national revolutionary struggle by the millions of working and oppressed people fully awoken up and mobilized as taught by Lenin.

In fact, we don't need go to America or Europe to find confirmation of Lenin's statement on the success of a national revolutionary war. Examples may be found here in China, even in Shanghai. The great revolution of 1925-27 served as a good illustration. With workers and peasants drawn into the revolution the campaign against the Mukden and Wu Peifu militarists ended in complete victory. The capture of Shanghai in 1927 was made possible through the revolt of the workers who were then revolution-inclined. The militant workers at Hankow and Kiukiang wrested back the British concessions in those two ports. The then British conservative government could not but bow to the demands of the Chinese militant toilers.

The defence of Shanghai by workers and soldiers of the 19th route army in the spring of 1932 against the Japanese offensive is still fresh in our memory. It shows that only a vast army composed of workers and toilers can triumph over the imperialists with modern superior equipment. At that time the Japanese sent over 40,000 troops to Shanghai with 350 guns, 70 tanks and armed cars, 130 planes, 11 cruisers, 36 destroyers, 11 gun boats in opposition to 50,000 soldiers and recruits of the 19th route army with 60 guns, 80 armed cars, 100

inary motor car), 1 modern armoured car, 15 planes. As to equipment, the Chinese army is markedly inferior but it never yielded an inch of territory to the Japanese in the centre, that is, the Chapei section and its environs. Barred on this front the Japanese had to strike through the back of door of Liu Ho far away from Chapei.

The participation of the workers, toilers and city poor in the defence of Shanghai was considerably instrumental in stopping the Japanese offensive. The anti-Japanese bodies and volunteers organised by the Shanghai workers played the leading role in repulsing the Japs, though the 15th route army showed considerable heroism in the course of fighting. Following the example of the workers the students and city poor also organised their own volunteers orientated against the Japs. The masses joined the war in defence of Shanghai by the tens of thousands and made a lot of trouble in the rear of the Japanese army.

The unarmed masses plunged into the struggle by cutting off the Japanese telephone communications, destroying bridges and the food supplies of the Japs at night. Furthermore they built up barricades with sand bags, logs or stones, or dug trenches to stop the march of Japanese armoured cars or to stave off the machine gun fire of the Japanese. They organised soldier committees among the ranks and files of the regular troops with a view to fostering a spirit of voluntary resistance among the soldiery (Officials sabotaged the war with all sorts of plots). Women also came up for the struggle and comforted the soldiers with food.

The snipers or plain clothes volunteers organised by the Chinese masses made openings in the tops of their houses and shot the Japs from above, inflicting a great damage on the latter. Other units of the snipers loitered about the crossings and kept a close watch on the Japs, shooting them when ear fit but rapidly withdrawing to a certain safe place after the shooting was done.

These facts, when taken together, are a clear proof of the mighty force of the masses when thrown into a battle against the invasion of imperialism. The Manchurian volunteers which have fought against the Japs for the past three years with partial success and the red army which repulsed the attacks of imperialism and KMT for the past seven years with complete success are examples directly contradicting the KMT's theory of "impotence to fight" which only serves as a camouflage for its betrayal.

Mobilizing All Land, Naval & Air Forces against Japanese Imperialism

The slogan of mobilizing all forces against Japanese imperialism is quite practical. True, Chiang Kai-shek commands the land, naval and air forces under the KMT rule. True, Chiang will not use these forces in a battle against the Japs. But it is nevertheless true that we can still mobilize ~~these~~ these forces in a national revolutionary war against Japan. We mobilize them by an unusual method. We win the soldiers over to our side by patient work among them.

Actual conditions prevailing among the white troops do favour such a step. In face of the deepening of the national crisis and the growing struggle of workers and peasants along with the successive victories of the red army on all fronts the KMT army even including the personal troops of Chiang is now found in a state of restiveness and decomposition. It shows a tendency toward revolution.

Last year reliable statistics place the mutiny of troops in north China alone at 50,000. In 1933 the new 20th division stationed in Kanan was, after defeat by the red army, withdrawn to Hsu-chang where a brigade mutinied. February last several companies of this division mutinied in Sinchen. Information emanating from Hankow says that soldiers of the 26th army under Hsiao Tse-chu, despondent over their sufferings and indignant at the betrayal of KMT, refused to fight the red army.

Vacillation is found in the KMT air force. The pilots of the planes flying over Nanchen, Kiangai, expressed pessimist views and refused to make meaningless sacrifices after being fired on by the red army.

Such a state of things offers us opportunities to carry our work among the white soldiers and to win them over with comparative ease. We can not depend on the red army to dissolve all the units of the enemy. We must break into the KMT troops. Whether we can or can not mobilize the land, naval and air forces in a war against the Japs is largely determined by the success in this respect---success of our work among the white troops.

THE RENEWED NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR in Manchuria

The national revolutionary war in Manchuria is now carried on with renewed vigor by the anti-Japanese volunteers who have been fighting the Japs under most difficult conditions for the past three years. This renewed vigor calls forth more Japanese re-enforcements. The United Press, American, has just flashed out the news that Japanese imperialism contemplates sending more re-enforcements to attack the volunteers operating in Guan Island, a region located on the borderland between Fengtien, Kirin and Korea. Since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria the Guan Island has served as one of the bases for the anti-Japanese volunteers who are a combination of peasants and soldiers dissatisfied with the Japanese rule. These volunteers fight not only the Japs but the Manchukuo (their creation) as well.

With the participation of more workers and peasants the volunteer army is swollen up considerably. Its policy of enforcing the united front from below has been popularized widely among the masses. As a result many scattered volunteer units joined the main body in response to the call for united front. In some regions a people's government has been set up with unified control over the territory under its jurisdiction. In other regions some of the volunteer units have become revolutionary-inclined and held high the red banner. They carried on partisan warfare against the Japs and Manchukuo puppets. Their activities administered a big blow to the Japanese unification campaign.

The Magistrate Killed

According to a Reuter message of May 19 the magistrate of Antu Hsien, eastern Fengtien, was killed by some 1,000 Reds operating in the vicinity. On May 25 the China Times carried the report that the volunteers organized a government between Linho and Shenchenglin with Su Hsuei at the head, bent on resistance to Japanese imperialism. This step constituted a serious threat to the Mukden-Hailar line. A week later it was reported that some 1,000 Korean independent army effected conjunction with the Chinese volunteers under Su Hsuei. In the three years past Japanese imperialism experienced little difficulty in clearing the KMT in Manchuria but could not call a halt to the expansion of the influence of the Chinese volunteers. Here is found a strong argument against those who regard the struggle of the volunteers as hopeless. Here is the argument clearly refuting the KMT's plea of 'impotence to fight the Japs'.

Now the volunteers, indignant over the KMT's open surrender to Japan, are ready to turn their rifles against the treacherous Kuomintang.

Besides the Guan Island the volunteers use other bases such as Mishan, Ilan, Fulin, Wah-chuan, etc, all located in the territory lying to the east of the Peony river. As reported in our previous issue, several tens of thousands of the peasants rioted and revolted in March against the attempt of Japanese imperialism to confiscate the arms of the peasantry for self-defence and to expropriate their land without compensation. On March 11 the Major-general (張) together with 108 officers and men suffered death at the hands of the volunteers. Four Japanese planes sent to rescue the Japs were all shot down by the volunteers.

Spread of Ilan Revolt

The Ilan peasant revolt spread rapidly just like a bonfire in the prairie. The neighboring districts joined the revolt. And the armed volunteers showed more activity. According to the Tawanyao of May 19 the city of Fulin fell into the hands of the volunteers as a result of the aid rendered by the revolting peasants in Ilan and Fuchin.

In fact, the volunteers are active everywhere and anywhere in Manchuria. The above sketch is based only on the major activities of the volunteers. According to Korean sources the volunteer armies appeared near the Antung-Fengtien line and Yalu River 102 times from January to February,

1934, with a fighting strength of 35,703 men. In March they appeared 473 times with 13,756 men. 676 times were observed in April with 6,014 men. With incomplete data at hand, we are unable to ascertain the exact number as to men and times of appearance. But for one thing we are sure that the activities of the volunteers in Manchuria have been increasingly on the offensive since the opening of the current year.

In May the local press was full of reports from Manchuria and Peiping telling of the heroic struggles of the volunteers against the rule of the Japs through their puppet, the Manchukuo government. The casualties on both sides are rather heavy. Sometimes Japanese armed units were completely annihilated by the volunteers well versed in guerilla warfare. The gradual formation of the united front contributes largely toward the success of the

anti-Japanese volunteers in Manchuria.

HOW THE KUOMINTANG CARRIES ON RURAL RECOVERY by a more ruthless exploitation of the mass of the peasantry

In the past couple of years the ruling class of China pretended to take measures for rural recovery. On the one hand, they desire to give comfort to a vast restive population ruined by the sharpening of the agrarian crisis coupled with the increasing exploitation of the KMT landlord. On the other, they design to divert the masses from going over to the side of the Soviets which in spite of the successive attacks of imperialism KMT have succeeded in carrying through concrete measures for rural recovery on Soviet soil. Hence the loud clamour of the KMT for rural recovery.

In practice, the banks of Shanghai have displayed an unusual tendency towards rural investments. Imperialists, KMT and compradore capital of Shanghai have set up credit cooperatives and peasant banks calculated to "ameliorate rural economy" or "to improve agricultural production" but their main objective is to pocket more profits from that source.

The Imperialist Lead

As a matter of fact, imperialism stands squarely behind the rural recovery of the KMT. Of course imperialism has a considerable interest in the economic recovery of the village which offers a vast market to the goods from the imperialist countries. The peasants constitute over 80% of the population, a fact that imperialism has never lost sight of. The International Relief for China (commission) under imperialist control has long since undertaken to carry on activities in the village under the guise of famine relief. First of all the commission undertook to build up highways by employing the famine sufferers without pay in order to afford facility to the transportation of imperialist goods. Then it organised cooperatives in Szechwan, operated rural schools in conjunction with the Tsinghua and Yenching universities and put over a certain measure of irrigation in Suiyuan. Supported by the same source of money, an agricultural department was set up in the University of Nanking to be engaged in the improvement of agricultural production. These two imperialist organs hold a leading position in the KMT rural recovery campaign.

Since its betrayal to the Chinese revolution the KMT at Nanking has joined hands with imperialism in exploiting the peasantry. At the same time it fostered rural credit cooperatives not only to deceive the peasants but to exploit them more relentlessly. In 1928 the Kiangsu Peasant Bank came into existence now with some 25 branches scattered all over the province but its capital was raised by allotment among the ruined peasants at the rate of 20 cents for each Mow. Later on the Chekiang Peasant Bank was formed in the same way. Thus before receiving relief, if any, the peasants have to make a substantial sacrifice. Of course the relief promised will never be forthcoming.

To raise more money for the offensive on the Soviets and to help the landlord and kulaks in the neighboring districts of the Soviets Nanking established the so-called Four Province Peasant Bank with more than 10 branches in Hupeh, Honan, Kiangsi and Anhwei (where the red armies are still operating) at the instance of Dr. Rajchman, the liason officer of the League of Nations in placing China under effective international control. The Bank has so far issued no less than \$20,000,000 to finance the offensive against the Soviets.

Banking Capital Activity

The extreme deflation of credits in the village, the shrinkage in industrial investments and the considerable relaxation in land speculation at Shanghai caused the banks and compradores of the great metropolis to seek other outlets for their capital. These blood suckers perfectly know that they can still squeeze more out of the ruined peasantry. Chang Kung-chuan, manager of the bank of China, boldly put forward the slogan: "Conquer the interior with men and money as a way out for Shanghai" (The Banking Weekly, April 17, p.13). Chen Kwangfu, manager of the Shanghai Bank, favours large loans to the village after his thorough tour of the northern provinces.

Reliable statistics place the rural loan of the Shanghai Bank at some 31,000,000 or more, and it is predicted that in the current year this sort of loan will reach the three million mark as the rate on rural investment

is much higher than that on public bonds. The leading financiers and bankers both at Shanghai and Pientsin contemplated establishing the North China Bank to rescue the rural economy in north China from debacle. According to the Sinwampao of June 4 the bank of China, the bank of communications, the Chekiang industrial bank and others consider the proposal of organising a bank to finance cotton raising in Mantung, Shensi and Honan. These attempts of the Shanghai bankers, needless to say, are primarily aimed at rural exploitation.

Scanty Achievements in the Past

The KMT rural recovery may be summarized: road construction, irrigation, cooperation between production and marketing, rural warehouse, etc. Road construction and irrigation were undertaken by the international relief commission as a measure to afford relief to famine sufferers. The banks confine their activities to cooperation between production and marketing, and rural warehouse. The credit cooperatives figure largely in the KMT's rural recovery (out of the 6,496 cooperatives, 1935, there are 5,720 credit cooperatives). Are these activities in connection with rural recovery really beneficial to the peasants who are of course clamouring for genuine relief? This question is worthy considerable attention.

The peasants of China are still under severe feudal exploitation. They pay 50%-80% (out of their crops) in rent to the landlord. Besides, they are subject to usury and crushing taxation. What they want most is--land together with the overthrow of imperialism-KMT.

The construction of highways facilitates the flow of imperialist wares while the bulky agricultural products are excluded from this benefit. Yes, the improvement in irrigation and the betterment of the seeds may have a good effect on the hard pressed peasants but how far the KMT has gone in that direction, how far has it succeeded? And oftentimes the KMT authorities have under the guise of improving irrigation increased the exploitation of the peasants. The irrigation in Suiyuan is a good example. There the local authorities charged the peasants high rates for the use of improved irrigation. In Mid-China the KMT regime as a rule assessed the peasants for river conservancy and collected the assessment regularly in connection with the land tax.

Banking Rural Loan

The banks orientate themselves on the village because they can charge a rate of over 10% to the peasants who need the money badly. The Shanghai banks which are directly interested in rural recovery are few in number--the bank of China and the bank of Shanghai. Owing to the fact that they invested heavily into the cotton mill, they must needs be drawn into the scramble for the control of raw cotton. Hence the project for the cooperation between cotton production and marketing. In 1934 the project is designed to cover 180,000 mow (of cotton field). The main object of the banks in this project is ~~mainly~~ to secure raw cotton at cheaper prices and then to turn it over to the cotton mills at a great profit.

As to the rural warehouse system, it may be said that the peasants reap little benefits from it. The warehouse is a pawnshop charging usurious rate. It loses its significance as a factor of stabilizing the price of agricultural produce. Owing to the steady decline in the price of agricultural produce the peasants prefer to sell his crops right way because the rice stored in the warehouse will depreciate in price later on. For this reason the peasants in Wush, Kiangsu, borrowed only \$61,228 from the banks with rice offered as security in 1933 (The Bank of China Monthly, March, 1934, p.192).

The KMT rural credit cooperatives of which the KMT is boastfully proud are another institution offering no benefit whatsoever to the poor peasants. The cooperatives require security for advances, thus barring the poor peasants from the benefit of loans. No wonder that members of the cooperatives are classes above the middle peasants.

In one word, the KMT rural recovery whether carried on by the banks or by the government itself has been going on rather at the expense of the peasants, especially of the poorer strata of the peasantry. It is disappointing the peasants as well as those who hope for speedy recovery in the village. Rural recovery only under the Soviets is showing brilliant achievements.

CONTENTS.

THE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR

- (1) A Dramatic Story About The Capture of Samsien P. 1.
- (2) The Struggle on National Revolutionary War P. 2.
- (3) Mobilising All Land, Naval and Air Forces
Against Japanese Imperialism P. 3.
- (4) The Renewed National War in Manchuria P. 4.
- (5) How The Kuomintang Carried on Rural Recovery P. 5.

A DRAMATIC STORY ABOUT THE CAPTURE OF SAMSIEH
Exemplary Heroism of Red Army

Our brave red fighters at last succeeded in wresting Samsien, Fukien, from the stubborn enemy after some two weeks' hard fighting around the city which, needless to say, is of considerable strategic importance to the red army. Our armed comrades showed unusual sacrifice and endurance during the course of the protracted fighting. None had displayed any sign of fatigue or disgust. They laboured day and night in the construction of earth defence works and also for the spread of agitation among the white soldiers. During this unusually busy work at the front they even had not a little time left for washing face, yet they felt as fresh as ever.

Samsien Fell At Last

At first our offensive proved fruitless owing to failure to observe the appointed time, to open routes for the attack as well as to a number of defects in technique. But, generally speaking, our leaders at the front are highly praiseworthy as, for instance, the shock brigadiers who in spite of the pangs of hunger and the enemy's fire from above never vacillated in fighting the white bandit troops right below the city wall. They persisted in the fighting, never daunted by reverses.

Closely following the first offensive against the city came the second which terminated with the capture of the city by the brave red army. During the second attack the shortcomings in technique were corrected. Our leaders and soldiers rushed on in face of the severe fusillade of the enemy. Our shock brigadiers climbed on the wall at once. The enemy showered grenades on us but failed to stop our advance. At this critical moment one commander of the battalion, comrade Chu Fuson, shouted loudly, "Forward, capture Gen. Lu Shinbun (commander of the garrison of the city) alive". Then all red fighters jumped forward in response and administered the enemy the crushing blow--- so crushing indeed that he could hardly recover from it in spite of repeated attempts.

The beaten enemy retreated into the walled city to put up again a desperate resistance. But our comrades, heroic and fearless, climbed on the tops of the houses and fought hand to hand with the enemy troops right there. They threw grenades on the enemy and put him on flight. At the same time our agitators also rushed on, now fighting, now propagandizing. Six red agitators disarmed 300 soldiers of the enemy.

As a result the division under Lu Shinbun who was ordered to guard the city was entirely smashed to pieces, leaving to ~~us~~ our hands 3,000 rifles, 10 machine guns, 4 field guns, 2 wireless sets and a large quantity of ammunition.

The Magistrate Taken Prisoner

In the booty was also found the magistrate of Samsien by the name of Lui Chin together with quite a large number of military officials of the KMT bandit army. This victory liberated the masses of Samsien from the yoke of ~~the enemy~~ and dealt a vital blow to imperialism and KMT, organisers of the ~~the enemy~~. It opened a further perspective for more successes in an east-
~~ern direction~~ (referring to Fukien).

When the walls of the captured city the workers' and toilers' red army met with a hearty welcome from the people highly oppressed by Lu Shinbun. The city was decorated with red flags everywhere. The inhabitants of the captured city treated our fighters with wines and delicious food. They e-

enumerated their grievances against Lu Shin-bun who had led the life of a bandit before joining the KMT. The masses offered to give information on the whereabouts of the counterrevolutionary leaders as well as to aid in carrying things for the red army. In one village alone some 800 such people took part in aiding transportation for the red army of their own accord. The same enthusiasm was observed elsewhere. Whenever a mass meeting was called, the masses responded quickly and the meeting place was sure to be filled to overflowing. Under our auspices the masses enthusiastically participated in the struggle of division of property taken from the Yuhao.

On the third day after the capture of Salsien we paraded the magistrate donning a high hat and a red gown on the street in compliance with the request of the enraged masses. When one man out of the throng tried to hold out his fists as a strike sign to strike, the magistrate trembled and knelt down to ask for mercy.

(The above letter came from Salsien, dated January 28, 1934.)

THE STRUGGLE ON THE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR

.....
The flame of the national revolutionary war in China is at present smouldering here and there although the KMT is boasting of its achievements in suppressing every sign of anti-imperialist movement among the wide masses. Recently, the open surrender of the KMT to Japanese imperialism rejecting the recognition of Manchukuo has called forth a storm of protests from the masses and afforded a great impetus to the commencement of a wide national revolutionary war movement which is rapidly taking concrete shape. This renewed movement no doubt owes its origin to the call of the Chinese communist party. And on this burning question the Struggle, organ of CC of CPC, gave a series of concrete opinions in 73rd issue, published on May 21, 1934. The following is a résumé of such theses---Ed.
.....

The Possible Success of A National Revolutionary War On the Part of China

.....

The KMT fascists will never succeed in spreading its propaganda about "the impotence of China to resist Japan" in order to conceal its betrayal of national interests. In the opinion of Lenin the emancipation of the oppressed nations in the Far East is in practice quite possible although they appear to be very weak, although the oppressing nations may have powerful and invincible means of a military nature at their disposal, provided they stir up millions and millions of the workers and oppressed to a national revolutionary struggle. The last named factor is the most decisive.

Historical events have time and again confirmed the truth of Lenin's sage just cited. From 1775 to 1783 nations of north and south America secured complete independence by stubborn fighting with the British army whose equipment was immensely superior. In 1919-20 the young USSR broke through the blockade and intervention of the imperialists under the most difficult conditions and with far inferior equipment. Of decisive importance in this connection is the waging of a national revolutionary struggle by the millions of working and oppressed people fully awoken up and mobilized as taught by Lenin.

In fact, we don't need go to America or Europe to find confirmation of Lenin's statement on the success of a national revolutionary war. Examples may be found here in China, even in Shanghai. The great revolution of 1925-27 serves as a good illustration. With workers and peasants drawn into the revolution the campaign against the Mukden and Ku Peifu militarists ended in complete victory. The capture of Shanghai in 1927 was made possible through the revolt of the workers who were then revolution-inclined. The militant workers at Hankow and Kiukiang wrested back the British concessions in those two ports. The then British conservative government could not but bow to the demands of the Chinese militant toilers.

The defence of Shanghai by workers and soldiers of the 19th route army in the spring of 1932 against the Japanese offensive is still fresh in our memory. It shows that only a vast army composed of workers and toilers can triumph over the imperialists with modern superior equipment. At that time the Japanese sent over 40,000 troops to Shanghai with 350 guns, 70 tanks and armed cars, 130 planes, 11 cruisers, 36 destroyers, 11 gun boats in opposition to 50,000 soldiers and recruits of the 19th route army with 80 guns, 80 armed cars (or-

dinary motor car), 1 modern armoured car, 15 planes. As to equipment, the Chinese army is markedly inferior but it never yielded an inch of territory to the Japanese in the centre, that is, the Chapei section and its environs. Suffered on this front the Japanese had to strike through the back of door of the Ho far away from Chapei.

The participation of the workers, toilers and city poor in the defence of Shanghai was considerably instrumental in stopping the Japanese offensive. The anti-Japanese bodies and volunteers organized by the Shanghai workers played the leading role in repulsing the Japs, though the 19th route army showed considerable heroism in the course of fighting. Following the example of the workers the students and city poor also organized their own volunteers orientated against the Japs. The masses joined the war in defence of Shanghai by the tens of thousands and made a lot of trouble in the rear of the Japanese army.

The unarmed masses plunged into the struggle by cutting off the Japanese telephone communications, destroying bridges and the food supplies of the Japs at night. Furthermore they built up barricades with sand bags, logs or stones, or dug trenches to stop the march of Japanese armoured cars or to stave off the machine gun fire of the Japanese. They organized soldier committees among the ranks and files of the regular troops with a view to fostering a spirit of voluntary resistance among the soldiery (Officials sabotaged the war with all sorts of plots). Japan also came up for the struggle and comforted the soldiers with food.

The snipers or plain clothes volunteers organized by the Chinese masses made openings in the tops of their houses and shot the Japs from above, inflicting a great damage on the latter. Other units of the snipers loitered about the crossings and kept a close watch on the Japs, shooting them when saw fit but rapidly withdrawing to a certain safe place after the shooting was done.

These facts, when taken together, are a clear proof of the mighty force of the masses when thrown into a battle against the invasion of imperialism. The Manchurian volunteers which have fought against the Japs for the past three years with partial success and the red army which repulsed the attacks of imperialism and KMT for the past seven years with complete success are examples directly contradicting the KMT's theory of "impotence to fight" which only serves as a camouflage for its betrayal.

Mobilizing All Land, Naval & Air Forces against Japanese Imperialism

.....

The slogan of mobilizing all forces against Japanese imperialism is quite practical. True, Chiang Kai-shek commands the land, naval and air forces under the KMT rule. True, Chiang will not use these forces in a battle against the Japs. But it is nevertheless true that we can still mobilize ~~these~~ these forces in a national revolutionary war against Japan. We mobilize them by an unusual method. We win the soldiers over to our side by patient work among them.

Actual conditions prevailing among the white troops do favour such a step. In face of the deepening of the national crisis and the growing struggle of workers and peasants along with the successive victories of the red army on all fronts the KMT army even including the personal troops of Chiang is now found in a state of restiveness and decomposition. It shows a tendency toward revolution.

Last year reliable statistics place the mutiny of troops in north China alone at 50,000. In 1933 the new 20th division stationed in Honan was, after defeat by the red army, withdrawn to Hsu-chang where a brigade mutinied. February last several companies of this division mutinied in Linchen. Information emanating from Hankow says that soldiers of the 25th army under Hsiao Tse-chu, despondent over their sufferings and indignant at the betrayal of KMT, refused to fight the red army.

Vacillation is found in the KMT air force. The pilots of the planes flying over Hanchen, Kiangai, expressed pessimist views and refused to make meaningless sacrifices after being fired on by the red army.

Such a state of things offers us opportunities to carry our work among the white soldiers and to win them over with comparative ease. We can not depend on the red army to dissolve all the units of the enemy. We must break into the KMT troops. Whether we can or can not mobilize the land, naval and air forces in a war against the Japs is largely determined by the success in this respect---success of our work among the white troops.

4
**THE RENewed NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR
in Manchuria**
.....

The national revolutionary war in Manchuria is now carried on with renewed vigor by the anti-Japanese volunteers who have been fighting the Japs under most difficult conditions for the past three years. This renewed vigor calls forth more Japanese re-enforcements. The United Press, American, has just flashed out the news that Japanese imperialism contemplates sending more re-enforcements to attack the volunteers operating in Guan Island, a region located on the borderland between Fengtien, Kirin and Korea. Since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria the Guan Island has served as one of the bases for the anti-Japanese volunteers who are a combination of peasants and soldiers dissatisfied with the Japanese rule. These volunteers fight not only the Japs but the Manchukuo (their creation) as well.

With the participation of more workers and peasants the volunteer army is swollen up considerably. Its policy of enforcing the united front from below has been popularized widely among the masses. As a result many scattered volunteer units joined the main body in response to the call for united front. In some regions a people's government has been set up with unified control over the territory under its jurisdiction. In other regions some of the volunteer units have become revolutionary-inclined and held high the red banner. They carried on partisan warfare against the Japs and Manchukuo puppets. Their activities administered a big blow to the Japanese unification campaign.

The Magistrate Killed

According to a Reuter message of May 19 the magistrate of Antu Hsien, eastern Fengtien, was killed by some 1,000 rads operating in the vicinity. On May 23 the China Times carried the report that the volunteers organized a government between Linho and Szechentsin with Su Tsuesui at the head, bent on resistance to Japanese imperialism. This step constituted a serious threat to the Mukden-Hailar line. A week later it was reported that some 1,000 Korean independent army effected conjunction with the Chinese volunteers under Su Tsuesui. In the three years past Japanese imperialism experienced little difficulty in clearing the Kuf in Manchuria but could not call a halt to the expansion of the influence of the Chinese volunteers. Here is found a strong argument against those who regard the struggle of the volunteers as hopeless. Here is the argument clearly refuting the Kuf's plea of 'impotence to fight the Japs'.

Now the volunteers, indignant over the Kuf's open surrender to Japan, are ready to turn their rifles against the treacherous Kuomintang.

Besides the Guan Island the volunteers use other bases such as Hsichan, Ilan, Fulin, Wah-chuan, etc, all located in the territory lying to the east of the Peiy river. As reported in our previous issue, several tens of thousands of the peasants rioted and revolted in March against the attempt of Japanese imperialism to confiscate the arms of the peasantry for self-defence and to expropriate their land without compensation. On March 11 the Major-general (Kuf) together with 108 officers and men suffered death at the hands of the volunteers. Four Japanese planes sent to rescue the Japs were all shot down by the volunteers.

Spread of Ilan Revolt

The Ilan peasant revolt spread rapidly just like a bonfire in the prairie. The neighboring districts joined the revolt. And the armed volunteers showed more activity. According to the Tapanac of May 19 the city of Fulin fell into the hands of the volunteers as a result of the aid rendered by the revolting peasants in Ilan and Fuchin.

In fact, the volunteers are active everywhere and anywhere in Manchuria. The above sketch is based only on the major activities of the volunteers. According to Korean sources the volunteer armies appeared near the Antung-Fengtien line and Yalu River 102 times from January to February, 1934, with a fighting strength of 33,703 men. In March they appeared 473 times with 13,756 men. 676 times were observed in April with 6,614 men.

With incomplete data at hand we are unable to ascertain the exact number as to men and times of appearance. But for one thing we are sure that the activities of the volunteers in Manchuria have been increasingly on the offensive since the opening of the year.

In May the local press and Kuf of Japan from Manchuria and Peiping telling of the heroic struggle of the volunteers against the rule of the Japs through their puppet, Manchukuo. The casualties on both sides are rather heavy. Thousands of the Japs were completely annihilated by the volunteers. The volunteers are now in the process of formation of the united front against the Japanese imperialism.

HOW THE KUOMINTANG CARRIES ON RURAL RECOVERY
by a more ruthless exploitation of
the mass of the peasantry....

In the past couple of years the ruling class of China pretended to take measures for rural recovery. On the one hand, they desire to give comfort to a vast restive population ruined by the sharpening of the agrarian crisis coupled with the increasing exploitation of the KMT landlord. On the other, they design to divert the masses from going over to the side of the Soviets which in spite of the successive attacks of imperialism-KMT have succeeded in carrying through concrete measures for rural recovery on Soviet soil. Hence the loud clamour of the KMT for rural recovery.

In practice, the banks of Shanghai have displayed an unusual tendency towards rural investments. Imperialists, KMT and compradore-capital of Shanghai have set up credit cooperatives and peasant banks calculated to "ameliorate rural economy" or "to improve agricultural production" but their main objective is to pocket more profits from that source.

The Imperialist Lead

As a matter of fact, imperialism stands squarely behind the rural recovery of the KMT. Of course imperialism has a considerable interest in the economic recovery of the village which offers a vast market to the goods from the imperialist countries. The peasants constitute over 80% of the population, a fact that imperialism has never lost sight of. The International Relief for China (commission) under imperialist control has long since undertaken to carry on activities in the village under the guise of famine relief. First of all the commission undertook to build up highways by employing the famine sufferers without pay in order to afford facility to the transportation of imperialist goods. Then it organised cooperatives in Hopei, operated rural schools in conjunction with the Tsinghua and Yenching universities and put over a certain measure of irrigation in Suiyuan. Supported by the same source of money, an agricultural department was set up in the University of Nanking to be engaged in the improvement of agricultural production. These two imperialist organs hold a leading position in the KMT rural recovery campaign.

Since its betrayal to the Chinese revolution the KMT at Nanking has joined hands with imperialism in exploiting the peasantry. At the same time it fostered rural credit cooperatives not only to deceive the peasants but to exploit them more relentlessly. In 1928 the Kiangsu Peasant Bank came into existence now with some 25 branches scattered all over the province but its capital was raised by allotment among the ruined peasants at the rate of 20 cents for each Kow. Later on the Chekiang Peasant Bank was formed in the same way. Thus before receiving relief, if any, the peasants have to make a substantial sacrifice. Of course the relief promised will never be forthcoming.

To raise more money for the offensive on the Soviets and to help the landlord and kulaks in the neighboring districts of the Soviets Nanking established the so-called Four Province Peasant Bank with more than 10 branches in Hupoh, Honan, Kiangsi and Anhui (where the red armies are still operating) at the instance of Dr. Rajchman, the liaison officer of the League of Nations in placing China under effective international control. The Bank has so far issued no less than \$20,000,000 to finance the offensive against the Soviets.

Banking Capital Active

The extreme deflation of credits in the village, the shrinkage in industrial investments and the considerable relaxation in land speculation at Shanghai caused the banks and compradores of the great metropolis to seek other outlets for their capital. These blood suckers perfectly know that they can still squeeze more out of the ruined peasantry. Chang Kung-chuan, manager of the bank of China, boldly put forward the slogan: "Conquer the interior with men and money as a way out for Shanghai" (The Banking Weekly, April 17, p.13). Chen Kungfu, manager of the Shanghai Bank, favours large loans to the village after his thorough tour of the northern provinces.

Reliable statistics place the rural loan of the Shanghai Bank at some 1,000,000 or more, and it is predicted that in the current year this sum of loan will reach the three million mark as the rate on rural investment

is much higher than that on public bonds. The leading financiers and bankers both at Shanghai and Pientsin contemplated establishing the North China Bank to rescue the rural economy in north China from debacle. According to the Sinwanpao of June 4 the bank of China, the bank of communications, the Chekiang industrial bank and others consider the proposal of organising a bank to finance cotton raising in Nantung, Shensi and Honan.

These attempts of the Shanghai bankers, needless to say, are primarily aimed at rural exploitation.

Scanty Achievements in the Past

The KMT rural recovery may be summarized: road construction, irrigation, cooperation between production and marketing, rural warehouse, etc. Road construction and irrigation were undertaken by the international relief commission as a measure to afford relief to famine sufferers. The banks confine their activities to cooperation between production and marketing, and rural warehouse. The credit cooperatives figure largely in the KMT's rural recovery (out of the 6,496 cooperatives, 1933, there are 5,720 credit cooperatives). Are these activities in connection with rural recovery really beneficial to the peasants who are of course clamouring for genuine relief? This question is worthy considerable attention.

The peasants of China are still under severe feudal exploitation. They pay 50%-80% (out of their crops) in rent to the landlord. Besides, they are subject to usury and crushing taxation. What they want most is—land together with the overthrow of imperialism-KMT.

The construction of highways facilitates the flow of imperialist wares while the bulky agricultural products are excluded from this benefit. Yes, the improvement in irrigation and the betterment of the seeds may have a good effect on the hard pressed peasants but how far the KMT has gone in that direction, how far has it succeeded? And oftentimes the KMT authorities have under the guise of improving irrigation increased the exploitation of the peasants. The irrigation in Suiyuan is a good example. There the local authorities charged the peasants high rates for the use of improved irrigation. In Mid-China the KMT regime as a rule assessed the peasants for river conservancy and collected the assessment regularly in connection with the land tax.

Banking Rural Loan

The banks orientate themselves on the village because they can charge a rate of over 10% to the peasants who need the money badly. The Shanghai banks which are directly interested in rural recovery are few in number—the bank of China and the bank of Shanghai. Owing to the fact that they invested heavily in the cotton mill, they must needs be drawn into the scramble for the control of raw cotton. Hence the project for the cooperation between cotton production and marketing. In 1934 the project is designed to cover 180,000 mows (of cotton field). The main object of the banks in this project is ~~summar~~ to secure raw cotton at cheaper prices and then to turn it over to the cotton mills at a great profit.

As to the rural warehouse system, it may be said that the peasants reap little benefits from it. The warehouse is a pawnshop charging usurious rate. It loses its significance as a factor of stabilising the price of agricultural produce. Owing to the steady decline in the price of agricultural produce the peasants prefer to sell his crops right way because the rice stored in the warehouse will depreciate in price later on. For this reason the peasants in Wusih, Kiangsu, borrowed only \$61,228 from the banks with rice offered as security in 1933 (The Bank of China Monthly, March, 1934, p.192).

The KMT rural credit cooperatives of which the KMT is boasting proudly are another institution offering no benefit whatsoever to the poor peasants. The cooperatives require security for advances, thus barring the poor peasants from the benefit of loans. No wonder that members of the cooperatives are classes above the middle peasants.

In one word, the KMT rural recovery whether carried on by the banks or by the government itself has been going on rather at the expense of the peasants, especially of the poorer strata of the peasantry. It is disappointing the peasants as well as those who hope for speedy recovery in the village. Rural recovery only under the Soviets is showing brilliant achievements.

CONTENTS.

TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON CHINA

- (1) Heroic Defence of The Soviets by Workers p. 1.
- (2) CPC's Appeal to Toilers of China Against Japanese and Other Imperialism p. 2.
- (3) The Tightened Japanese Grip on The Whole of China p. 3.
- (4) Manchurian Peasants in Self-Defence p. 4.
- (5) The Red Army Reasserted Themselves p. 5.
- (6) Workers' Struggle in Kuomintang China, April 1934 p. 5.

HEROIC DEFENCE OF THE SOVIETS BY WORKERS The Example of Workers at Chienning

After receiving the rebuff from the red army in the first stage of the 5th imperialist-KMT campaign the hangmen of Chiang Kai-shek actively prepared for the second stage in an effort to save themselves from the final defeat. They decided to attack the Soviets from directions. By taking the route from Lichuan (Kiangsi) they wished to lay their bloody hand on Chienning, Fukien. They marched on the city in great numbers.

In such a tense atmosphere the workers in Chienning resolved to defend the Soviets with "head (The KMT executed the workers by beheading) and blood". In defence of the interests of the workers and peasants they determined to repulse the KMT attack without regard to any sacrifices. Thus, under the leadership of CPC and red union they proclaimed a general strike on January 29, 1934. They armed themselves and took up fighting immediately.

The Strike Committee

For strengthening the leadership in war, for performing the different tasks in a planned way, the workers elected at the mass meeting the most active elements for membership in the so-called 'The Strike and War Committee' composed of the agitation, the organizational, the mobilization, the aid departments. The mobilization department consists of the red youth vanguard, the carriers, the transport corps while the aid department controls the relief, nurse, washing, money-collecting, etc. All these organs started functioning immediately.

The strike practically involved the whole body of the workers. The postal workers and tailors showed more activities owing to their closer connection with war. They launched a wide campaign collecting money for the strikers. Working day and night, they contributed greatly towards the defeat of the KMT bandits who threatened to encircle the city.

A portion of the armed workers immediately went to the front and took part in actual fighting against the bandits. They either fought with the red army or shoulder to shoulder with the partisans. They charged the enemy repeatedly. Thanks to their brave efforts worth of our admiration the enemy came to a halt and received a decisive blow. At the same time they operated in disguise and captured two Takas together with the instructor of the Big Snow bandits.

Guarding the Rear

Another part of the workers assumed patrol duties within the city to maintain order and suppress counterrevolutionary activities in the rear. They tightened the watch on the owners of the shops, organized the spy corps, formed transport corps in aid of the red army. More noteworthy is the large amount of money and articles collected for the red fighters at the front, all money and articles forwarded to the red armists and encouraging them accordingly. At the same time they collected something like eighty dollars for 20 strikers and 20 families of the red armists. The Kuomintang, Soviets and all organizations down the line tendered a tea party in honor of the workers and in praise of their military.

In response to the call of the workers thousands of soldiers joined the revolutionaries on February 1. And they came from the mountains and worked in the mountains. Within three days 1,000 were mobilized to the transport unit for the red army. The Soviet presented the original plan to a wide struggle. A fact that proved the striking realization of the workers in the face of the new situation.

The workers continued the struggle, yes, a hard struggle for fifteen days routing the enemy and consolidating the rear. As soon as the threatening danger was over, the strikers returned to work on the revolutionary production front. On February 12 the workers triumphantly called off the strike.

Needless to say, the strike of the workers in Chienning was a great aid to the cause of the revolution and the red army as well. With the enthusiastic support of the workers the Soviets in Chienning grew much stronger out of the fight with the KMT bandits. After resumption of work the toilers exerted themselves strenuously for the economical reconstruction of the Soviets and for the increase in production. They, too, made greater efforts in the collection of cereals, in the sale of governmental bonds. They helped in expanding the red youth vanguard, in pushing the spring ploughing shock brigade campaign. The masses of peasantry around Chienning as led by the heroic workers made the land revolution more penetrating and joined in increasing numbers the red army and partisans in the continued fight against the remnants of the landlord-counterrevolutionaries.

CPC'S APPEAL TO TOILERS OF CHINA AGAINST JAPANESE AND OTHER IMPERIALISM

{ In reply to the hands off China declaration issued by the Tokio foreign office the CC of CPC openly called on the masses of China to rise against the gressions of Japanese imperialism in a statement released for publication on May 5---Ed. }

.....

The CPC publicly appeals to the masses to punish the shameless, betraying counterrevolutionary regime of the KMT at Nanking which openly surrenders to Japanese imperialism. The CPC calls on all toilers of China to unite themselves in revolutionary action against Japanese and other imperialism as well as against their tool, the KMT government at Nanking; to shatter the attempts of imperialism in the division of China as well as in its complete colonization, to push ahead the sacred struggle of national revolution, to drive out all imperialism, to build up a China entirely independent and unified without an inch of territory being yielded to the enemy, to build up a Soviet China, to fight for the unified revolutionary front in the expansion and defence of the Soviets in China.

The Japanese statement on April 17 pushes the struggle for the division and conquest of China to a new phase likely to hasten the outbreak of an imperialist war for the hegemony in the Pacific and an armed intervention against the USSR.

With the concurrence of Nanking Japanese imperialism has finished the major portion of its war preparations in North China against the Soviet Union as well as for further aggressions on Chinese soil. Apparently securing the agreement of Nanking, Japanese imperialism openly announced its intention in the said statement to control the whole of China exclusively.

The hangman of Nanking desire to sell the toilers of China in support of Japanese intervention against the Soviet Union. The Japanese military attache to the Peiping legation told Huang Pu, head of the Peiping political council, that 'the occupation of Chahar, Suiyuan and Tientsin is based on an absolute necessity in the offensive against the Soviets Union', a view that is entirely in agreement with Nanking. Sometime ago Gen. Araki boasted of the sure support of Nanking in the event of a war against USSR. Paving the way for further Japanese aggressions in the north, Nanking has withdrawn its troops from the Peiping-Tientsin area and transported them southward in an attack on the Soviets in the borderland between Honan-Anhui-Hupeh.

The direct negotiations now in progress with Japanese imperialism to settle the outstanding issues between China and Japan means an auction sale of Chinese national interests to Japanese imperialism. At the same time Japan is making preliminary moves in south China to wrest Fukien and to intervene against the growing Soviets in that province. In face of such violent Japanese aggressions Wang Chin-wei, "left" leader of the Kuomintang (now prime minister under the virtual dictatorship of Chiang Ka-shuk), wired his thanks in behalf of the KMT government to Japanese imperialism for its friendly attitude towards China.

Now all KMT leaders and papers preach the doctrine of compromise with Japan by direct negotiation excusing themselves on the ground of impotence to fight the invaders. They consider the betrayal as a local matter. At the same time they advance the theory that the country may fall under foreign rule but the Soviets and with them the anti-imperialist masses must be massacred.

Then the appeal goes on to call on the workers, peasants, other toilers and the revolutionary students and intelligentsia to rise immediately against the further aggressions of Japanese imperialism and the betrayal of Nanking.

THE TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON THE WHOLE OF CHINA
Japanese Preparations for Intervention
in the North as Well as in the South

Closely following on the hands off declaration made on April 14, Japanese imperialism has taken more threatening moves vis-a-vis China. While in process of direct negotiations (of course behind closed doors) more Japanese intrigues and plots have come to light from day to day, all designed to annex Chinese territories by war or penetration. No longer confined to the north, Japanese aggressions have been aimed at the south, particularly Fukien on owing to its geographical proximity to the Japanese colony Taiwan or Formosa. The formation of the people's government in Fukien last year and the debacle of that regime under Chiang Kai-shek's pressure earnly this year have contributed largely towards the consolidation of Japanese influence in that province. Coupled with Chiang's pro-Japanese attitude, this consolidation facilitates Japanese colonisation of Fukien and intervention against the expanding Soviets within that province.

Furthermore representatives of Japanese financiers have come to Shanghai for the purpose of establishing a Japanese consortium in control of China's economy to the exclusion of American and European capitalists. In an attempt to counter act the Japanese scheme representatives of American and European capital such as HST. Johnson (US minister), J.H. Rogers (envoy from the white house), Baron Guillaume (Belgian minister), etc, gathered in the KMT capital (now virtually moved to Nanchang where Chiang Kai-shek stays) in the mad scramble for more concessions from the KMT dictator.

According to the bourgeois press the Japanese consul-general at Nanking, Y. Sume, took a bold step in demanding direct negotiation from Wang Chin-wei without the intervention from third parties. It is reported that Sir Cadogan, British minister, will arrive Nanchang to have an interview with Chiang undoubtedly on the question of the division of China. The return of Huang Pu, head of the government at Peiping (an agent of Chiang in carrying on the betrayal negotiations) to Shanghai on May 10 from his pleasure trip to Mogan Shan (a noted summer resort) and his departure for Peiping in the near future indicate the rapid progress in the betraying surreptitious direct negotiations.

The anti-Soviet Alliance

The subjects under discussion between representatives of Nanking and Tokyo are almost known to everybody. The issues touching on the resumption of railway and postal service have been almost settled to the satisfaction of the Japanese. The ministry of communications has instructed the post offices to forward the Manchurian letters to the recipients in China but tear off the Manchukuo stamps before delivery. As reported in the Shanghai Shun-pao, travellers from the north witnessed the Manchukuo cars now running on the Peiping-Hankow line. Chang Hsueh-liang, commander at Hankow, has withdrawn his troops from the Peiping area to fight the red army in Hupeh and Honan. These are additional evidences testifying to the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo by Nanking in full compliance with the Japanese demands. The time will not be distant when Nanking will accord the Manchukuo a de jure recognition.

At the time of the Nanchang conference between Chiang and Huang Pu the correspondent of the China Weekly Review (American) reported the Japanese demand of bringing Nanking into the anti-Soviet alliance. This is in line with the information given by the London Daily Express to the effect that acting under direct instructions of German imperialism Gen. von Seeckt, now acting as chief adviser (military) to Chiang Kai-shek, will train and control the Chinese army with a view to turning it over to the Japanese in case the latter should decide to attack USSR.

Nanking officials openly and complacently talked about the Japanese military preparations in the north and said that the sole objective of such preparations is USSR. The same official circles are no doubt ready to give the Japanese every help and aid in this respect. The Japanese are reported to spend \$ 25,000,000 on the construction of a line from Jehol to east Cheker, and preliminary surveying has been completed. This is of course fully agreed to by Chiang Pu and Ho Yin-chin, head of the military in the north. With

the consent of the same authorities the Japanese are now constructing an aerodrome at Tientsin covering some 1,000 Chinese now. The KMT is actively abetting the Japanese in robbing China of her territory and in pushing the military preparations against USSR.

The Southward Policy

On May 2 the Ho War Pao of Shanghai carried the report that the Japanese will seize Hsiao and Amoy, and turn these two ports (Fukien) into Japanese naval bases within one or two months. And the report is said to be based on good authority, that is, it leaks out from the consular body at Shanghai, the foreign settlement near Canton. According to the Reuter message dated May 4 the Japanese will hold an "opposite shore (referring to Fukien and Kwangtung) conference to be attended by consuls from Foochow, Amoy, Hongkong, Hong Kong and Canton. And the foreign office and colonial ministry at Tokyo as well as the governor of Taiwan will despatch representatives to the conference. According to the China Times of May 4 the agenda of the conference includes formation a south China chamber of commerce, liquidation of the anti-Japanese boycott movement in south China, development of fishery along the south China coast, all connected with the offensive to be undertaken against the provinces in the south. On May 3 the military attaches and residents in Fukien decided at a secret meeting to demand more armed police for protection.

In the past few weeks the Japanese were quite busy in sending men to the interior of the province of Fukien. A number of Japanese were found in Canshchow, Putien, Yimping, Chienao, Yin-an, etc., all situated far in the interior. They were engaged in making survey-s. By the way more Japanese warships arrived in Foochow and Amoy. And more Japanese battle-ships will arrive, it has been stated. The concentration of Japanese forces in south China together the growing activities of individual Japanese has so far accomplished one thing: exposure of the Kwangtung authorities as a lackey of Japanese imperialism who immediately put a ban on demonstrations scheduled for May 7 and 9 against Japanese invasion in sharp contrast with the anti-Japanese phrases which they used to pour out to deceive the people.

With the arrival of influential Japanese capitalists at Shanghai like Takayama of the Asia Colonisation corporation, etc., the Japanese demand for Sino-Manchurian-Nipponese economic block has been taking a concrete shape.

MANCHURIAN PEASANTS' RESISTANCE

In spite of the KMT suppression in the interest of Japanese imperialism the toilers in Manchuria have been bravely fighting the Japanese invaders. Their fight has become more violent in the lower Sungari and in East Manchuria. The anti-Japanese volunteers operated from a firm base in Panshi.

Owing to the breakout of the volunteer activities 17 villages in Ilan, lower Sungari, were wiped out by Japanese bombardment sometime ago. 20,000 peasants were slaughtered. The Japanese killed the peasantry en masse because they wanted to make room for the arrival of Japanese immigrants. As a matter of fact, Japanese immigrants flooded the whole of Manchuria, especially the north where, as is known to every body, Japanese war preparations against USSR have been speeded up all the time. At present Manchuria is full of Japanese immigrants estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000. Chinese peasants were driven out to make way for Japanese colonists. The fields evacuated by the Chinese were given to Japanese.

The angered peasants are more susceptible of the influence of the volunteers. Sometime in March a detachment of Manchurian troops stationed at Ilan mutinied and fought hand in hand with the peasants in the vicinity against Japanese troops, and defeated them in the first rounds. Later on the fight spread over involving more peasants. The Kwangtung army detailed 40 planes and a large number of troops but the volunteers and armed peasants refused to be daunted, still making a stand in Ilan. The Japanese gunfire devastated whole villages and according to the KMT central news agency not less than 20,000 were slain by Japanese.

The peasants are determined to put up a stiff resistance. The Wei-lien news gave out the information that to show their determination to fight imperialism the anti-Japanese peasants have even gone so far as to kill their wives and children. The volunteers often scored victories in face of the superior Japanese forces. On April 9 some 1,000 volunteers stormed Wei-shan and occupied it after fierce fighting. In the middle of April another volunteer army captured Tung-kiang city in lower Sungari.

THE RED ARMY REASSERTED THEMSELVES

Renouncing the reported success of the KMT troops, the red army has again defeated the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions of the Szechuan army under Ma Hsing, capturing 500 rifles, 20 guns. In the opening days of May the red army took back Wan-yuan, Szechuan. In south Szechuan Comrade Ho Lung captured Lunghui and arrested one pastor by the name of H.A. Smith.

WORKERS STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA

APRIL, 1934

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as. For instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Working days lost in Strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

I. Strike Unrecorded in Last Month

(1)Mar. 24 (2)Wushih (3)Chan-feng Silk Filature (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)0 (8)Spontaneous (9)Against prolongation of working hour (10)Victory.

II. Strike Continued From March

(1)Jan.-April (2)Wuchow (3)silk weaving workers (4)8,500 (5)10 (6)45,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut by 12.5%.

(1)Jan. 14-April 22 (2)Tangshan (3)Kailian Mines (4)30,000 (5)15 (6)300,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase and better treatment. see Remarks.

(1)Mar. 2-22, April (2)Shanghai (3)Gen. Strike of nine factories of Mayar Silk Weaving Co. (4)4,000 (5)22 (6)88,000 (7)0 (8)Red T.U. (9)Against wage cut. Fight against French Police and KMT forces, over 100 wounded and another 100 arrested. see Remarks. (10)Crucially suppressed. workers

(1)Mar. 10-April (2)Shanghai (3)Tsen-Tai Rubber Factory, discharged workers (4)85 (5)— (6)— (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)Unavailable.

(1)Mar. 27-April 11 (2)Shanghai (3)55 Umbrellar workshops (4)1,200 (5)11 (6)13,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase. Strikers clashed with capitalists, with 4 wounded and 13 arrested. Strikers resumed work at the following conditions: Wage increase by 40-50%; half pay for the day during strike; and two others. (10)Victory.

(1)Mar. 31-April 9 (2)Shanghai (3)Coolie for carrying faeces, Western district (4)500 (5)10 (6)5,000 (7)— (8)— (9)Against Public Safety Bureau. Coolie demonstrated before the Bureau on April 3rd. 21 of the strikers arrested. (10)Not available.

Sub-total: (2)6 (3)70 (4)40,280 (6)151,000 (7)1

III. Strike Started in April

(1)April 12-19 (2)Shanghai (3)Transportation Coolie (4)300 (5)18 (6)10,400 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut (10)Victory.

(1)2-3 (2)Tangshan (3)Hui-shin Cement Factory (4)2,000 (5)2 (6)4,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Sympathizing with Kailian Strike and for wage increase, better treatment and recognizing the union. (10)Victory.

(1)2-3 (2)Tangshan (3)Hui-shin Cotton Mill (4)1,300 (5)2 (6)3,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Sympathizing with Kailian strike, for wage increase, better treatment. (10)Victory.

(1)April 1-9 (2)Shanghai (3)Hui-shin Cotton Mill (4)1,000 (5)5 (6)24,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut and for better treatment. Office closed by Chinese workers. Demonstrating workers clashed with police, with 6 Chinese strikers wounded and another arrested. (10)Crucially suppressed.

(1)4- (2)Shanghai (3)Hui-shin Cotton Mill (4)1,000 (5)5 (6)24,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut and for better treatment. Office closed by Chinese workers. Demonstrating workers clashed with police, with 6 Chinese strikers wounded and another arrested. (10)Crucially suppressed.

(1)12-16 (2)Shanghai (3)Hung-Feng and other 14 silk weaving factories (4)2,000 (5)4 (6)3,000 (7)0 (8)Red (9)Against wage cut, sympathizing with lower strikes (10)Suppressed

(1)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen, S.S. Finsen, Swo Co. (4)40 (5)1 (6)40 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Wage increase by 10% (10)Victory

(1)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Driver and conductor, Chapel Bus (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Protest against three workers beaten by Safe Preserve Corp. (10)Victory

(1)21-30 (2)Canton (3)General strikes of gun factories (4)2,000 (5)10 (6)20,000 (7)— (8)Sp. (9)— (10)—

(1)26 (2)Kaining (3)highway constructing laborer (4)1,000 (5)1 (6)1,000 (7) (8)Sp. (9)For full pay. Contractor besieged and beaten to death. (10)Unavailable.

(1)28-29 (2)Wushih (3)Tai-sen Silk Filature (4)350 (5)5 (6)1,750 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For full pay. 10 workers arrested (10)Unavailable.

(1)26-30 (2)Soochow (3)Rickshaw puller (4)5,000 (5)5 (6)15,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against oppressive regulations introduced by Public Safety Bureau. 30 people arrested (10)Unavailable

(1)26-30 (2)Kaining (3)Rickshaw puller (4)500 (6)5 (6)2,500 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9) for lower rent (10)Reconciliated

Sub-total: (2)14 (3)33 (4)20,490 (6)101,890 (7)2

III. Petition Started in April

(1)Mar.31, April 6 (2)Uhenkiang (3)Representatives of boatmen, Shih-erh-yu salt market (4)65 (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)No result

(1)29 (2)Shanghai (3)Representatives of unemployed, silk filature (4)550 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Sent petition to Social Affairs Bureau for relief (10)No result.

(1)17 (2)Shanghai (3)Wages Weaving Factory (4)450 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Against dismissal of union leaders. sent petition to Yellow Union (10)No result

(1)24 (2)Shanghai (3)S.A.F., no.1. (4)Representatives (7)1 (8)Yellow (9) Against introduction of 4-days-one-week instead of 5-days, reconciliated by Social Bureau (10)Fail

Sub-total: (2)4 (3)4 (4)1065 (7)5

V. General Ledger for Workers' Struggle in April

	No. of Fac.	No. of strikers	No. of petition	Total	No. of strikers	no. of petitioners	Total	Work-days lost in strike	Clash, Demons tration	Injured, Arrested
April	107	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,835	252,890	10	290
March	122	20	12	32	44,794	1,540	46,334	697,536	9	49

VI. Volume of Business (Number of workers employed in each factory)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000—	Total
April	88	7	7	5	107
March	106	6	9	1	122

VII. Classification of Trade

	Text-ile mill	Silk rears	Weaving Fac.	Robe-ry	Gun Fac.	Post-tele-gram	Trans- por- tation	Comm- pical	Mine	Mach- inery	Hand- made	Shoe- maker	o- thers	Total
Apr.	3	2	27	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	96	2	2	107
Mar.	3	1	19	1	1	0	6	2	2	0	83	0	4	122

VIII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dismissal	Against wage-cut	Against lockout	Against fore- men or contractor	For better treatment	For higher wage
April	2	7	0	1	2	6
March	10	6	4	2	5	2

	For full pay	Political causes	Other causes
	2	6	5
	1	2	3

IX. Remarks

The statistics for the month under review are compiled on incomplete information. We have been unable to gather any data from south China.

During the present month big strikes have broken out in North China and Shanghai. The Tongshan miners, altogether struck work demanding higher wages and better treatment. In the course of the struggle the strikers smashed the yellow unions and came to bloody clashes with police and soldiers. On April 17 the miners at Tongkiachun and Siling went on a strike and raised up the same demands. While coming back from work, the Tongkiachun workers were stopped by police and robbed of their coal which was usually granted them as an allowance in fuel. Angered by this fresh outrage, the workers clashed with the offending armed police, suffering one death and several wounded. Then a strike flared up. Over a dozen of worker-leaders were arrested by the KMT under direct instructions from imperialism (the Lailan Coal Co. is a British concern). The KMT tried to alienate the mass of workers from their leaders and to prevent other workers from coming to the aid of the strikers by casting calumnies on the Tongkiachun workers and falsely charging them with traitorous actions in favor of Japanese imperialism. The Kuomintang hopes in this way to protect the interests of British capitalists in the Lailan mine at the expense of Chinese workers.

The Mayar strike at Shanghai is likewise a big scale struggle, details of which have been given in our previous issues. In this struggle the strikers have shown almost unequalled heroism and set to naught all imperialist-KMT attempts to break the strike. Holding stiff to their demands, the strikers refused to resume work untill April 22 when the KMT fascists and police cooperated in dragging the workers back one by one and declared "workmen have all returned". In support of the Mayar workers the operatives of the 15 silk mills in S. Shanghai struck work. With the same end in view the unemployed of the Chia-tai Rubber Mill staged a struggle. On April 12 a telegram over the signature of the All-China Federation of Labor, of the Agricultural Workers Union, the Handicraft Workers Union, the Transport Workers Union, etc., was dispatched to the Mayar strikers together with \$ 100 collected for them.

Last February the rickshaw coolies in Soochow called a strike in protest against an order of the police which put a ban on their solicitation of business at railway station. They proclaimed a strike once more against the action of the police in intimidating empty rickshaws to run on the street. They organized pickets against strike breakers. On April 27 the police was routed when attempting to interfere with the pickets. The strikers suffered 10 casualties.

As a result of the shutting down of the Ta-fung Cotton Mill in Shanghai, of the 1st Cotton Mill at Wuchang, of the arsenal at Tsinan, the volume of unemployment has been swollen up considerably. The cry of all the salt boats in East and W. China, was, owing to failure in competition with steamships, "workmen want employment". The situation of the silk filatures at Shanghai has turned out to be similar. Unemployment figures are mounting every day and the situation is becoming more and more desperate.

The month under review is noted for the jump in the number of clashes on the part of workers with the police and military. Such clashes or demonstrations have increased by 10, resulting in the arrest of 290 workers or six times as many as in the preceding month.

CONTENTS.

TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON CHINA

- (1) Heroic Defence of The Soviets by Workers P. 1.
- (2) CPC's Appeal to Toilers of China Against Japanese and Other Imperialism P. 2.
- (3) The Tightened Japanese Grip on The Whole of China P. 3.
- (4) Manchurian Peasants in Self-Defence P. 4.
- (5) The Red Army Reasserted Themselves P. 5.
- (6) Workers' Struggle in Kuomintang China, April 1934 P. 5.

HEROIC DEFENCE OF THE SOVIETS BY WORKERS

The Example of Workers at Chienning

.....

After receiving the rebuff from the red army in the first stage of the 5th imperialist-KMT campaign the hangmen of Chiang Kai-shek actively prepared for the second stage in an effort to save themselves from the final defeat. They decided to attack the Soviets from directions. By taking the route from Lichuan (Kiangsi) they wished to lay their bloody hand on Chienning, Fukien. They marched on the city in great numbers.

In such a tense atmosphere the workers in Chienning resolved to defend the Soviets with "head (The KMT executed the workers by beheading) and blood". In defence of the interests of the workers and peasants they determined to repulse the KMT attack without regard to any sacrifice. Thus, under the leadership of CPC and red union they proclaimed a general strike on January 20, 1934. They armed themselves and took up fighting immediately.

The Strike Committee

For strengthening the leadership in war, for performing the different tasks in a planned way, the workers elected at the mass meeting the most active elements for membership in the so-called 'The Strike and War Committee' composed of the agitation, the organisational, the mobilization, the aid departments. The mobilization department consists of the red youth vanguard, the carriers, the transport corps while the aid department controls the relief, nurse, washing, money-collecting, etc. All these organs started functioning immediately.

The strike practically involved the whole body of the workers. The postal workers and tailors showed more activities owing to their closer connection with war. They launched a wide campaign collecting money for the strikers. Working day and night, they contributed greatly towards the defeat of the KMT bandits who threatened to encircle the city.

A portion of the armed workers immediately went to the front and took part in actual fighting against the bandits. They either fought with the red army or shoulder to shoulder with the partisans. They charged the enemy repeatedly. Thanks to their brave efforts worth of our admiration the enemy came to a halt and received a decisive blow. At the same time they captured the headquarters and captured two Tuhao together with the instructor of the big bandits.

Guarding the Rear

Another part of the workers assumed patrol duties within the city to maintain order and suppress counterrevolutionary activities in the rear. They tightened the watch on the owners of the shops, organized the spy corps, organized transport corps in aid of the red army. More noteworthy is the large amount of money and articles collected for the red fighters at the front, all money and articles forwarded to the red armists and encouraging their campaigning. At the same time they collected something like eighty dollars for the strikers and the families of the red armists. The Chienning CP, Soviets and all organisations down the line tendered a tea party in honor of the workers and in praise of their militancy.

In response to the call of the workers thousands of Toilers joined the revolution on February 4. And they came from the suburbs and marched in procession. Within three days 1,400 were mobilized to the front and sent for the red army. The result exceeded the original plan by a wide margin, a fact which shows the strong belated mood of the workers in the face of the new offensive from the enemy.

The workers continued the struggle, yes, a hard struggle for fifteen days routing the enemy and consolidating the rear. As soon as the threatening danger was over, the strikers returned to work on the revolutionary production front. On February 12 the workers triumphantly called off the strike.

Needless to say, the strike of the workers in Chienning was a great aid to the cause of the revolution and the red army as well. With the enthusiastic support of the workers the Soviets in Chienning grew much stronger out of the fight with the KMT bandits. After resumption of work the toilers exerted themselves strenuously for the economical reconstruction of the Soviets and for the increase in production. They, too, made greater efforts in the collection of cereals, in the sale of governmental bonds. They helped in expanding the red youth vanguard, in pushing the spring ploughing shock brigade campaign. The masses of peasantry around Chienning as led by the heroic workers made the land revolution more penetrating and joined in increasing numbers the red army and partisans in the continued fight against the remnants of the land-lord-counterrevolutionaries.

CPC'S APPEAL TO TOILERS OF CHINA AGAINST JAPANESE AND OTHER IMPERIALISM

{ In reply to the hands off China declaration issued by the Tokio foreign office the CC of CPC openly called on the masses of China to rise against the gressions of Japanese imperialism in a statement released for publication on May 5---21. }

.....

The CPC publicly appeals to the masses to punish the shameless, betraying counterrevolutionary regime of the KMT at Nanking which openly surrenders to Japanese imperialism. The CPC calls on all toilers of China to unite themselves in revolutionary action against Japanese and other imperialism as well as against their tool, the KMT government at Nanking; to shatter the attempts of imperialism in the division of China as well as in its complete colonization, to push ahead the sacred struggle of national revolution, to drive out all imperialism, to build up a China entirely independent and unified without an inch of territory being yielded to the enemy, to build up a Soviet China, to fight for the unified revolutionary front in the expansion and defence of the Soviets in China.

The Japanese statement on April 17 pushes the struggle for the division and conquest of China to a new phase likely to hasten the outbreak of an imperialist war for the hegemony in the Pacific and an armed intervention against the USSR.

With the concurrence of Nanking Japanese imperialism has finished the major portion of its war preparations in North China against the Soviet Union as well as for further aggressions on Chinese soil. Apparently securing the agreement of Nanking, Japanese imperialism openly announced its intention in the said statement to control the whole of China exclusively.

The language of Nanking desire to call the toilers of China in support of Japanese intervention against the Soviet Union. The Japanese military attaches to the Peiping legation told Wang Ju, head of the Peiping political council, that 'the occupation of Chahar, Suiyuan and Tientsin is based on an absolute necessity in the offensive against the Soviet Union', a view that is entirely in agreement with Nanking. Sometime ago Gen. Anaki boasted of the more support of Nanking in the event of a war against USSR. During the way for further Japanese aggressions in the north, Nanking has withdrawn its troops from the Peiping-Mukden area and transferred them southward in an attack on the Soviets in the borderland between Manchuria and Mongolia.

The direct negotiations with Japanese imperialism to end the outstanding issues between China and Japan show an action plan of Japanese military intervention to Japanese imperialism. At the same time Japan is getting preliminary moves in south China to exert Japan and to intervene against the growing Soviets in that province. In face of such violent Japanese aggressions Wang Chiao-wei, "left" leader of the Kuomintang (now prime minister under the virtual dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek), wired his thanks to behalf of the KMT government to Japanese imperialism for its friendly attitude towards China.

All KMT leaders and papers preach the doctrine of compromise with Japan by direct negotiation excusing themselves on the ground of importance to fight the invaders. They consider the betrayed as a local matter. At the same time they advance the theory that the country may fall under foreign rule but the Soviets and with them the anti-imperialist masses must be massacred.

Then the appeal goes on to call on the workers, peasants, other toilers and the revolutionary students and intelligentsia to rise immediately against the further aggressions of Japanese imperialism and the betrayal of Nanking.

THE TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON THE WHOLE OF CHINA Japanese Preparations for Intervention in the North as Well as in the South

.....

Closely following on the hands off declaration made on April 14, Japanese imperialism has taken more threatening moves vis-a-vis China. While in process of direct negotiations (of course behind closed doors) more Japanese intrigues and plots have come to light from day to day, all designed to annex Chinese territories by war or penetration. No longer confined to the north, Japanese aggressions have been aimed at the south, particularly Fukien on owing to its geographical proximity to the Japanese colony Taiwan or Formosa. The formation of the people's government in Fukien last year and the debacle of that regime under Chiang Kai-shek's pressure early this year have contributed largely towards the consolidation of Japanese influence in that province. Coupled with Chiang's pro-Japanese attitude, this consolidation facilitates Japanese colonization of Fukien and intervention against the expanding Soviets within that province.

Furthermore representatives of Japanese financiers have come to Shanghai for the purpose of establishing a Japanese consortium in control of China's economy to the exclusion of American and European capitalists. In an attempt to counter act the Japanese scheme representatives of American and European capital such as Mr. Johnson (US minister), J.H. Rogers (envoy from the white house), Baron Guillaume (Belgian minister), etc, gathered in the KMT capital (now virtually moved to Nanchang where Chiang Kai-shek stays) in the mad scramble for more concessions from the KMT dictator.

According to the bourgeois press the Japanese consul-general at Nanking, Y. Soma, took a bold step in demanding direct negotiation from Wang Chin-wei without the intervention from third parties. It is reported that Sir Cadogan, British minister, will arrive Nanchang to have an interview with Chiang undoubtedly on the question of the division of China. The return of Huang Pu, head of the government at Peiping (an agent of Chiang in carrying on the betrayal negotiations) to Shanghai on May 10 from his pleasure trip to Mogan Shan (a noted summer resort) and his departure for Peiping in the near future indicate the rapid progress in the betraying surreptitious direct negotiations.

The anti-Soviet Alliance

The subjects under discussion between representatives of Nanking and Tokyo are almost known to everybody. The issues touching on the resumption of railway and postal service have been almost settled to the satisfaction of the Japanese. The ministry of communications has instructed the post offices to forward the Manchurian letters to the recipients in China but tear off the Manchurian stamps before delivery. As reported in the Shanghai Sun-pao, travellers from the north witnessed the Manchukuo cars now running on the Peiping-Hankow line. Chang Hsueh-liang, commander at Hankow, has withdrawn his troops from the Peiping area to fight the red army in Hupia and Honan. These are additional evidences testifying to the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo by Nanking in full compliance with the Japanese demands. The time will not be distant when Nanking will accord the Manchukuo a de jure recognition.

At the time of the Nanchang conference between Chiang and Huang Pu the correspondent of the China Weekly Review (American) reported the Japanese demand of bringing Nanking into the anti-Soviet alliance. This is in line with the information given by the London Daily Express to the effect that acting under direct instructions of German imperialism Gen. von Seeckt, now acting as chief adviser (military) to Chiang Kai-shek, will train and control the Chinese army with a view to turning it over to the Japanese in case the latter should decide to attack USSR.

Nanking officials openly and complacently talked about the Japanese military preparations in the north and said that the sole objective of such preparations is USSR. The same official circles are no doubt ready to give the Japanese every help and aid in this respect. The Japanese are reported to spend 100,000,000 on the construction of a line from Jehol to east Chahar, and preliminary surveying has been completed. This is of course fully agreed to by Huang Pu and Ho Yin-chia, head of the military in the north. With

the consent of the same authorities the Japanese are now constructing an aerodrome at Tientsin covering some 1,000 Chinese now. The KMT is actively abetting the Japanese in robbing China of her territory and in pushing the military preparations against USSR.

The Southward Policy

On May 2 the Ta Wan Pao of Shanghai carried the report that the Japanese will seize Mamei and Amoy, and turn these two ports (Fukien) into Japanese naval bases within one or two months. And the report is said to be based on good authority, that is, it leaks out from the consular body at Shameen, the foreign settlement near Canton. According to the Reuter message dated May 4 the Japanese will hold an "opposite shore (referring to Fukien and Kwangtung) conference to be attended by consuls from Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hong Kong and Canton. And the foreign office and colonial ministry at Tokyo as well as the governor of Taiwan will despatch representatives to the conference. According to the China Times of May 4 the agenda of the conference includes formation a south China chamber of commerce, liquidation of the anti-Japanese boycott movement in south China, development of fishery along the south China coast, all connected with the offensive to be undertaken against the provinces in the south. On May 4 the military attaches and residents in Fukien decided at a secret meeting to demand more armed police for protection.

In the past few weeks the Japanese were quite busy in sending men to the interior of the province of Fukien. A number of Japanese were found in Chuanchow, Putien, Yinping, Chienao, Yin-an, etc, all situated far in the interior. They were engaged in making survey-s. By the way more Japanese warships arrived in Foochow and Amoy. And more Japanese battleships will arrive, it has been stated. The concentration of Japanese forces in south China together the growing activities of individual Japanese has so far accomplished one thing: exposure of the Kwangtung authorities as a lackey of Japanese imperialism who immediately put a ban on demonstrations scheduled for May 7 and 9 against Japanese invasion in sharp contrast with the anti-Japanese phrases which they used to pour out to deceive the people.

With the arrival of influential Japanese capitalists at Shanghai like Takayama of the Asia Colonization corporation, etc, the Japanese demand for Sino-Manchurian-Japanese economic block has been taking a concrete shape.

MANCHURIAN PEASANTS IN SELF-DEFENCE

.....

In spite of the KMT suppression in the interest of Japanese imperialism the toilers in Manchuria have been ceaselessly fighting the Japanese invaders. Their fight has become more violent in the lower Sungari and in east Manchuria. The anti-Japanese volunteers operated from a firm base in Panshi.

Owing to the breakout of the volunteer activities 17 villages in Ilan, lower Sungari, were wiped out by Japanese bombardment sometime ago. 20,000 peasants were slaughtered. The Japanese killed the peasantry en masse because they wanted to make room for the arrival of Japanese immigrants. As a matter of fact, Japanese immigrants flooded the whole of Manchuria, especially the north where, as is known to every body, Japanese war preparations against USSR have been speeded up all the time. At present Manchuria is full of Japanese immigrants estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000. Chinese peasants were driven out to make way for Japanese colonists. The fields evacuated by the Chinese were given to Japanese.

The angered peasants are more susceptible of the influence of the volunteers. Sometime in March a detachment of Manchurian troops stationed at Ilan mutinied and fought hand in hand with the peasants in the vicinity against Japanese troops, and defeated them in the first rounds. Later on the fight spread over involving more peasants. The Kwangtung army detailed 40 planes and a large number of troops but the volunteers and armed peasants refused to be daunted, still making a stand in Ilan. The Japanese gunfire devastated whole villages and according to the KMT central news agency not less than 20,000 were slain by Japanese.

The peasants are determined to put up a stiff resistance. The Wah-lien news gave out the information that in show their determination to fight imperialism the anti-Japanese peasants have even gone so far as to kill their wives and children. The volunteers often scored victories in face of the superior Japanese forces. On April 9 some 1,000 volunteers stormed Wah-lien and occupied it after fierce fighting. In the middle of April another volunteer army captured Tung-kiang city in lower Sungari.

THE RED ARMY REASSERTED THEMSELVES

Repudiating the reported success of the KMT troops, the red army has recently defeated the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions of the Szechuan army under Liu Hsiang, capturing 500 rifles, 20 guns. In the opening days of May the red army took back Wan-yuan, Szechuan. In south Szechuan Comrade Ho Lung captured Panshui and arrested one pastor by the name of H.A. Smith.

WORKERS STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA

APRIL, 1934

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Working days lost in Strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

I. Strike Unrecorded in Last Month

(1) Mar. 24 (2) Wushih (3) Chan-feng Silk Filature (4) 300 (5) 1 (6) 300 (7) 0 (8) Spontaneous (9) Against prolongation of working hour (10) Victory.

II. Strike Continued From March

(1) Jan.-April (2) Wuchow (3) silk weaving workers (4) 8,500 (5) 10 (6) 45,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage cut by 12.5%.

(1) Jan. 14-April 22 (2) Tangshan (3) Kailain Mines (4) 30,000 (5) 15 (6) 300,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) For wage increase and better treatment. see Remarks.

(1) Mar. 2-22, April (2) Shanghai (3) Gen. Strike of nine factories of Mayar Silk Weaving Co. (4) 4,000 (5) 22 (6) 88,000 (7) 0 (8) Red T.U. (9) Against wage cut. Fight against French Police and KMT forces, over 100 wounded and another 100 arrested. see Remarks. (10) Cruelly suppressed. workers

(1) Mar. 10-April (2) Shanghai (3) Tsen-Tai Rubber Factory discharged workers (4) 86 (5) — (6) — (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) For relief (10) Unavailable.

(1) Mar. 27-April 11 (2) Shanghai (3) 53 Umbrellar workshops (4) 1,200 (5) 11 (6) 13,000 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) For wage increase. Strikers clashed with capitalists, with 4 wounded and 13 arrested. Strikers resumed work at the following conditions: Wage increase by 40-50%; half pay for the day during strike; and two others. (10) Victory.

(1) Mar. 31-April 9 (2) Shanghai (3) Coolie for carrying faecus, Western district (4) 500 (5) 10 (6) 5,000 (7) — (8) — (9) Against Public Safety Bureau. Coolie demonstrated before the Bureau on April 3rd. 21 of the strikers arrested. (10) Not available.

Sub-total: (2) 6 (3) 70 (4) 40,280 (5) 151,900 (7) 1

III. Strike Started in April

(1) April 12-19 (2) Shanghai (3) Transportation coolie (4) 300 (5) 18 (6) 10,400 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage cut (10) Victory.

(1) 1-3 (2) Shanghai (3) Chi-shin Cement Factory (4) 2,000 (5) 3 (6) 4,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Sympathizing with Kailain Strike and for wage increase, better treatment and reorganizing the union. (10) Victory.

(1) 1-3 (2) Shanghai (3) Hua-shin Cotton Mill (4) 1,500 (5) 2 (6) 3,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Sympathizing with Kailain strike, for wage increase, better treatment. (10) Victory.

(1) 1-3 (2) Shanghai (3) Chin-feng Cotton Mill (4) 4,000 (5) 6 (6) 24,000 (7) 2 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage cut and for better treatment. Office smashed by KMT forces. Demonstrating worker clashed with police, with 6 demonstrators wounded another arrested. (10) Partially success.

(1) 1-3 (2) Shanghai (3) Hua-shin Cotton Mill (4) 1,500 (5) 3 (6) 10,500 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) For equal treatment as carried on in affiliated industry at Shanghai. (10) Partially success. active workers arrested. (10) Unavailable.

(1) 1-3 (2) Shanghai (3) rice-measuremen of the rice market along Suzhou river (4) 400 (5) 5 (6) 2,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage cut, reconstituted. (10) Unavailable.

(1)12-16 (2)Shanghai (3)Hung-feng and other 14 silk weaving factories (4)2,000 (5)4 (6)8,000 (7)0 (8)Red (9)Against wage cut, sympathizing with war strike (10)Suppressed
 (1)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen, S.S. Tinsen, Ewo Co. (4)40 (5)1 (6)40 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)wage increase by 10% (10)Victory
 (1)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Driver and conductor, Chapel bus (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)1 (8)sp. (9)Protest against three workers beaten by Safe Preserve Corp. Demanded: compensation, etc. (10)Victory
 (1)21-30 (2)Canton (3)General strike of gum factories (4)2,000 (5)10 (6)20,000 (7)— (8)Sp. (9)— (10)—
 (1)20 (2)Kaising (3)highway constructing laborer (4)1,000 (5)1 (6)1,000 (7) (8)Sp. (9)For full pay. Contractor besieged and beaten to death. (10)Unavailable.
 (1)25-29 (2)Wushih (3)Tai-sen Silk Filature (4)350 (5)5 (6)1,750 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For full pay. 10 workers arrested (10)Unavailable.
 (1)26-30 (2)Soochow (3)Rickshaw puller (4)3,000 (5)5 (6)15,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against oppressive regulations introduced by Public Safety Bureau. 30 people arrested (10)Unavailable
 (1)26-30 (2)Kaising (3)Rickshaw puller (4)500 (6)5 (6)2,500 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)for lower rent (10)Reconciliated
 Sub-total: (2)14 (3)33 (4)20,490 (6)101,890 (7)2

III. Petition Started in April

(1)Mar. 31, April 6 (2)Chenkiang (3)Representatives of boatmen, Silk-exh-yu salt market (4)55 (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)No result
 (1)10 (2)Shanghai (3)Representatives of unemployed, silk filature (4)550 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Sent petition to Social Affairs Bureau for relief (10)No result.
 (1)17 (2)Shanghai (3)Wugoo Weaving factory (4)450 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Against dismissal of union leaders, sent petition to Yellow Union (10)No result
 (1)24 (2)Shanghai (3)S.A.T., no. 1. (4)Representatives (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Against introduction of 4-days-one-week instead of 5-days, reconciliated by Social Bureau (10)Fail
 Sub-total: (2)4 (3)4 (4)1055 (7)5

V. General Ledger for Workers' Struggle in April

	No. of Fac.	No. of strikes	No. of petition	Total	No. of strikers	no. of petitioners	Total	Work-days lost in strike	Casualties, Demons tration	Injured, Arrested
April	107	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,835	252,890	10	290
March	122	20	12	32	44,794	1,540	46,334	697,536	9	49

VI. Volume of Business (Number of workers employed in each factory)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000—	Total
April	68	7	7	5	107
March	106	6	9	1	122

VII. Classification of Trade

	Textile mill	Silk filature	Weaving	Robe	Gum	Post-tele-	Trans-	Muni-	Mine	Mach-	Hand-	Rick-	o-	Total
Apr.	3	2	27	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	56	2	2	107
Mar.	3	1	19	1	1	0	6	2	2	0	83	0	4	122

VIII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dismissal	Against wage-cut	Against lockout	Against fore- men or contractor	For better treatment	For higher wage
April	2	7	0	1	2	6
March	10	6	4	2	5	2

	For full pay	Political causes	Other causes
	2	6	5
	1	2	3

IX. Remarks

The statistics for the month under review are compiled on incomplete information. We have been unable to gather any data from south China.

During the present month big strikes have broken out in North China and Shanghai. The Tongkiachun miners, altogether struck work demanding higher wages and better treatment. In the course of the struggle the strikers smashed the yellow unions and came to bloody clashes with police and soldiers. On April 17 the miners at Songkiachun and Siling went on a strike and raised up the same demands. While coming back from work, the Tongkiachun workers were stopped by police and robbed of their coal which was usually granted them as an allowance in fuel. Angered by this fresh outrage, the workers clashed with the offending armed police, suffering one death and several wounded. Then a strike flared up. Over a dozen of worker-leaders were arrested by the KMT under direct instructions from imperialism (the Lailan Coal Co. is a British concern). The KMT tried to alienate the mass of workers from their leaders and to prevent other workers from coming to the aid of the strikers by casting calumnies on the Tongkiachun workers and falsely charging them with traitorous actions in favor of Japanese imperialism. The Kuomintang hopes in this way to protect the interests of British capitalists in the Lailan mine at the expense of Chinese workers.

The Mayar strike at Shanghai is likewise a big scale struggle, details of which have been given in our previous issues. In this struggle the

strikers have shown almost unequalled heroism and set to naught all imperialist-KMT attempts to break the strike. Holding stiff to their demands, the strikers refused to resume work untill April 22 when the KMT fascists and police cooperated in dragging the workers back one by one and declared "workers have all returned". In support of the Mayar workers the operatives of the 15 silk mills in Shanghai struck work. With the same end in view the employees of the Chin-tai Rubber Mill staged a struggle. On April 12 a telegram from the executive of the All-China Federation of Labor, of the Agricultural Workers Union, the Handicraft Workers Union, the Transport Workers Union, etc., was dispatched to the Mayar strikers together with a list collected for them.

Last February the Yunnan workers in Swatow called a strike in protest against an order of the police which put a ban on their solicitation of business at railway station. They proclaimed a strike once more against the order of the police in interdicting empty rickshaws to run on the street. They organized pickets against strike breakers. On April 27 the police were found when attempting to interfere with the pickets. The strikers continued in resistance.

A result of the shutting down of the Ta-fung Cotton Mill in Chenchow, of the cotton mill at Wuchang, of the arsenal at Tsinan, the volume of unemployment has been swollen up considerably. The crew of all the salt boats in the Yangtze, Kiangsu, was, owing to failure in competition with the foreign boats, discharged with unemployment. The collapse of the silk filatures in the Yangtze region cut 60,000 workers. Unemployment figures are mounting up.

A result of the review is noted for the jump in the number of clashes on the part of workers with the police and military. Such clashes or demonstrations were increased by 14, resulting in the arrest of 290 workers or employees as compared with the preceding month.

CONTENTS.

TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON CHINA

- (1) Heroic Defence of The Soviets by Workers P. 1.
- (2) CPC's Appeal to Toilers of China Against Japanese
and Other Imperialism P. 2.
- (3) The Tightened Japanese Grip on The Whole of China P. 3.
- (4) Manchurian Peasants in Self-Defence P. 4.
- (5) The Red Army Reasserted Themselves P. 5.
- (6) Workers' Struggle in Kuomintang China,
April 1934 P. 5.

HEROIC DEFENCE OF THE SOVIETS BY WORKERS The Example of Workers at Chienning

After receiving the rebuff from the red army in the first stage of the 5th imperialist-KMT campaign the hangmen of Chiang Kai-shek actively prepared for the second stage in an effort to save themselves from the final defeat. They decided to attack the Soviets from directions. By taking the route from Lichuan (Kiangsi) they wished to lay their bloody hand on Chienning, Fukien. They marched on the city in great numbers.

In such a tense atmosphere the workers in Chienning resolved to defend the Soviets with "head (The KMT executed the workers by beheading) and blood". In defence of the interests of the workers and peasants they determined to repulse the KMT attack without regard to any sacrifices. Thus, under the leadership of CPC and red union they proclaimed a general strike on January 20, 1934. They armed themselves and took up fighting immediately.

The Strike Committee

For strengthening the leadership in war, for performing the different tasks in a planned way, the workers elected at the mass meeting the most active elements for membership in the so-called 'The Strike and War Committee' composed of the agitation, the organisational, the mobilisation, the aid departments. The mobilisation department consists of the red youth vanguard, the carriers, the transport corps while the aid department controls the relief, nurse, washing, money-collecting, etc. All these organs started functioning immediately.

The strike practically involved the whole body of the workers. The postal workers and tailors showed more activities owing to their closer connection with war. They launched a wide campaign collecting money for the strikers. Working day and night, they contributed greatly towards the defeat of the KMT bandits who threatened to encircle the city.

A portion of the armed workers immediately went to the front and took part in actual fighting against the bandits. They fought bravely with the red army to shoulder to shoulder with the partisans. They charged the bandits' ranks. Thanks to these brave efforts worth of our admiration the KMT was repulsed to a halt and received a decisive blow. At the same time they captured in Chienning and captured two Fukiao together with the instructor of the big bandits.

Guarding the Rear

Another part of the workers assumed patrol duties within the city to maintain order and suppress counterrevolutionary activities in the rear. They tightened the watch on the owners of the shops, organised the city transport corps in aid of the red army. More noteworthy is the large amount of money and articles collected for the red fighters at the front, all of which were forwarded to the red armists and encouraging their combat. At the same time they collected something like eighty dollars for the strikers and 50 families of the red armists. The All-China Red Union and all organisations from the line tendered a tea party in honor of the workers and in praise of their military.

In response to the call of the workers thousands of toilers joined the demonstration on February 4. And they came from the outskirts and resided in Chienning. Within three days 1,400 were mobilized to the transport work for the red army. The workers executed the original plan to a wide margin, a fact that proves the fighting willingness of the workers in the face of the new situation.

The workers continued the struggle, yes, a hard struggle for fifteen days routing the enemy and consolidating the rear. As soon as the threatening danger was over, the strikers returned to work on the revolutionary production front. On February 12 the workers triumphantly called off the strike.

Needless to say, the strike of the workers in Chienning was a great aid to the cause of the revolution and the red army as well. With the enthusiastic support of the workers the Soviets in Chienning grew much stronger out of the fight with the KMT bandits. After resumption of work the toilers exerted themselves strenuously for the economical reconstruction of the Soviets and for the increase in production. They, too, made greater efforts in the collection of cereals, in the sale of governmental bonds. They helped in expanding the red youth vanguard, in pushing the spring ploughing shock brigade campaign. The masses of peasantry around Chienning as led by the heroic workers made the land revolution more penetrating and joined in increasing numbers the red army and partisans in the continued fight against the remnants of the landlord-counterrevolutionaries.

CPC'S APPEAL TO TOILERS OF CHINA AGAINST JAPANESE AND OTHER IMPERIALISM

{ In reply to the hands off China declaration issued by the Tokio foreign office the CC of CPC openly called on the masses of China to rise against the aggressions of Japanese imperialism in a statement released for publication on May 5---Ed. }

.....

The CPC publicly appeals to the masses to punish the shameless, betraying counterrevolutionary regime of the KMT at Nanking which openly surrenders to Japanese imperialism. The CPC calls on all toilers of China to unite themselves in revolutionary action against Japanese and other imperialism as well as against their tool, the KMT government at Nanking; to shatter the attempts of imperialism in the division of China as well as in its complete colonization, to push ahead the sacred struggle of national revolution, to drive out all imperialism, to build up a China entirely independent and unified without an inch of territory being yielded to the enemy, to build up a Soviet China, to fight for the unified revolutionary front in the expansion and defence of the Soviets in China.

The Japanese statement on April 17 pushes the struggle for the division and conquest of China to a new phase likely to hasten the outbreak of an imperialist war for the hegemony in the Pacific and an armed intervention against the USSR.

With the concurrence of Nanking Japanese imperialism has finished the major portion of its war preparations in North China against the Soviet Union as well as for further aggressions on Chinese soil. Apparently securing the agreement of Nanking, Japanese imperialism openly announced its intention in the said statement to control the whole of China completely.

The hangers on of Nanking desire to call the toilers of China in support of Japanese intervention against the Soviet Union. The Japanese military attaches to the Peiping legation told Huang Pu, head of the Peiping political council, that 'the occupation of Chahar, Suiyuan and Tientsin is based on an absolute necessity in the offensive against the Soviets Union', a view that is obviously in agreement with Nanking. Sometime ago Gen. Anaki, head of the land support of Nanking in the event of a war against USSR. During the very few days Japanese aggressions in the north, Nanking has withdrawn its troops from the Peiping-Tientsin area and transported them southward in an attack on the Soviets in the borderland between Manchukuo and Japan.

The direct negotiations now in progress with Japanese imperialism to settle the outstanding issues between China and Japan show an explicit type of Chinese national interests to Japanese imperialism. At the same time Japan is making preliminary moves in south China to wrest Hainan and to intervene against the growing Soviets in that province. In face of such violent Japanese aggressions Wang Chin-wei, "left" leader of the Kuomintang (now prime minister under the virtual dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek), wired his thanks on behalf of the KMT government to Japanese imperialism for its friendly attitude towards China.

Now all KMT leaders and papers preach the doctrine of compromise with Japan by direct negotiation excusing themselves on the ground of impotence to fight the invaders. They consider the betrayal as a local matter. At the same time they advance the theory that the country may fall under foreign rule but the Soviets and with them the anti-imperialist masses must be massacred.

Then the appeal goes on to call on the workers, peasants, other toilers and the revolutionary students and intelligentsia to rise immediately against the further aggressions of Japanese imperialism and the betrayal of Kiang.

THE TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON THE WHOLE OF CHINA Japanese Preparations for Intervention in the North as Well as in the South

Closely following on the hands off declaration made on April 14, Japanese imperialism has taken more threatening moves vis-a-vis China. While in process of direct negotiations (of course behind closed doors) more Japanese intrigues and plots have come to light from day to day, all designed to annex Chinese territories by war or penetration. No longer confined to the north, Japanese aggressions have been aimed at the south, particularly Fukien, on owing to its geographical proximity to the Japanese colony Taiwan or Formosa. The formation of the people's government in Fukien last year and the debacle of that regime under Chiang Kai-shek's pressure early this year have contributed largely towards the consolidation of Japanese influence in that province. Coupled with Chiang's pro-Japanese attitude, this consolidation facilitates Japanese colonization of Fukien and intervention against the expanding Soviets within that province.

Furthermore representatives of Japanese financiers have come to Shanghai for the purpose of establishing a Japanese consortium in control of China's economy to the exclusion of American and European capitalists. In an attempt to counteract the Japanese scheme representatives of American and European capital such as Mr. Johnson (US minister), J.H. Rogers (envoy from the white house), Baron Guillaume (Belgian minister), etc, gathered in the RMT capital (now virtually moved to Nanchang where Chiang Kai-shek stays) in the mad scramble for more concessions from the RMT dictator.

According to the bourgeois press the Japanese consul-general at Nanking, Y. Suen, took a bold step in demanding direct negotiation from Wang Chin-wei without the intervention from third parties. It is reported that Sir Cadogan, British minister, will arrive Nanchang to have an interview with Chiang undoubtedly on the question of the division of China. The return of Huang Fu, head of the government at Peiping (an agent of Chiang in carrying on the betrayal negotiations) to Shanghai on May 10 from his pleasure trip to Mogan Shan (a noted summer resort) and his departure for Peiping in the near future indicates the rapid progress in the betraying surreptitious direct negotiations.

The Anti-Soviet Alliance

The subjects under discussion between representatives of Nanking and Tokyo are almost known to everybody. The issues touching on the resumption of railway and postal service have been almost settled to the satisfaction of the Japanese. The ministry of communications has instructed the post offices to forward the Manchurian letters to the recipients in China but tear off the Manchurian stamps before delivery. As reported in the Shanghai Sun-pao, travellers from the north witnessed the Manchukuo cars now running on the Peiping-Hankow line. Chang Hsueh-liang, commander at Hankow, has withdrawn his troops from the Peiping area to fight the red army in Szechuan and Hunan. These are additional evidences testifying to the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo by Nanking in full compliance with the Japanese demands. The time will not be distant when Nanking will accord the Manchukuo a de jure recognition.

At the time of the Nanchang conference between Chiang and Huang Fu the correspondent of the China Weekly Review (American) reported the Japanese demand of bringing Nanking into the anti-Soviet alliance. This is in line with the information given by the London Daily Express to the effect that acting under direct instructions of German imperialism Gen. von Seeckt, now acting as chief adviser (military) to Chiang Kai-shek, will train and control the Chinese army with a view to turning it over to the Japanese in case the latter should decide to attack USSR.

Leading officials openly and complacently talked about the Japanese military preparations in the north and said that the sole objective of such preparations is USSR. The same official circles are as eager ready to give the Japanese every help and aid in this respect. The Japanese are reported to spend 10,000,000 on the construction of a line from Jehol to east Chahar, and such military movements have been completed. This is of course fully agreed to by Huang Fu and Hu Shi-shan, head of the military in the north. With

the consent of the same authorities the Japanese are now constructing an aerodrome at Tientsin covering some 1,000 Chinese now. The KMF is actively abetting the Japanese in robbing China of her territory and in pushing the military preparations against USSR.

The Southward Policy

In May 2 the Ta Wan Pao of Shanghai carried the report that the Japanese will seize Mamoi and Amoy, and turn these two ports (Fukien) into Japanese naval bases within one or two months. And the report is said to be based on good authority, that is, it leaks out from the consular body at Shamsen, the foreign settlement near Canton. According to the Reuter message dated May 4 the Japanese will hold an "opposite shore" (referring to Fukien and Kwangtung) conference to be attended by consuls from Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hong Kong and Canton. And the foreign office and colonial ministry at Tokyo as well as the governor of Taiwan will despatch representatives to the conference. According to the China Times of May 4 the agenda of the conference includes formation a south China chamber of commerce, liquidation of the anti-Japanese boycott movement in south China, development of fishery along the south China coast, all connected with the offensive to be undertaken against the provinces in the south. On May 1 the military attaches and residents in Fukien decided at a secret meeting to demand more armed police for protection.

In the past few weeks the Japanese were quite busy in sending men to the interior of the province of Fukien. A number of Japanese were found in Chuanchow, Putien, Yinping, Chienao, Yin-an, etc, all situated far in the interior. They were engaged in making surveys. By the way more Japanese warships arrived in Foochow and Amoy. And more Japanese battleships will arrive, it has been stated. The concentration of Japanese forces in south China together the growing activities of individual Japanese has so far accomplished one thing: exposure of the Kwangtung authorities as a lackey of Japanese imperialism who immediately put a ban on demonstrations scheduled for May 7 and 9 against Japanese invasion in sharp contrast with the anti-Japanese phrases which they used to pour out to deceive the people.

With the arrival of influential Japanese capitalists at Shanghai like Takayama of the Asia Colonisation corporation, etc, the Japanese demand for Sino-Manchurian-Japanese economic block has been taking a concrete shape.

MANCHURIAN PEASANTS IN SELF-DEFENCE

In spite of the KMF suppression in the interest of Japanese imperialism the toilers in Manchuria have been ceaselessly fighting the Japanese invaders. Their fight has become more violent in the lower Sungari and in east Manchuria. The anti-Japanese volunteers operated from a firm base in Panshi.

Owing to the breakout of the volunteer activities 17 villages in Ilan, lower Sungari, were wiped out by Japanese bombardment sometime ago. 20,000 peasants were slaughtered. The Japanese killed the peasantry en masse because they wanted to make room for the arrival of Japanese immigrants. As a matter of fact, Japanese immigrants flooded the whole of Manchuria, especially the north where, as is known to every body, Japanese war preparations against USSR have been speeded up all the time. At present Manchuria is full of Japanese immigrants estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000. Chinese peasants were driven out to make way for Japanese colonists. The fields evacuated by the Chinese were given to Japanese.

The angered peasants are more susceptible of the influence of the volunteers. Sometime in March a detachment of Manchurian troops stationed at Ilan untied and fought hand in hand with the peasants in the vicinity against Japanese troops, and defeated them in the first rounds. Later on the fight spread over involving more peasants. The Kwangtung army detailed 40 planes and a large number of troops but the volunteers and armed peasants refused to be daunted, still holding a stand in Ilan. The Japanese gunfire devastated whole villages and according to the KMF central news agency not less than 20,000 were slain by Japanese.

The peasants are determined to put up a stiff resistance. The Wah-lien news gave out the information that to show their determination to fight imperialism the anti-Japanese peasants have even gone so far as to kill their wives and children. The volunteers often scored victories in face of the superior Japanese forces. On April 9 some 1,000 volunteers stormed Wah-lien and occupied it after fierce fighting. In the middle of April another volunteer army captured Tung-kiang city in lower Sungari.

THE RED ARMY REASSERTED THEMSELVES

Repudiating the reported success of the KMT troops, the red army has recently defeated the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions of the Szechuan army under Liu Hsiang, capturing 500 rifles, 20 guns. In the opening days of May the red army took back Wan-yuan, Szechuan. In south Szechuan Comrade Ho Lung captured Panshui and arrested one pastor by the name of H.A. Smith.

WORKERS STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA

APRIL, 1934

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Working days lost in Strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

I. Strike Unrecorded in Last Month

(1)Mar. 24 (2)Wushih (3)Chan-feng Silk Filature (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)0 (8)Spontaneous (9)Against prolongation of working hour (10)Victory.

II. Strike Continued From March

(1)Jan.-April (2)Wuchow (3)silk weaving workers (4)8,500 (5)10 (6)45,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut by 12.7%.

(1)Jan. 14-April 22 (2)Tangshan (3)Kailain Mines (4)30,000 (5)15 (6)300,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase and better treatment. see Remarks.

(1)Mar. 2-22, April (2)Shanghai (3)Gen. Strike of nine factories of Mayar Silk Weaving Co. (4)4,000 (5)22 (6)88,000 (7)0 (8)Red T.U. (9)Against wage cut. Fight against French Police and KMT forces, over 100 wounded and another 100 arrested. see Remarks. (10)Cruelly suppressed. workers

(1)Mar. 10-April (2)Shanghai (3)Tsen-Tai Rubber Factory discharged workers (4)88 (5)— (6)— (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)Unavailable.

(1)Mar. 27-April 11 (2)Shanghai (3)53 Umbrellar workshops (4)1,200 (5)11 (6)13,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase. Strikers clashed with capitalists, with 4 wounded and 13 arrested. Strikers resumed work at the following conditions: Wage increase by 40-50%; half pay for the day during strike; and two others. (10)Victory.

(1)Mar. 31-April 9 (2)Shanghai (3)Coolie for carrying faecus, Western district (4)500 (5)10 (6)5,000 (7)— (8)— (9)Against Public Safety Bureau. Coolie demonstrated before the Bureau on April 3rd. 21 of the strikers arrested. (10)Not available.

Sub-total: (2)6 (3)70 (4)40,280 (6)151,900 (7)1

III. Strike Started in April

(1)Apr. 12-19 (2)Shanghai (3)Transportation coolie (4)300 (5)18 (6)10,400 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut (10)Victory

(1)Apr. 3-12 (2)Tangshan (3)Hui-shin Cement Factory (4)2,000 (5)2 (6)4,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Sympathizing with Kailian Strike and for wage increase, better treatment and reorganizing the union. (10)Victory.

(1)Apr. 3-12 (2)Tangshan (3)Hui-shin Cotton Mill (4)1,500 (5)2 (6)3,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Sympathizing with Kailian strike, for wage increase, better treatment. (10)Victory.

(1)Apr. 12-19 (2)Tangshan (3)Hui-shin Cotton Mill (4)4,000 (5)6 (6)24,000 (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut and for better treatment. Office smashed by union workers. Demonstrating worker clashed with police, with 6 injured. Workers wounded another arrested. (10)Partially success.

(1)Apr. 10-12 (2)Tangshan (3)Hui-shin Cotton Mill (4)1,500 (5)3 (6)18,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For equal treatment as carried on in affiliated factory at Shanghai. Cruelly suppressed by Kuomintang, active workers arrested. (10)Unavailable.

(1)Apr. 9 (2)Shanghai (3)rice-deershand, of the rice market along Soochow creek (4)400 (5)5 (6)2,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut, reconciliated by KMT (10)Unavailable.

(1)12-16 (2)Shanghai (3)Hing-Peng and other 14 Silk weaving factories (4)2,000 (5)4 (6)8,000 (7)0 (8)Red (9)Against wage cut, sympathizing with labor strike (10)Suppressed
 (1)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen, S.S. Finsen, Swo Co. (4)40 (5)1 (6)40 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Wage increase by 10% (10)Victory
 (1)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Driver and conductor, Chapel Bus (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Protest against three workers beaten by Safe Preserve Corp. (10)Compensation, etc. (10)Victory
 (1)21-30 (2)Danton (3)General strike of gum factories (4)2,000 (5)10 (6)20,000 (7)— (8)Sp. (9)— (10)—
 (1)20 (2)Kaining (3)highway constructing laborer (4)1,000 (5)1 (6)1,000 (7) (8)Sp. (9)For full pay. Contractor besieged and beaten to death. (10)Unavailable.
 (1)25-29 (2)Wushih (3)Tai-sen Silk Yikature (4)350 (5)5 (6)1,750 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For full pay. 10 workers arrested (10)Unavailable.
 (1)26-30 (2)Soochow (3)Rickshaw puller (4)3,000 (5)5 (6)15,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against oppressive regulations introduced by Public Safety Bureau. 30 workers arrested (10)Unavailable
 (1)26-30 (2)Kaining (3)Rickshaw puller (4)500 (5)5 (6)2,500 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For lower rent (10)Reconciliated
 Sub-total: (2)14 (3)35 (4)20,490 (5)101,890 (7)2

III. Petition Started in April

(1)Mar. 31, April 6 (2)Chenkiang (3)Representatives of business, Silk-ex-yu silk market (4)65 (5)2 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)No result
 (1)2 (2)Shanghai (3)Representatives of unemployed, Silk Yikature (4)550 (5)1 (8)Yellow (9)Sent petition to Social Affairs Bureau for relief (10)No result.
 (1)19 (2)Shanghai (3)Wageo Weaving Factory (4)450 (5)1 (8)Yellow (9)Against dismissal of union leaders. sent petition to Yellow Union (10)No result
 (1)24 (2)Shanghai (3)S.A.F., no. 1. (4)Representatives (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Against introduction of 4-days-one-week instead of 5-days, recommended by Social Bureau (10)Fail
 Sub-total: (2)4 (3)4 (4)1665 (7)6

V. General Ledger for Workers' Struggle in April

	No. of fac.	No. of strikers	No. of petition	Total	No. of strikers	No. of petitioners	Total	Wage demands lost in strike	Wage demands fraction	Injured arrested
April	107	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,835	252,890	10	290
March	122	20	12	32	44,794	1,540	46,334	297,536	9	49

VI. Volume of Business (Number of workers employed in each factory)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000—	Total
April	88	7	7	5	107
March	106	6	9	1	122

VII. Classification of Trade

	Textile Mill	Silk reeling	Woolen	Shoe	Food	Chemical	Transportation	Communication	Public utility	Handicraft	Transportation	Shaw	Others	Total
Apr.	3	2	87	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	55	2	2	107
Mar.	3	1	29	1	1	0	6	2	2	0	83	0	4	122

V.I. Causes of Struggle

	Against dismissal	Against wage-cut	Against lockout	Against fore- men or contractor	For better treatment	For higher wages
April	2	7	0	1	2	6
March	10	6	4	2	5	2

	For full pay	Political causes	Other causes
	2	6	5
	1	2	3

IX. Remarks

The statistics for the month under review are compiled on incomplete information. We have been unable to gather any data from south China.

During the present month big strikes have broken out in North China and Shanghai. The Tongshan miners, altogether struck work demanding higher wages and better treatment. In the course of the struggle the strikers smashed the yellow unions and came to bloody clashes with police and soldiers. On April 17 the miners at Tongchiachun and Siling went on a strike and raised up the same demands. While coming back from work, the Tongchiachun workers were stopped by police and robbed of their coal which was usually granted them as an allowance in fuel. Angered by this fresh outrage, the workers clashed with the offending armed police, suffering one death and several wounded. Then a strike flared up. Over a dozen of worker-leaders were arrested by the KMT under direct instructions from imperialism (the Lailan Coal Co. is a British concern). The KMT tried to alienate the mass of workers from their leaders and to prevent other workers from coming to the aid of the strikers by casting calumnies on the Tongchiachun workers and falsely charging them with traitorous actions in favor of Japanese imperialism. The Kuomintang hopes in this way to protect the interests of British capitalists in the Lailan mine at the expense of Chinese workers.

The Mayar strike at Shanghai is likewise a big scale struggle, details of which have been given in our previous issues. In this struggle the strikers have shown almost unequalled heroism and set to naught all imperialist-KMT attempts to break the strike. Holding stiff to their demands, the strikers refused to resume work untill April 22 when the KMT fascists and police cooperated in dragging the workers back one by one and declared "workers have all returned". In support of the Mayar workers the operatives of the 15 silk mills in S. Shanghai struck work. With the same end in view the unemployed of the Chin-tai Rubber Mill staged a struggle. On April 12 a telegram over the signature of the All-China Federation of Labor, of the Agricultural Workers Union, the Handicraft Workers Union, the Transport Workers Union, etc., was dispatched to the Mayar strikers together with \$ 100 collected for them.

Last February the rickshaw coolies in Soochow called a strike in protest against an order of the police which put a ban on their solicitation of business at railway station. They proclaimed a strike once more against the action of the police in interdicting empty rickshaws to run on the street. They organized pickets against strike breakers. On April 27 the police was routed when attempting to interfere with the pickets. The strikers suffered 30 casualties.

As a result of the shutting down of the Yu-fang Cotton Mill in Chenchow, of the 1st Cotton Mill at Wuchang, of the arsenal at Tsinan, the volume of unemployment has been swollen up considerably. The crew of all the salt boats in Chih-eh-yu, Kiangsu, was, owing to failure in competition with steamships, threatened with unemployment. The collapse of the silk filatures at Shanghai has thrown out 60,000 workers. Unemployment figures are mounting every day under imperialist-KMT misrule.

The month under review is noted for the jump in the number of clashes on the part of workers with the police and military. Such clashes as happened have increased by 18, resulting in the arrest of 290 workers or silk weavers as many as in the preceding month.

CONTENTS
.....

VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING 5TH DRIVE
.....

- (1) Our Victorious Stubborn Fight During 5th Drivep.1.
- (2) Peasant Rioting Against Taxesp.5.
- (3) Violent push of Red Armyp.6.

OUR VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING 5TH DRIVE

(This is an article by Comrade Chow Mo-lai, head of the political department for the red army, specially written for the red star, organ of the Soviet military council, which published it) on March 18, 1934---Ed.

Imperialism and KMT started its 5th drive from the fight around Lichuan last October with the central Soviet district (Kiangsi) as their main objective. All fighting previous to the attack on Lichuan forms only a prelude to the major war, that is, the 5th campaign.

A rather long period of preparations preceded the 5th drive on the part of the enemy. A change in tactics took place: a stubborn struggle plus the forts system. The transformation became as clear as water since the commencement of the major war.

The enemy learned the lesson of the successive defeats suffered during the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th drives. All such tactics as advancement step by step, offensive on a joint front, simultaneous attack from different directions launched by crack units, etc, have all failed to save the enemy from defeat at our hands. As a consequence, large number of officials and men were taken prisoners, large quantities of ammunitions fell into our hands. These still oftentimes the vanquished units could not recover from the blow during the course of two or three years. Our success always brought large quantities of arms to the Soviets. The crushing blows delivered to the enemy shook the KMT as well as the troops. Men and officers of the white army lost confidence in the prospects of the war. Even the Fuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie are forced by facts to recognize the utter impotence of the KMT, to say nothing of the petty bourgeoisie who loses faith in the ruling classes.

Taught by the lesson of successive failures, the KMT, particularly imperialism, has become fully awoken to the impossibility of destroying the red army within a short period. Hence the adoption of the tactics of the protracted war. We are supposed to be wiped out by this war supported by the forts, blockades and the blockade. The following changes are observed to have taken place in the organization of the enemy troops, calculated to increase the effectiveness of the KMT bandits in fighting us.

In the first place,

Last autumn Chiang Kai-shek reorganized his army to meet the difficulties encountered in fighting the red army. The size of the division was reduced to four regiments in order to be suited to the fighting among the mountains. Instead of equipping each battalion with 100 heavy machine guns, Chiang Kai-shek gave each regiment only 100 machine guns while each company has three more light machine guns than before. The non-combatant elements within the army have been cut while the combatants have increased.

As to tactics, Chiang decided to strike us principally from the north route with the east route (Fukien) in addition. He put his crack and reliable divisions in the vanguard (such divisions are now officered by the fascist puppet cadets) but assigned the duty of defence to other unreliable units. These, always smashed by the red army, are now used to act as a check on

on the red army only. At the beginning of the 5th drive Chiang relied on the north route as the main mainstay in the offensive against the Soviets with the east, south and west routes the auxiliary aids. This state of affairs lasted about three months during which we gained brilliant successes in Sinkow, Kuangtung and Tientsin, all located in Kiangsi. Within the same period the 19th route army withdrew. All these facts upset the plan of Chiang in the initial stage of the offensive. With the collapse of the 19th route army Chiang arranged an attack from the east (from Fukien). Chiang's north route aims at Kwangchow while the east route at Taichin, Chienning and Lienchen (cities in Fukien).

The enemy has thrown 320 regiments into the battle against us, distributed among the following four routes:

NORTH ROUTE: 25 divisions, 1 independent brigade, totalling 99 regiments.

The KMT bandits are concentrated here and, for the most part, form the crack units of Chiang.

EAST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 1 independent brigade totalling 71 regiments. These are for the most part Chiang's personal troops.

WEST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 5 independent brigades, aggregating 41 regiments which, for the most part, come from Hunan.

SOUTH ROUTE: 9 divisions and 1 independent brigade numbering 41 regiments all coming from Canton.

Thus the enemy forces at the front are 66 divisions, 8 independent brigades, totalling 320 regiments, numbering 600,000-700,000 men. In other words, out of the 99 divisions of the KMT 2/3 have been sent at the front against the Soviets. 70% of the KMT soldiers are compelled to fight us now.

Except the 1st and 2nd divisions now fighting the 4th red army in Szechuan, except the 26th division defeated in Jehol, Chiang's personal troops have practically all come to Kiangsi. Moreover, Chiang is calling for more troops from the north. According to the statistics published by the headquarters at Nanchang some 100,000 new recruits were enlisted from Hosen, Anhui and Kiangsu in order to make up the losses of the defeated units.

Training of Cadres

Following the tragical defeat of the 4th drive Chiang resolved to train more new cadres, placing special emphasis on the tactics of climbing mountains, searching, reconnoitring, defending, etc. The forts as a defence against the red army was stressed, too. The new cadres are more clever and cautious than the old who always suffered crushing defeats in succession. The primitive forts afforded a certain measure of protection to the KMT troops. Manned by a defeat from the red army, the KMT troops may withdraw into the forts immediately. In spite of these improvements the KMT will suffer inevitable reverses during the 5th drive.

Chiang also obtained financial aid from imperialism (e.g. the \$50,000,000 cotton and wheat loan from U.S.) as well as from Chinese bankers who bought Chiang's bonds or gave him ready cash whenever he called for it. Besides buying large quantities of arms and ammunitions from imperialist countries Chiang ordered the generals at Hankow and Hangchow to work day and night for supplies to the Kiangsi front against the Soviets.

Chiang put 100,000 vast army in a tiny place but he can not secure enough food to feed it. The blockade enforced by the red army is quite effective in cutting off the rice supply. Chiang must import rice from abroad. The tactics impressed by Chiang for carrying rice always eat up one third of what they carry on their shoulders. Here is another disadvantage for Chiang. Another thing---Chiang is forced to organize a large number of carriers for the vast army to carry things for the soldiers. One fifth of the army is composed of carriers. Out of 15,000 men of a full division 3,000 are carriers. The lack of road facilities is another weak point. A rice carrier from Kuangtung may finish the rice at the end of his journey in Yunnan, Kiangsi. Hence the construction of more roads which, as a rule, are built up by the peasants without pay and provision of food. The soldiers must take part in road construction in addition to fighting.

The enemy makes use of tactics both old-fashioned and modern. The old tactics of the KMT, however, has advanced the tactics of the red army. The old tactics can not be applied against the red army in Kiangsi and Szechuan. The new tactics to attack us by Chiang. He also suggests counter-revolutionary activities in Soviet territory.

The above are the preparations of the KMT for a prolonged war under the direction of imperialism.

Relying on the economic blockade to strangle us, on the mines and arsenals to turn out more arms and ammunitions, on the transportation system under its control, on the domination of sea ports, on imperialism to isolate us from the world revolutionary movement, on news blockade to shut off all victories of the red army and isolate us from the national revolutionary movement in China the KMT has prepared to carry on the protracted war. While recognizing to a certain extent the harmful effects of these factors on us we should not forget the fact that the mighty force of the people and the powerful red army have grown up out of the anti-imperialist land revolution. They are, indeed, so powerful that they will, we firmly believe, break through the restrictions imposed by imperialism and KMT sooner or later. They will link with the world and Chinese revolutionary forces. Here is a factor beyond the young perception of the enemy. Our workers and peasants are found in possession of supreme militancy and creative power of the new classes in sharp with the landlord and bourgeoisie who are feeble and corrupted sinking down every day. Depending on the mighty strength of the masses and the red army we will win the protracted war. Under this condition our enemy will suffer his final defeat.

Our Struggle Victorious

What successes have we scored in the past five and a half months of sustained struggle?

In the first place, to the surprise of the KMT our red army fighting at the front all the time has never proved weakened as expected by the enemy. On the contrary, the red army has strengthened considerably as well as expanded tremendously to the great disappointment of the KMT. The red army desisted from the usual practice of sending a batch of its ranks to the rear for rest after a victory. The discontinuance is rendered desirable by the ceaseless onslaught of the enemy. Besides, the red army has improved its military training and political level.

As to the expansion of the red army it may be stated that the red army is now one and a half larger than it was last May. The said extension does not include the reserves, training corps and independent regiments which have increased in numbers, too. The red army has reached the largest number ever recorded in the central Soviet territory. The shock movement for the expansion of the red army has been crowned with startling success. The quota of new red recruits for February has exceeded the original plan in Kiangsi. The red army Kiang Tung Pei has doubled while that in North Fukien has enlarged by 50%. All the neighboring Soviet districts have shown expansion of the red army at greater or lesser speed.

The recruits enlisted from the village do not need much time in learning the art of fighting. They prove as efficient as the old fighters in the process of learning. This is made possible through the political class condition. After less than one month the newly formed young communists division has wiped out the units of Chow Tse-shan by walking 80 li a day. The glorious 48th regiment has for two months resisted successfully the attack of the enemy which was three times larger. The Juikin division composed of new recruits bravely fought against five divisions of the enemy at Lichuan. In the light of such facts the red army always won the stubborn fight.

For training and educating the red armists four military schools were added to the sole one already in existence with the attendance of the students doubled. The cadets, mostly of the worker and peasant class, are candidates for higher and middle officers. And some of the cadets have been promoted to high positions for the formation of new divisions. The cadres for artillery, engineering, air defense, chemical warfare, etc., have also increased. The wireless sets have augmented by four times as compared with the 4th drive while wireless students are sufficient in number to do the necessary work. Doctors are now more numerous than before. At present we have two doctors for each improvised hospital.

The overwhelming majority of such cadres comes from the worker and peasant class. They master in one year what takes five or six years for those from the landlord-bourgeoisie class. These cadres are a sufficient force to defeat the imperialist-KMT offensive as well as to the opportunists among the bourgeoisie who have no faith in the promotion of new cadres.

While admitting of difficulties in connection with military supplies on one part, we have been fighting persistently and successfully in obtaining these supplies. Our finances are placed on a sound footing capable of meeting military funds for the red army which in former times considered the main responsibility of filling the red war chest. Now the red army takes only secondary part in collecting money for military purpose. From last September to January 1934 the military expenditures for each month has increased by 50% to 100% and is covered by the masses who pay the land tax, by the funds of the workers and peasants.

As to the question of uniforms and blankets we may say that we have succeeded in procuring enough for our red fighters. Formerly this question could not be solved until after the victory of the red army. Now we have overcome this difficulty. Last December new red fighters increased by 25% and thus upset the original plan but we handled it all right. Spring and summer uniforms will be secured with 80% certainty. The red army is assured of 6 months rice supply and does not have to worry about the spring famine. Owing to the fact that the masses have brought rice to the red army in large quantities we don't need to be anxious about the supply of rice to the red fighters. One red regiment in the vicinity of Chienning collected 20,000 catty of rice in one day while originally planning to have 10,000 only.

Despite the forts of the enemy which are used to obstruct us in seizing his arms our guns and rifles have increased ceaselessly. Compared with last July the rifles in the principal units of the red army has augmented by 30%. The output of ammunitions is enlarged considerably, especially since February. We turned 100% more ammunitions (for rifles) in February than January but the increase will be 150% in March. The production of hand grenade increased 100% as compared with January but the increase in March will be 1,000% and in April 1,200%.

Our manufactured medicines are even better than the imported foreign products.

All such facts signalize the achievements in war supplies. They will dispel the pessimist view of the question of supplies.

Coordination of Fighting Forces

During the 5th drive of the KMT we have succeeded in securing better coordination of the fighting units of the red army. We fight the enemy on the main front but we never give up fighting on minor fronts. The red forces in west Kiangsi repulsed the enemy from the west route. The red army in east and north Kiangsi holds six divisions of the enemy in check. Even the Soviets in north Fukien have held up three KMT divisions. Red partisans have shown increasing activities in the rear of the enemy. Not only that, we have built up strong defence areas and forts to cope with the protracted campaign of imperialism and KMT. The red units fighting at various fronts have, in the course of hostilities, been better coordinated.

Step by step we have consolidated the organs in the rear. During the 1st, 2nd and 3rd drives of imperialism and KMT we had, strictly speaking, no stable base in the rear. But now we have a secure base in the rear for the storage of war supplies, for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, for the transshipment of war booties. Now we have reserve regiments and red youth guard much more enlarged than before. It has been contemplated that during April over 60% of the youths (able-bodied) shall join the red youth guards. We have set up offices for the training of enemy prisoners. We have more hospitals than before. In sanitation the KMT army is far behind us. Our success at Szechuan last year enabled us to extend our war industries to a considerable degree.

Finally, the transport system both at the front and rear has become quite efficient. We rely on our own feet for transportation but our success in this regard is startling. The couriers set a new record in walking. They cover the distance from Juikun to Sinitien (how many li?) within 40 hours. They ~~must~~ walk fast because know what their tasks means in relation to the shattering of the campaign.

The above achievements enumerated, together with the growing militancy of workers and peasants, the expansion of the red army, the improved education of the cadres, the sufficiency of war supplies, the coordination of the fighting units, etc., will assure our decisive victory in the prolonged war. On the basis of these fundamental factors our red army fighting all the time and on all fronts has never shown any sign of weakness as has been expected by the enemy. It rather strengthened itself and enlarged itself during the hand-to-hand fight with the enemy. It has set to naught the plan of the enemy in the first phase of the war, successfully defended the Soviets in Kiangsi. This triumph tells the toilers of the whole world and of whole China that the red army of the Soviets together with the workers and peasants will certainly win the 5th campaign and achieve victory of the Soviets on a national scale.

On the other hand, the enemy has suffered many casualties. The 4th division of KMT has, for example, decreased by 6,000 men, the 10th and 83rd divisions by 1,000 each, the 87th division by 3,000, the 9th by 2,000, the 43rd division by 3,000, 14th division by 3,000, the 59th by 1,600. Thus the crack units of Chiang Kai-shek have received ~~blow after blow~~ heavy blows. The red army has annihilated whole regiments one after another. In addition, the enemy has consumed large quantities of ammunition and money.

PEASANT RIOTING AGAINST TAXES

In spite of the demagogical phrases of the KMT to abolish exorbitant taxes and to relieve rural districts the exploitation of the peasantry by the KMT has been steadily on the increase. According to the investigations conducted by the central agricultural station in 687 hsien of 22 provinces their burden of the peasant in the form of land tax has been increasing from year to year:

	Low Field	.....	High Field
1932.....	2.07%	.....	2.36%
1933.....	2.37%	.....	2.50%
1934.....	2.68%	.....	2.80%

Thus, the increase in both categories of the land tax is steady. No doubt this table represents the better conditions purposely chosen by the investigators. There are of course cases far worse than those just cited. In Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Hunan, Hupeh, Szechwan, Wunnan, Kwichow, etc, the peasant is forced to cultivate the poppy by orders of the KMT government. But opium is not the sole curse for the peasantry. The KMT always boasts of the construction of 89,161.51 kilometers in 1933 as the greatest achievement in the field of economic construction. These highways only facilitate the transportation of imperialist goods. They impose immense hardships on the peasantry. The peasant is deprived of his land for constructing highways. He usually gets no pay for the sacrifice. In addition he has to contribute labour towards the road-building. He pays the tax on his land which has been robbed from him.

Exorbitant taxes so much cursed by the common people have been piling up year in and year out. In Honan there are 300 such taxes out of which 200 are judged "rational" by the financial authorities of the province (The Ta Kung Pao, May 19). The same paper gives the information that the tax collector has perpetrated unspeakable outrages on the peasants, that tax collectors have usually come to the village one after another for the same purpose.

Under the increasingly cruel exploitation of the KMT peasants have staged isolated riotings in the past two months. The peasants in Chao hsien, Anhwei, and in Saiyang, Kiangsu, fought fierce battles with the KMT armed bandits who attempted to root the poppy. The peasants in Wusih, Kiangsu, rose in protest against highway construction and surveying of land. In south Hopei many organisations have sprung up against taxes.

Compulsory Poppy Cultivation

Under the name of banning opium the KMT used to sell opium in public. It used to compel the peasants to cultivate the poppy. It monopolizes the sale and transportation of opium. The peasants in Chao hsien paid the tax on poppy in compliance with the orders of the KMT but the local government still threatened to destroy the poppy. On April 13 over 10,000 peasants gathered together and put up a stiff resistance to the 1,000 KMT soldiers who came to the countryside to root the poppy. The battle lasted three days and nights. 100 peasants were killed and wounded, and several villages wiped out by the soldiery.

The above information emanates from the Sinwampao of Shanghai on April 19. The same happenings are also observed in Saiyang, northern Kiangsu. There the magistrate collected the poppy tax last year but now sent armed soldiers to the countryside in an effort to destroy the poppy. The angered peasants resisted and wounded the secretary-general of the hsien government. The casualties on the side of the peasants are unknown. The struggle is still going along (The Tawampao, of Shanghai, April 14 & 19).

On April 24 the peasants in the northern outskirts of Wusih, Kiangsu, assembled together by the beating of the gongs against in protest against the expropriation of land for highway construction. They attacked the surveyors and broke their instruments. In the afternoon they march on the hsien government as a demonstration. One farmer complained of his land (two mu) having been robbed, and hence could not make a living any more. On May 10 the peasants again turned on the survey ors.

According to the Ta Kung Pao of May 11 the peasants in Koo-an and Chang Teh, Hopei, secretly set up anti-tax organisations, their slogan being "resistance against exorbitant taxes and corruption". Scores of villages in Changteh have joined the movement. Of late the anti-tax movement has found its way into southern Hopei, i.e., in Feishien, Yin-shien and Chuchow.

No longer feeling any appetite for the KMT demagogical propaganda the peasants have been using their own strength to shake off the yoke of the

KMT. And the anti-tax movement of the peasantry hard pressed by the KMT will no doubt grow and spread far and wide under the expanding influence of the Soviets which have so far scored far-reaching successes over the KMT bandits.

VIOLENT PUSH OF RED ARMY

In the month just past the efforts of the Soviets and red army have been attended with significant successes every where from Fukien to Szechwan repudiating the falsified reports of the KMT on its victories.

The defeat of Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangsi necessitated a little change in his tactics. As a consequence, he moved part of his troops into Fukien and hopes to attack the Soviets from that direction. But the red army operating there upset Chiang's plan by capturing Yin-an and Kweilima last month, annihilating the 52nd division under the command of Lu Shin-pun. At the same time the seven hsien along the coast in northern Fukien have been sovietized, thus creating a serious situation for the KMT authorities at Foochow, capital of Fukien.

This section of Fukien is usually called east Fukien covering seven hsien, all located close to Foochow. The 'local committee' organized last year against taxes forms the centre, with the subsequent formation of a multitude of Soviets in the neighboring hsien. Later on a powerful force of some 10,000 red guards has been organized. And about 60,000 peasants and peasants joined hands with the red guards. The whole red force is composed of more than 10 units, each with 600 or 700 men, all under the command of Comrade Fan Teh-sien. The military organization as evolved there is quite strong with strict discipline. Attached to the regular army is the political departments and GPU under the leadership of Comrade Hung Shao-yin, a girl. The GPU units are each provided with three motor boats and 60 or 70 junks. The red guards have two arsenals, too, turning out two pistols a day. They also make a certain amount of ammunition. The peasants are willing to stand in the van in any battle although they bear only swords and spears. 60% of the area in each hsien has been brought under the domination of the Soviets with the consequent division of land.

In this part of the province the mountains offer obstacles to the approach of the KMT bandit troops. Recently, the struggle in these regions has become more violent causing great anxiety to the KMT government at Foochow. According to Tientsin of May 19 the magistrate of Foochow, northern Fukien, requested in an urgent telegram the dispatch of more soldiers from the provincial authorities in an attempt to rout the attack of the red army under Comrade Pang Teh-sien.

The Red Army in Hunan

On May Day the red fighters under Comrade Kao Yin-sen attacked Yanglin Sze, an important point on the Changsha-Wuchang railway, and succeeded in disarming the KMT garrison. On the same day another portion of the red army captured Shasshai, Luyang, only 30 miles from Changsha, capital of Hunan. Two days later the red army occupied the Taolin station of the line just named.

The red army in Hunan has built up strong bases around Samchen hsien and recovered bit by bit the territory lost to the KMT during the gigantic offensive last year. In the middle of May Lotien, a hsien in east Hunan, fell into the hands of the red army. The neighboring city, Chisui, was sacked resulting in the exodus of almost all Tuhas and capitalists. Red units in Anhui also have been active, apparently operating in conjunction with the red army in east Hunan. On May 6 about 100 militia in Lukiang, Anhui, mutinied and joined the red forces there.

In April the red units in southern Hunan displayed more activities. As the Hunan government concentrated its forces on east Hunan in an endeavor to stave off the attack of the red army, the red partisans under Comrade Li Chun-pao have had a freer hand in southern Hunan. Comrade Li effected conjunction with Comrade Li Lin in Tientsin and the units elsewhere, threatening to cut off the communications between Hunan and Kwangtung.

In response to the activities of the red army in northern Szechwan the radicalized peasants and soldiers in southern Szechwan (Ansi, Foching, Ya-an, etc) have organized anti-tax partisans. Relisting the sympathy and support of the peasantry around, they have become increasingly active and always led the aggrieved masses to battle against the blood-sucking militarists and their agents. According to another report red partisans are operating in the borderland lying between Szechwan, Kweichow and Yunnan.

CONTENTS

VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING 5TH DRIVE

- (1) Our Victorious Stubborn Fight During 5th Drive p.1.
 (2) Peasant Rioting Against Taxes p.5.
 (3) Violent push of Red Army p.6.

OUR VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING 5TH DRIVE

(This is an article by Comrade Chow En-lai, head of the political department for the red army, specially written for the red star, organ of the Soviet military council, which published it on March 18, 1934---Ed.)

Imperialism and KMT started its 5th drive from the fight around Lichuan last October with the central Soviet district (Kiangsi) as their main objective. All fighting previous to the attack on Lichuan forms only a prelude to the major war, that is, the 5th campaign.

A rather long period of preparations preceded the 5th drive on the part of the enemy. A change in tactics took place: a stubborn struggle plus the forts system. The transformation became as clear as water since the commencement of the major war.

The enemy learned the lesson of the successive defeats suffered during the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th drives. All such tactics as advancement step by step, offensive on a joint front, simultaneous attack from different directions launched by crack units, etc., have all failed to save the enemy from defeat at our hands. As a consequence, large number of officials and men were taken prisoners, large quantities of ammunitions fell into our hands. Worse still, oftentimes the vanquished units could not recover from the blow during the course of two or three years. Our success always brought large territory under the Soviets. The crushing blows delivered to the enemy shook the KMT rule as well as the troops. Men and officers of the white army lost confidence in the success of the war. Even the Kiangsi landlady bourgeoisie are forced by facts to recognize the utter impotence of the KMT, as any meeting of the petty bourgeoisie who loses faith in the ruling class.

Taught by the lesson of successive failures, the KMT, particularly imperialism, has become fully aware to the impossibility of defeating the Soviets within a short period. Hence the adoption of the tactics of the protracted war. We are supposed to be wiped out by this war supported by the forts system and the blockade. The following changes are observed to have taken place in the organization of the enemy troops, calculated to increase the efficiency of the KMT bandits in fighting us.

In the first place,

Last autumn Chiang Kai-shek reorganized his army to meet the difficulties encountered in fighting the red army. The size of the divisions was reduced to three regiments in order to be suited to the fighting among the mountains. Instead of equipping each battalion with 100 heavy machine guns, Chiang now gives each regiment only 100 machine guns while each company has three heavy machine guns less than before. The non-combatant elements within the army have been cut while the combatants have increased.

As to tactics, Chiang decided to strike us principally from the north and now with the east route (Shensi) in addition. To put his crack and reliable divisions in the western front divisions are now ordered to the frontier to guard against our advance. The duty of defence to other unreliable units. Such units, always crushed by the red army, are now used to act as a check on

on the red army only. At the beginning of the 5th drive Chiang relied on the north route as the main gainer in the offensive against the Soviets with the east, south and west routes the auxiliary aids. This state of affairs lasted about three months during which we gained brilliant successes in Sinkow, Hsu-wan and Tientsin, all located in Kiangsi. Within the same period the 19th route army melted. All these facts upset the plan of Chiang in the initial stage of the offensive. With the collapse of the 19th route army Chiang arranged an attack from the east (from Fukien). Chiang's north route aims at Kwang-shung while the east route at Taichin, Chiennan and Lienchen (cities in Fukien).

The enemy has thrown 320 regiments into the battle against us, distributed among the following four routes:

NORTH ROUTE: 25 divisions, 1 independent brigade, totalling 99 regiments.

The KMT bandits are concentrated here and, for the most part, form the crack units of Chiang.

EAST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 1 independent brigade totalling 71 regiments. These are for the most part Chiang's personal troops.

WEST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 5 independent brigades, aggregating 41 regiments which, for the most part, come from Hunan.

SOUTH ROUTE: 9 divisions and 1 independent brigade numbering 41 regiments all coming from Canton.

Thus the enemy forces at the front are 66 divisions, 8 independent brigades totalling 320 regiments, numbering 600,000-700,000 men. In other words, out of the 99 divisions of the KMT 2/3 have been sent at the front against the Soviets. 70% of the KMT soldiers are compelled to fight us now.

Except the 1st and 2nd divisions now fighting the 4th red army in Szechwan, except the 25th division defeated in Jehol, Chiang's personal troops have practically all come to Kiangsi. Moreover, Chiang is calling for more troops from the north. According to the statistics published by the headquarters at Nanchang some 100,000 new recruits were enlisted from Honan, Anhui and Kiangsu in order to make up the losses of the defeated units.

Training of Cadres

Following the tragical defeat of the 4th drive Chiang resolved to train more new cadres, placing special emphasis on the tactics of climbing mountains, searching, reconnoitring, defending, etc. The forts as a defence against the red army was stressed, too. The new cadres are more clever and cautious than the old who always suffered crushing defeats in succession. The primitive forts afforded a certain measure of protection to the KMT troops. Menaced by a defeat from the red army, the KMT troops may withdraw into the forts immediately. In spite of these improvements the KMT will suffer inevitable reverse during the 5th drive.

Chiang also obtained financial aid from imperialism (e.g. the \$50,000,000 cotton and wheat loan from U.S.) as well as from Chinese bankers who bought Chiang's bonds or gave him ready cash whenever he called for it. Besides buying large quantities of arms and ammunitions from imperialist countries Chiang ordered the arsenals at Hankow and Hangchow to work day and night for supplies to the Kiangsi front against the Soviets.

Chiang put 100,000 vast army in a tiny place but he can not secure enough food to feed it. The blockade enforced by the red army is quite effective in cutting off the rice supply. Chiang must import rice from abroad. The coolies impressed by Chiang for carrying rice always eat up one third of what they carry on their shoulders. Here is another disadvantage for Chiang. Another thing---Chiang is forced to organize a large number of carries for the regular army to carry things for the soldiers. One fifth of the army is composed of carriers. Out of 15,000 men of a full division 3,000 are carriers. The lack of road facilities is another weak point. A rice carrier from Shao-wan, Chungtung, may finish the rice at the end of his journey in Taya, Kiangsi. Hence the construction of more roads which, as a rule, are built up by the peasants without pay and provision of food. The soldiers must take part in road construction in addition to fighting.

The enemy makes use of tactics both old-fashioned and modern. Chen Chen, one of the lieutenants of Chiang, has summarized the tactics of the enemy in one word. He said that firm can not be caught unless the pond is drained and dry. The enemy wants to starve us by blockade. He also organizes counterrevolutionary activities in Soviet territory.

The above are the preparations of the KMT for a prolonged war under the direction of imperialism.

Relying on the economic blockade to strangle us, on the mines and arsenals to turn out more arms and ammunitions, on the transportation system under its control, on the domination of sea ports, on imperialism to isolate us from the world revolutionary movement, on new blockade to shut off all victories of the red army and isolate us from the national revolutionary movement in China the KMT has prepared to carry on the protracted war. While recognising to a certain extent the harmful effects of these factors on us we should not forget the fact that the mighty force of the people and the powerful red army have grown up out of the anti-imperialist land revolution. They are, indeed, so powerful that they will, we firmly believe, break through the restrictions imposed by imperialism and KMT sooner or later. They will link with the world and Chinese revolutionary forces. Here is a factor beyond the jumpy perception of the enemy. Our workers and peasants are found in possession of supreme militancy and creative power of the new classes in sharp with the landlord and bourgeoisie who are feeble and corrupted sinking down every day. Depending on the mighty strength of the masses and the red army we will win the protracted war. Under this condition our enemy will suffer his final defeat.

Our Struggle Victorious

What successes have we scored in the past five and a half months of sustained struggle?

In the first place, to the surprise of the KMT our red army fighting at the front all the time has never proved weakened as expected by the enemy. On the contrary, the red army has strengthened considerably as well as expanded tremendously to the great disappointment of the KMT. The red army desisted from the usual practice of sending a batch of its ranks to the rear for rest after a victory. The discontinuance is rendered desirable by the ceaseless onslaught of the enemy. Besides, the red army has improved its military training and political level.

As to the expansion of the red army it may be stated that the red army is now one and a half larger than it was last May. The said extension does not include the reserves, training corps and independent regiments which have increased in numbers, too. The red army has reached the largest number ever recorded in the central Soviet territory. The shock movement for the expansion of the red army has been crowned with startling success. The quota of new red recruits for February has exceeded the original plan in Kiangsi. The red army Kang Tung Pei has doubled while that in North Fukien has enlarged by 50%. All the neighboring Soviet districts have shown expansion of the red army at greater or lesser speed.

The recruits enlisted from the village do not need much time in learning the art of fighting. They prove as efficient as the old fighters in the process of learning. This is made possible through the political class condition. After less than one month the newly formed young communists division has wiped out the units of Chow Tse-chun by walking 80 li a day. The glorious 45th regiment has for two months resisted successfully the attack of the enemy which was three times larger. The Juikin division composed of new recruits bravely fought against five divisions of the enemy at Lichuan. In the light of such facts the red army always won the stubborn fight.

For training and educating the red armists four military schools were added to the sole one already in existence with the attendance of the students doubled. The cadets, mostly of the worker and peasant class, are candidates for higher and middle officers. And some of the cadets have been promoted to high positions for the formation of new divisions. The cadres for artillery, engineering, air defence, chemical warfare, etc, have also increased. The wireless sets have augmented by four times as compared with the 4th drive while wireless students are sufficient in number to do the necessary work. Doctors are now more numerous than before. At present we have two doctors for each improvised hospital.

The overwhelming majority of such cadres comes from the worker and peasant class. They master in one year what takes five or six years for those from the landlord-bourgeois class. These cadres are a sufficient supply to the imperialist-KMT offensive as well as to the opportunists among our ranks who pin no faith in the promotion of new cadres.

While admitting of difficulties in connection with military supplies on our part, we have been fighting persistently and successfully in surmounting these obstacles. Our finances are placed on a sound footing capable of meeting military funds for the red army which in former times shouldered the main responsibility of filling the red war chest. Now the red army takes only secondary part in collecting money for military purpose. From last September to January 1934 our military expenditure for each month has increased by 40% to 45% and is raised by the masses who pay the land tax, buy the bonds or increase production.

As to the question of uniforms and blankets we may say that we have succeeded in procuring enough for our red fighters. Formerly this question could not be solved until after the victory of the red army. Now we have overcome this difficulty. Last December new red fighters increased by 25% and thus upset the original plan but we handled it all right. Spring and summer uniforms will be secured with 80% certainty. The red army is assured of 6 months rice supply and does not have to worry about the spring famine. Owing to the fact that the masses have brought rice to the red army in large quantities we don't need to be anxious about the supply of rice to the red fighters. One red regiment in the vicinity of Chianning collected 30,000 catty of rice in one day while originally planning to have 10,000 only.

Despite the forts of the enemy which are used to obstruct us in seizing his arms our guns and rifles have increased ceaselessly. Compared with last July the rifles in the principal units of the red army has augmented by 30%. The output of ammunition is enlarged considerably, especially since February. We turned 100% more ammunition (for rifles) in February than January but the increase will be 150% in March. The production of hand grenade increased 100% as compared with January but the increase in March will be 1,000% and in April 1,800%.

Our manufactured medicines are even better than the imported foreign products.

All such facts signalize the achievements in war supplies. They will dispel the pessimist view of the question of supplies.

Coordination of Fighting Forces

During the 5th drive of the KMT we have succeeded in securing better coordination of the fighting units of the red army. We fight the enemy on the main front but we never give up fighting on minor fronts. The red forces in west Kiangsi repulsed the enemy from the west route. The red army in east and north Kiangsi holds six divisions of the enemy in check. Even the Soviets in north Fukien have held up three KMT divisions. Red partisans have shown increasing activities in the rear of the enemy. Not only that, we have built up strong defence areas and forts to cope with the protracted campaign of imperialism and KMT. The red units fighting at various fronts have, in the course of hostilities, been better coordinated.

Step by step we have consolidated the organs in the rear. During the 1st, 2nd and 3rd drives of imperialism and KMT we had, strictly speaking, no stable base in the rear. But now we have a secure base in the rear for the storage of war supplies, for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, for the transshipment of war booties. Now we have reserve regiments and red youth guard much more enlarged than before. It has been contemplated that during April over 60% of the youths (able-bodied) shall join the red youth guards. We have set up offices for the training of enemy prisoners. We have more hospitals than before. In sanitation the KMT army is far behind us. Our success at Sa-hsien last year enabled us to extend our war industries to a considerable degree.

Finally, the transport system both at the front and rear has become quite efficient. We rely on our own feet for transportation but our success in this regard is startling. The couriers set a new record in walking. They cover the distance from Jukin to Sintien (how many li?) within 40 hours. They walk fast because know what their tasks means in relation to the shattering of the 5th campaign.

The above achievements enumerated, together with the growing militancy of the workers and peasants, the expansion of the red army, the improved education of the cadres, the sufficiency of war supplies, the coordination of the fighting units, etc., will assure our decisive victory in the prolonged war. On the basis of these fundamental factors our red army fighting all the time and on all fronts has never shown any sign of weakness as has been expected by the enemy. It rather strengthened itself and enlarged itself during the hand-to-hand fight with the enemy. It has set to naught the plan of the enemy in the first phase of the war, successfully defended the Soviets in Kiangsi. This triumph tells the toilers of the whole world and of whole China that the red army of the Soviets together with the workers and peasants will certainly smash the 5th campaign and achieve victory of the Soviets on a national scale.

On the other hand, the enemy has suffered many casualties. The 4th division of KMT has, for example, decreased by 6,000 men, the 10th and 83rd divisions by 1,000 each, the 87th division by 3,000, the 9th by 2,000, the 43rd division by 3,000, 14th division by 3,000, the 59th by 1,500. Thus the crack units of Chiang Kai-shek have received heavy blows. The red army has annihilated whole regiments one after another. In addition, the enemy has consumed large quantities of ammunition and money.

PEASANT RIOTING AGAINST TAXES

In spite of the demagogical phrases of the KMT to abolish exorbitant taxes and to relieve rural districts the exploitation of the peasantry by the KMT has been steadily on the increase. According to the investigations conducted by the central agricultural station in 68% heien of 22 provinces their burden of the peasant in the form of land tax has been increasing from year to year:

	Low Field	High Field
1932.....	2.07%	2.36%
1933.....	2.37%	2.50%
1934.....	2.68%	2.80%

Thus, the increase in both categories of the land tax is steady. No doubt this table represents the better conditions purposely chosen by the investigators. There are of course cases far worse than those just cited. In Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Hunan, Hupeh, Szechwan, Wunnan, Kweichow, etc, the peasant is forced to cultivate the poppy by orders of the KMT government. But opium is not the sole curse for the peasantry. The KMT always boasts of the construction of 89,161.51 kilometers in 1933 as the greatest achievement in the field of economic construction. These highways only facilitate the transportation of imperialist goods. They impose immense hardships on the peasantry. The peasant is deprived of his land for constructing highways. He usually gets no pay for the sacrifice. In addition he has to contribute labour towards the road-building. He pays the tax on his land which has been robbed from him.

Exorbitant taxes so much cursed by the common people have been piling up year in and year out. In Hopen there are 300 such taxes out of which 200 are judged "rational" by the financial authorities of the province (The Ts Kung Pao, May 19). The same paper gives the information that the tax collector has perpetrated unspeakable outrages on the peasants, that tax collectors have usually come to the village one after another for the same squeeze.

Under the increasingly cruel exploitation of the KMT peasants have waged isolated riotings in the past two months. The peasants in Chan hsien, Anhwei, and in Seiyang, Kiangsu, fought fierce battles with the KMT armed bandits who attempted to root the poppy. The peasants in Wusih, Kiangsu, rose in protest against highway construction and surveying of land. In south Hpei many organisations have sprung up against taxes.

Compulsory Poppy Cultivation

Under the name of banning opium the KMT used to sell opium in public. It used to compel the peasants to cultivate the poppy. It monopolizes the sale and transportation of opium. The peasants in Chan hsien paid the tax on poppy in compliance with the orders of the KMT but the local government still threatened to destroy the poppy. On April 13 over 10,000 peasants gathered together and put up a stiff resistance to the 1,000 KMT soldiers who came to the countryside to root the poppy. The battle lasted three days and nights. 100 peasants were killed and wounded, and several villages wiped out by the soldiery.

The above information emanates from the Sinwanpao of Shanghai on April 19. The same happenings are also observed in Seiyang, northern Kiangsu. There the magistrate collected the poppy tax last year but now sent armed soldiers to the countryside in an effort to destroy the poppy. The angry peasants resisted and wounded the secretary-general of the hsien government. The casualties on the side of the peasants are unknown. The struggle is still going along (The Tawnpao, of Shanghai, April 14 & 19).

On April 24 the peasants in the northern outskirts of Wusih, Kiangsu, assembled together by the beating of the gongs against in protest against the appropriation of land for highway construction. They attacked the surveyors and broke their instruments. In the afternoon they march on the hsien government as a demonstration. One farmer complained of his land (two mu) having been robbed, and hence could not make a living any more. On May 10 the peasants again turned on the surveyors.

According to the Ts Kung Pao of May 11 the peasants in Kuo-an and Sheng Tah, Hopen, secretly set up anti-tax organisations, their slogan being "resistance against exorbitant taxes and corruption". Scores of villages in Changhai have joined the movement. Of late the anti-tax movement has found its way into southern Hopen, i.e., in Feishien, Yin-nieh and Chuchow.

No longer feeling any appetite for the KMT demagogical propaganda the peasants have been using their own strength to shake off the yoke of the

KMT. And the anti-tax movement of the peasantry hard pressed by the KMT will no doubt grow and spread far and wide under the expanding influence of the Soviets which have so far scored far-reaching successes over the KMT bandits.

VIOLENT PUSH OF RED ARMY

In the month just past the efforts of the Soviets and red army have been attended with significant successes every where from Fukien to Szechwan repudiating the falsified reports of the KMT on its victories.

The defeat of Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangsi necessitated a little change in his tactics. As a consequence, he moved part of his troops into Fukien and hopes to attack the Soviets from that direction. But the red army cooperating there upset Chiang's plan by capturing Yin-an and Kweichow last month, annihilating the 52nd division under the command of Lu Shih-pun. At the same time the seven hsien along the coast in northern Fukien have been sovietized, thus creating a serious situation for the KMT authorities at Foochow, capital of Fukien.

This section of Fukien is usually called east Fukien covering seven hsien, all located close to Foochow. The 'local committee' organized last year against taxes forms the centre, with the subsequent formation of a multitude of Soviets in the neighboring hsien. Later on a powerful force of some 10,000 red guards has been organized. And about 60,000 peasants and peasants joined hands with the red guards. The whole red force is composed of more than 10 units, each with 600 or 700 men, all under the command of Comrade Fan Teh-mien. The military organization as evolved there is quite strong with strict discipline. Attached to the regular army is the political departments and GPU under the leadership of Comrade Hung Shao-yin, a girl. The GPU units are each provided with three motor boats and 60 or 70 junks. The red guards have two arsenals, too, turning out two pistols a day. They also make a certain amount of ammunitions. The peasants are willing to stand in the van in any battle although they bear only swords and spears. 60% of the area in each hsien has been brought under the domination of the Soviets with the consequent division of land.

In this part of the province the mountains offer obstacles to the approach of the KMT bandit troops. Recently, the struggle in these regions has become more violent causing great anxiety to the KMT government at Foochow. According to Tawampao of May 19 the magistrate of Foochen, northern Fukien, requested in an urgent telegram the dispatch of more soldiers from the provincial authorities in an attempt to rout the attack of the red army under Comrade Fang Tse-mien.

The Red Army in Hupeh

On May Day the red fighters under Comrade Kao Yin-son attacked Yanglu See, an important point on the Changsha-Wuchang railway, and succeeded in disarming the KMT garrison. On the same day another portion of the red army captured Shassakai, Iuiyang, only 30 miles from Changsha, capital of Hunan. Two days later the red army occupied the Taolin station of the line just named.

The red army in Hunan has built up strong bases around Sanchen hsien and recovered bit by bit the territory lost to the KMT during the gigantic offensive last year. In the middle of May Lotien, a hsien in east Hupeh, fell into the hands of the red army. The neighboring city, Chisui, was annexed resulting in the exodus of almost all Tuhao and capitalists. Red Units in Anhwei also have been active, apparently operating in conjunction with the red army in east Hupeh. On May 6 about 100 militia in Lukiang, Anhwei, mutinied and joined the red forces there.

In April the red units in southern Hunan displayed more activities. As the Hunan government concentrated its forces on east Hunan in an endeavor to stave off the attack of the red army, the red partisans under Comrade Li Chun-pao have had a freer hand in southern Hunan. Comrade Li effected conjunction with Comrade Li Lin in Tseuchow and the units elsewhere, threatening to cut off the communications between Hunan and Kwangtung.

In response to the activities of the red army in northern Szechwan the radicalized peasants and soldiers in southern Szechwan (Anlai, Fookiang, Ya-an, etc) have organized anti-tax partisans. Enlisting the sympathy and support of the peasantry around, they have become increasingly active and always led the aggrieved masses to battle against the blood-sucking militarists and their agents. According to another report red partisans are operating in the borderland lying between Szechwan, Kweichow and Yunnan.

CONTENTS

THE GENERAL STRIKE OF B.A.T. AT SHANGHAI

- (1) The KMT Financial Conference at Nankingp. 1.
- (2) Highway Construction Under the Sovietsp. 2.
- (3) \$ 30,000 Collected From Workers on Soviet Soil
for Workers in KMT China p.4.
- (4) Comrade Mow Ste-Tung's Declaration on Japan's Hands off Policy P.3.
- (5) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, May, 1934P. 5.
- (6) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghai 7.
- (7) Red Army Entered Kweichowp. 8.

THE KMT FINANCIAL CONFERENCE AT NANKING
Another Propaganda for Home Consumption
.....

In face of the rising tide of the peasant riotings against unbearable taxation and oppression of the ruling classes everywhere throughout the country the KMT deemed it necessary to launch a demagogical campaign just at this juncture---when the deepening of the national crisis and further successes of the Chinese Soviets make the fate of the KMT regime more uncertain than ever. This said demagogical campaign began with the convocation of the widely heralded financial conference at Nanking which lasted from May 21 to May 28 (just a week).

The conference made considerable noise about the re-adjustment of the land tax, the abolition of the exorbitant taxes, the regulation of the provincial taxes similar to the old *likin* (onerous tax), the improvement of the taxation system, etc. As a result of one week's deliberations the conference declared to stand by the promise of 'never increasing the tax any more', to investigate the excessive land surtaxes (exceeding the normal tax by as much as 30 times) through the department of finance, to abolish the unpopular exorbitant taxes before the end of 1934 with the proviso that these taxes still found in existence on the expiration of the prescribed period shall be reported to the department of finance for final decision, to require the submission of local budgets to the central government before the end March every year. By the way it shall be recalled that even the national government at Nanking does not, contrary to its propaganda, have any real budget in the sense of the term used in advanced capitalist countries, to say nothing of the provincial governments which do not take the trouble of making formal budgets at all.

EMPTY PROMISES

The hollowness of such promises may be seen from the wording of the declaration. The abolition of the exorbitant taxes, for example, is practically rendered null and void by the proviso that they may not be done away with if local conditions do not permit. In the past highly demagogical declarations have repeatedly come from the mouth of the national government. The KMT has announced the imposition of 10% on land values and limited the surtax to an amount double the normal but has never gone beyond the talk stage. In fact, the KMT has been and is increasing the tax day in and day out.

In practice the KMT gives no choice of the means for raising the money to fill the empty coffers. It not only continued the opium tax but increased it enormously. A member of the KMT legislative chamber is quoted saying that "Opium is still under the name of opium-suppression" (The Sun Pao, May 28). The fascist government in Kiangsu has recently reorganized the "opium suppression administration" in such a way as to raise more tax from this fat source. The financial conference made no mention whatsoever of this opium tax which forms a large part of the KMT revenue although it is not found in the formal budget. It was the financial conference dare to say anything concerning the budget of the KMT government (30.14) and loan service (29.18) which, taken together, form a large part of the whole expenditure.

Furthermore the financial conference has shown itself as a strong support to the increasing oppression of the KMT through taxation and other channels. It finally refused to take cognizance of the grievances of the delegates of the salt transport workers in northern Kiangsu who, numbering some 500, knelt down before the gate of the conference. By abolishing the transportation of salt by junk the salt office under the department of finance cuts off the livelihood

need of the junk workers. 200,000 workers are affected. The financial conference simply ignored the appeal of the aggrieved workers.

Huge Deficit

For the maintenance of an enormous parasite machine and an unusually large standing army of 2,000,000 to subjugate the restive masses and to fight the expanding Soviets the KMT must squeeze harder and harder every day but not enough to cover the huge deficits of the national and local governments. Colonial loans from the imperialist powers have failed to help in balancing the real budget of the KMT. According to recent reliable statistics Hunan's deficit amounts to \$2,500,000, Hupah gets \$7,200,000 from Nanking. Suiyuan reports a deficit of \$1,000,000, Kiangsu needs two or three millions, Kansu is debt to the extent of \$1,000,000. Nominally, Nanking claims a deficit of \$150,000,000 only but in reality the sum is much larger, not less than three hundred millions according to one estimate. It is absolutely impossible to hope for a reduction in the taxes under a regime which incurs increasingly larger deficits from year to year. The KMT apparatus and the army must be enlarged to hold a restless population under control in order to facilitate the surrender to imperialism and to maintain the tottering rule of the landlord-bourgeoisie in the face of the onslaught of the Soviets which have become not only invincible but actually travel on the road to the final conquest of the power on a national scale. Quite forwardly the governor of Kopei, Tu Tsueh-chun, has declared the impossibility of abolishing the exorbitant taxes in view of the enormous expenses for maintaining soldiers and militia (The Wa Lung Pao, May 21).

The press here in Shanghai, both Chinese and foreign, points out the hollow nature of the decisions of the conference. Commenting editorially on the conference on May 21 the Sinwarpao of Shanghai complains of the heavy squeeze of the officials who pocket the bulk of the proceeds from exorbitant taxation. In the opinion of the journal the high-sounding theses of the conference will prove impractical under the realist conditions of the growing militarist squeeze.

The French Journal de Changhai forecasts the impossibility of mitigating the sufferings of the people (taxation) basing its view on the fact that Nanking can not but feed more officials while militarists feed more soldiers. In its editorial of May 22 the China Times brings to light the fact that the expenditure of Nanking in 1933 has doubled in comparison with 1919 with a tendency to further inflation---which, as it complains, is too excessive and mostly irrational, excluding the possibility of a change for the better.

Yes, the toilers of China will shoulder more burdens as the KMT increases its exploitation.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION UNDER THE SOVIETS 22 Trunk Lines As Planned

For facilitating the work of shattering the 5th campaign, for developing economy and trade, the central Soviet government promulgated on November 12, 1933, a comprehensive plan of highway construction in Soviet territory with Juikin, red capital, as the radiating centre, and required the completion of the project within five months. By order of the Soviet government the lower local Soviets are instructed to build up supplementary roads in the village and hsien, to construct bridges, etc.

The 22 trunk lines with an estimated length of 4,000 li all radiate from Juikin bringing the big cities and towns under Soviet jurisdiction into a vast network of well built highways. The roads are divided into two classes, the first not narrower than 5 Chinese feet (equal to 6 feet) while the second not narrower than 4 ft (equal to 4.8 ft). Trunk lines of the first category are 14 in number while those of the second class are 7 only.

As set out in the order of the Soviet government the leadership of the highway construction falls on the premium of the Local Soviets, and the offices of internal affairs in various local Soviets are held chiefly responsible for the execution of the road construction plan. Highway construction is henceforth in charge of a commission composed of delegates from 'internal affairs', communications, land, national economy, military affairs, trade unions, youth vanguards with the head of internal affairs as the presiding officer.

Under the leadership of the village Soviets all able-bodied people who are not assigned special duties shall form road-building corps and work ten days. Up to this end in May they may go to register any time. 30-50 people make a corps while 8-15 make a sub-corps, all working not less than six hours nor more than eight hours a day.

Such issues as the road plan, the width of the road, the land and appropriations required, etc, have been brought to the discussion of the masses. And one district has challenged the other for making a contract of competition, resulting in the fairly satisfactory progress of the road construction programme. As prescribed by the plan the programme shall be brought to completion in March, 1934, after its commencement in November last. Judging from the progress thus far, seven tenths of the programme can be accomplished within three months.

COMRADE HOW STEINBERG'S DECLARATION ON JAPAN'S HANDS OFF POLICY
An Interview Granted to the Red China News Agency
Appearing in 'The Struggle' May 21, 1934.

Since the proclamation by the Japanese foreign office of the hands off policy on China on April 17 the imperialists have displayed more or less indignation out of their desire to defend the sphere of influence in China. Even the national government at Nanking was compelled to make a shameless declaration in pursuance of its traditional betrayal of national interests. A representative of the Red China News Service interviewed Comrade How Steinberg, Chairman of the central Soviet Government, on the subject and received the following reply:

"The recent statement of the Japanese foreign office is the clearest manifestation on the part of Japanese imperialism to annex China and proclaim China as a Japanese protectorate. In the statement Japanese imperialism bluntly mentions armed force as a defence of its political and economic monopoly in China. Japan's move in this direction apparently aims at suppressing the Chinese revolution with Japanese forces exclusively and insuring security in the rear so that Japan can proceed with the war on the Soviet Union.

"The opposition of other imperialist powers to Japan's hands off policy vis-a-vis China means no more and no less than their reluctance to consent to Japan's annexationist policy. On the contrary, they want to divide the country among themselves and regard it as a common colony exploited according to the 'open door' principle. In regard to the direct suppression of the Chinese revolution and the consolidation of the rear in the offensive against the Soviet Union they have a common cause with Japanese imperialism.

"Here the betraying KMT made the most shameless declaration. Its spokesman at Nanking said on April 19 that "the KMT regime has a duty to perform in the promotion of international cooperation, international peace and tranquillity, that is, in the promotion of international control over China and the assurance of imperialist interests in China against possible molestation". He made it clear to Japanese imperialism that the planes and munitions bought from abroad together with the foreign military instructors and advisers employed are necessary from the standpoint of national defence, that they are, for the most part, used for the maintenance of peace and order within the country (which is badly needed by imperialism).

"This statement of the KMT is perfectly in accordance with actual facts. Out of the gigantic loans from the imperialist countries the KMT has never spent a single cent or used a single bullet in putting up a fight against Japanese aggressions in North China and Manchuria, or counter-acting British and French outrages in Yunnan and Tibet. In face of imperialist invasion Nanking has long replaced national defence with capitulation.

"The KMT's plea for maintenance of peace and order at home is practically tantamount to the suppression of the revolutionary movement of the workers and peasants, with special emphasis on the offensive against the Chinese Soviets and Red Army.

"The ringleader of the traitors, Chiang Kai-shek, concentrates 70% of the armed forces of the entire country in Kiangsi in the so-called 5th drive, thus showing his loyalty to imperialism and paving the way for imperialist division of China. On this point the KMT displays unusual clarity in its response to Japan's declaration of the hands off policy.

"In reality, the KMT has gone a step further than was expected of it from Japanese imperialism. It pleads for satisfaction to be done ~~to the aspirations~~ to the aspirations of the two countries (China and Japan). By pledging itself to satisfy the common aspirations of the two nations the KMT talks like a perfect slave to Japan. Thus, it grovels on its stomach before Japanese imperialism.

"In behalf of the workers and peasants as well as of the red army the central Soviet government takes a firm stand against the Japanese hands off policy, and at the same time points out that (here two sentences are omitted to-

ing to equivocal sounds in the broadcasting) in striving to secure freedom and emancipation all the masses of the country shall rise as one man in a struggle under the guidance of the Soviets against imperialism, and that they will avoid the road to colonial slavery and achieve a national victory for the Soviet revolution by smashing the 5th campaign of imperialism and KMT.

\$30,000 COLLECTED FROM WORKERS ON SOVIET SOIL

For Workers in Kuomintang China.

A Clear Demonstration of Solidarity
Among the Workers of China

Under the leadership of the All China Federation of Labour (The Old Federation which enjoys considerable prestige and authority among Chinese workers) the workers and toilers in Soviet China who have been emancipated with the formation of the Soviets have recently demonstrated their solidarity with their workers in KMT China in the common struggle against the rule of imperialism and KMT by collecting \$30,000 for the workers in the KMT controlled territory to carry on that struggle to a successful end.

The sum total was raised 1st February from the following territories: \$10,000 from Kiangsi, \$5,000 from Kwangtung-Kiangsi, \$5,000 from Fukien, \$1,000 from Fukien-Kiangsi, \$3,000 from Hunan-Kiangsi, \$2,000 from Hunan-Hupch-Kiangsi, \$3,000 from Fukien-Chekiang-Kiangsi, North Fukien contributing one thousand dollars. These districts are, as the names imply, located on the borderland with Kiangsi as the centre. This act of the toilers is especially laudable in view of their being domiciled in regions now enveloped by almost 1,000,000 KMT bandit troops. But in spite of this unfavorable conditions they give a liberal sum in support of the struggles now waged by the workers in KMT China against increasing oppression and exploitation from imperialism-KMT-capital. In this connection, what is more significant, the emancipation of these toilers under the Soviet power raises their mood for a struggle and their willingness and ability to give more in support of their fellow workers fighting against great odds.

The Message

Together with the thirty thousand dollars the toilers of Soviet China send the following message to their brothers and sisters in KMT China through the care of the All China Federation of Labour:

The message opens with a high tribute to the workers who have waged struggles both major and minor against the offensive of capital in defiance of the imperialist-KMT terrors and despite the betrayal and demagoguery of the yellow unions, who have, as in the case of the Kailan miners, tore the Tangu agreement (KMT surrender) to pieces in defiance of imperialist persecution. Continuing, it appreciates the help of the workers in KMT China to the Soviets and red army by furious struggles against imperialism-KMT-capital.

Next the message makes mention of the call of the All China Federation of Labour to the workers and all toilers of Soviet China to launch a campaign for the collection of \$30,000 in support of the struggles in KMT China. It reminds these workers who have obtained emancipation of their duty to support the strike movement within KMT China.

Furthermore the message lists the following points as decided on by the ACFL in connection with the collection campaign:

In the first place, the significance of the collection must be explained in detail to the workers approached in accordance with the agit-prop. outline of the ACFL. The collection seeks to raise the class consciousness and sympathy of the workers. And it must be voluntary.

Secondly, the drive must find its way into the other organisations such as the Soviets, the party and league, the anti-imperialist league, the red aid, the league in defence of the Soviet Union, the red army, etc.

Thirdly, to make the drive a success the cultural-educational departments of the trade unions shall turn out handbills and slogans, pictures, wall papers; organise entertainment meetings and evening meetings, with a view to making propaganda more widely spread and deeply penetrating.

Finally, a detailed report shall be rendered on the amount of money collected and posted on the bulletin board. Corruption in whatever form shall be outlawed and stopped.

Needless to say, the workers in KMT China will respond to the offer of \$30,000 on the part of the Soviet workers by a greater enthusiasm and ability to carry on the struggles against imperialism-KMT-capital. They will feel bound more than ever with the Soviet workers in a solidarity front.

WORKERS' STRUGGLE IN KUOMINTANG CHINA

MAY, 1934.

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in Strike, (6) Working days lost in strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

I. Strike Continued from April

(1) April-May (2) Fuchow (3) Boatmen (4) 600 (5) — (6) — (7) — (8) Spontaneous (9) Against the competition of steam lighter, pickets organized to stop the loading and unloading of the steam lighters. (10) Unavailable.
 (1) April-May 10 (2) Chinkiangpu, Kiangsu Province (3) Carpenters and brick-layers of the whole Hsien (4) 2,000 (5) 12 (6) 64,000 (7) ? (8) Sp. (9) Against wage-cut: hundreds of workers concentrated and demonstrated in city, wage for one day reduced to 50 cts for men worker and 45 cts for young worker as the result of conciliation by local chamber of commerce.
 March-May 20 (2) Tsientsin (3) Tai-yang Cotton Mill (4) 800 (5) — (6) — (7) 2 (8) Sp. (9) Against lockout: The factory was re-opened on May 20, but only 800 workers were called back.
 SUB-TOTAL: (2) 3 (3) 3 (4) 3,400 (6) 64,000

II. Strike Started in May

(1) 2 (2) Lain-hsien, Hopei Prov. (3) Rickshaw Puller (4) 500 (5) 1 (6) 500 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against the competition of bus (10) Victory.
 (1) 1 (2) Chien, Kiangsu (3) Boatmen of salt lighters (4) 5,000 (5) — (6) — (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Besieged the Hsien Government, demanding for relief (10) No effect
 (1) 5 (2) Shunkiang (3) Coolie for deepening the river (4) 100 (5) — (6) — (7) — (8) Sp. (9) For full pay: the contractor was besieged and badly beaten (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 7-9 (2) Kia-sin (3) Rickshaw-puller (4) 500 (5) 3 (6) 1,500 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) For reducing rickshaw rent from 40 cts to 35 cts a day (10) Victory
 (1) 8 (2) Wuhsh (3) Tai-chan Silk-filature (4) 550 (5) 1 (6) 350 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) For full pay (10) Unavailable
 (1) 3 (2) Peiping (3) Printing Bureau of Finance Ministry (4) 750 (5) 15 (6) 11,250 (7) 0 (8) A Red (9) For full pay: Manager besieged several times (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 8-31 (2) Shanghai (3) Taylor Garage (4) 120 (5) 24 (6) 1,440 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal (10) Not yet ended
 (1) 12-31 (2) Shanghai (3) British American Tobacco Co. Factories no. 1 & no. 2 (4) 8,000 (5) 19 (6) 107,000 (7) 1 (8) Yellow (9) Against lockout: Detailed story appeared on elsewhere of this issue (10) Not yet ended
 (1) 19- (2) Hsiu-Hsien, N. Anhwei (3) Li-shan Coal Mine (4) 2,000 (5) 3 (6) 6,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Cause for struggle unavailable: Miners seriously conflicted with mine police force (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 20-26 (2) Shanghai (3) Coal-carrier, Ta-Quan-Lun station of Tsinan-sin-tao Railway (4) 650 (5) 6 (6) 3,900 (7) Sp. (9) Against the exploitation of coal merchant (10) Failure
 (1) 27- (2) Mukden (3) British American Tobacco Co. (4) 800 (5) 3 (6) 2,400 (7) 0 (8) ? (9) Sympathy strike aiding B.A.T. strike in Shanghai other causes unavailable (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 30 (2) Li-shui, Kiangsu Prov. (3) Coolie for deepening river (4) 1,000 (5) 1 (6) — (7) 0 (8) — (9) Causes unavailable: Manager engineer was badly beaten (10) Unavailable.
 Sub-total (2) 12 (3) 13 (4) 19,770 (6) 187,340 (7) 5

III. Petitions Started in May

(1) 2 (2) Tsientsin (3) Yung-chan Match Factory (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) ? (9) Against dismissal: wages reduced as the result of reconciliation by KMT
 (1) 3 (2) Tsientsin (3) Tai-yang Cotton Mill (4) representatives (7) 1 (8) ? (9) against lockout (10) Failure

(1)4 (2)Tientsin (3) Tientsin Electric Co. (4)24 (7)1 (A)Sp. (9)Against
 dismissal (10)2200 paid to every discharged worker
 (1)12 (2)Wuhu, Anhwei (3)Yu-Tsen Cotton Mill (4)representatives (7)11
 (8)Sp. (9)Against lookout (10)Unavailable
 (1)21-24 (2)Nanking (3)Boatmen of salt lighter, I-chien, Kiangsu (4)500
 representatives (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)For relief: (10)Failure
 SUB-TOTAL: (2)5 (3)5 (4)224 (7)5

IV General Ledger for Workers' Struggle in May

	No. of Fac	No. of striktion	No. of peti- tion	No. of sal	No. of striktion	No. of peti- tion	Total	Workday lost in strike	Clash, Demons- tration	Injured, Arrested
May	21	15	5	20	23170	524	23,694	251,340	6	7
Sub-TOTAL	107	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,835	252,890	10	290

V. Volume of Business (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000--	Total
May	4	7	7	3	21
April	88	7	7	5	107

VI. Classification of Trade

	Cot- ton Mill	Silk Fila- ture	Weav- ing Fac.	Toba- cco	Gum Fac	Post- Tele- Gram	Trans- por- tation	Muni- cipal	Mach- ine work	Handi- craft- men	Rick- shaw puller	Oth- ers	To- tal
May	3	1	0	3	0	0	4	1	1	0	4	2	21
Apr.	3	2	27	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	56	2	107

VII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dis- missal	Against wage- cut	Against Lookout	Against Foremen, Contractors	For better treatment	For higher wage	For full pay	Polli- cical causes	Other
May	3	1	5	1	2	0	4	0	6
Apr.	2	7	0	1	2	6	2	6	5

VII. Remarks

1) At Yitsen (Sei-er-yuan), Kiangsi, there are not less than 100,000 dependent on the transportation of salt by junks (the salt junks), Yitsen being one of the centres for the distribution of salt. Since the KMT changed its policy of shipping salt by junks the salt people have been thrown out of employment. The KMT made the change as a measure of increasing the salt tax. For the past five months the unemployed salt people received not a single penny. They called on the hsien government in the first instance but obtaining no relief as expected. Then they march to Nanking for relief and met with no sympathy whatsoever from the top-heavy bureaucracy. Later on they turned to the Nanking financial conference held from May 21-27 but were equally unsuccessful. 500 delegates of the salt people brought bedding along with them and made the last efforts at Nanking. At the same time the merchants in Sei-er-yuan went on a strike in sympathy with the forlorn salt people.

On May 22 the delegates called on the department of finance to reverse its policy of shipping salt by steamers and to revert to the old practice of transporting salt by junks. They stayed overnight on the vacant land in front of the department, persisting in their demands. They refused to leave the ground until Kung Hsiang-hsi, the finance minister, gave the oral promise of the restoration of salt-chipping by junks in Hunan-Hupeh-Anhui-Kiangsi. The hypocritical nature of the promise was perfectly revealed when the gabelle office at Sei-er-yuan refused to give permits to the junks for the shipping of salt after the return of the delegates.

2) In the month under review two explosions took place, one in the

Changteh mine. Women and the other in Tangkiashun, Kailan, killing two, wounding more than 70. The Kailan disaster took a toll of 27 workers through suffocation.

3) According to the Wa Kung Pao, of Tientsin, of May 24 three work-leaders named Lu Tsung, Ma Teh-chiang, et als. were executed by order of the KMT Hoped provincial government, their sole guilt being "fight against Japanese Imperialism and British capitalists".

4) The KMT foreign trade bureau at Shanghai gave the information that 700,000 workers have become idle as a result of the closings of the small cotton weaving plants in Chekiang which were made necessary through the loss of market in Manchuria. These cotton plants are as a rule engaged in turning out sacks, towels, thin shirts, cloth, etc. and their number has reached the peak of 1,400 during the period of prosperity. But since the Japanese seizure of Manchuria a catastrophe befell them forcing 50% of them out of business.

5) From the above statistics we may form a fair opinion of the extent to which the workers under the IMF rule have been and are exploited and oppressed.

THE GENERAL STRIKE OF THE BAT at SHANGHAI Involving 15,000 Workers, Men and Women

On May 21 5,000 workers in the No2 plant of the British-American Tobacco Company at Shanghai proclaimed a strike in protest against the closing of the No. 1 plant which laid off some 3,000 operatives on May 12. Aroused by the sense of solidarity, the workers in the No. 3 plant of BAT declared a sympathy strike in support of the strikers. The walk-out means a general strike involving 15,000. According to a telegram from Tinkow, the Manchurian branch of the BAT also struck work some time before May 28. Then it is clear that the struggle practically involves all the employees of the BAT in China.

The Strike Last Year

Two major strikes took place last year in the BAT in China, one in May and the other in August. These strikes ended in a failure under the oppression of imperialism and KMT. The May strike was called by the workers of the No 3 plant in protest against dismissals and supported by the other two plants. Many workers were placed under arrest. Four workers of the 3rd plant were thrown into prison under communist charges. In August the 1st plant went on a strike against dismissal and for a grant of money to the worker schools. Imperialism, KMT and yellow unions played a decisive role in breaking the strike. The workers returned to work without securing satisfactory conditions.

The BAT in line with all others resorted to rationalization and cut the working week to 40 hours. In the 1st plant the hours were reduced to 36 hrs. The workers protested. On May 12 the BAT shut up the plant charging the workers with insubordination. As explained by the yellow unions, the real reasons lying back of the lock-out are: employment of new hands at lower wages in place of the old hands with higher wages, repudiation of pensions to which the workers are entitled.

The Mammoth Enterprise

The BAT represents one of the most important investments in China. It is capitalized at £20,000,000 with branches at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Tsingtao and Mukden, holding in its hands the destiny of the tobacco industry in China. It even dominates the Nanyang Tobacco Bros Company, the largest of its sort owned by Chinese capitalists. What is more important, the BAT exercises a considerable control over Nanking through the payment of \$30,000,000 in tax. Take the case of taxation as an example. In compliance with the demands from the BAT Nanking changed the old system of three grades tax on tobacco into two grades, shifting to a large degree the burden of the BAT on Chinese competitors. As a consequence Chinese tobacco companies are raising a loud clamour against discrimination and for a speedy revision of the tax schedule.

In consequence of reduced taxation the BAT manufactured the 'three castles' (a rather high brand of its products) at Shanghai instead of importing from abroad. The cut in tax in favour of the BAT enabled it to import more tobacco. Now it imports 43,808 cases as against 18,336 previously or twice as much. As to the tax paid to Nanking it also enjoys a great advantage. Now it pays \$2,720,000 a month as against \$2,410,000 previously

or only a little more. The association of Chinese tobacco companies accused the BAT of having saved \$21,640,000 a year. The accusation is somewhat substantiated by the Bank of China Monthly in its financial reports. According to the Monthly the stocks of BAT have gone up to the neighborhood of 120 shillings or appreciated six times owing to the super profits it reaped in China, and 20% net dividend (besides the income tax) has been paid by BAT (The Bank of China Monthly, May, 1934, p.13).

The Powerful BAT

Through Sir Cadogan, British minister to China, the BAT has, according to the China Weekly Review (American) of June 2, succeeded in having Chiang Kai-shek issue an order to suppress the strike. As a matter of fact, Chiang has telegraphed to Shanghai to stop the strike immediately. Cadogan went to Nanchang in a conference with Chiang discussing concrete measures to quash the strike. It shall be remembered that Cadogan has a personal interest in BAT as he is the husband of the daughter of Earl of Gosford, the largest stock-holder of BAT in London. Chiang Kai-shek bluntly told Greater Shanghai to end the strike before May 30.

From the above sketch it is not difficult to comprehend the reason why the KMT should energetically and ruthlessly take the necessary measures to break the strike within the shortest possible period in conjunction with the yellow unions which play the role of a swindler. Thus, the KMT 5th tobacco union prevented the workers of the 2nd plant from calling a strike and persuaded them to "go slow" in support of the 1st plant. But to the surprise of these betrayers the workers highly irritated and indignant declared the strike at last. The yellow unions applied the same tactics to the 3rd plant though with a little variation.

The seamen union under the yellow domination refused to accept the request of the BAT workers that it cease loading and unloading for the BAT. This split is purposely engineered by the yellow leaders. Another thing—The yellow leaders called a halt to the agit.-propa. corps of the BAT who tried to go to west and east Shanghai to enlist the sympathy and support of their fellow workers there. The yellow leaders set themselves the task of breaking the strike by, among other things, refusing the offer of aid from other workers. They kept out all delegates of workers from other mills who came to comfort and encourage the strikers. On the other hand, they appealed to Chiang Kai-shek for intervention (to crush the strike the soonest possible) as well as to the leaders of the gangland for assistance in throttling the strikers.

THE RED ARMY ENTERED KWEICHOW

The red army under Comrade Ho Lung, assisted by the peasant partisans in Hunan, Hupeh and Szechuan, has achieved many significant victories over the white bandits. According to the Ta Kung Pao Comrade Ho captured two Hsiens in Kweichow, Houping and Wuchuan, on May 9. The KMT bandits withdrew to points some 200 li away.

The red army in Kiangsi and Fukien won many battles during May. On May 10 a portion of the red army defeated the KMT 10th division capturing 300 rifles, 6 machine guns, 5 automatic rifles, 10 searchlights, 22,000 rounds of ammunition. The KMT bandits suffered 800 wounded, killed and prisoners. In west Kiangsi the red army put three regiments of the KMT 62nd division in flight after annihilating one whole brigade of the 5th division.

The red fighters operating in Kiangsi-Chekiang smashed three regiments of the enemy, capturing 300 rifles and 35 machine guns on April 21.

Going in the direction of Anshai a part of the red army captured Hu-liang hsien, Kiangsi, together with the KMT magistrate. At the same time another part of the red army attacked Chimen, Anshai, scaring the KMT bandits away.

In view of the new tactics adopted by the red army more fresh victories will be added to the long list which we have been compiling in the past.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special

Date December 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY.
No. D 179/16
Date 12/1/34

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence.

Made by D.S. Poole

Forwarded by

DBRm D.I.

In compliance with the instructions of the Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch) dated November 17, 1934, appearing on the attached report, I have to state that lengthy enquiries have been made in conjunction with the French Police and the Public Safety Bureau, in an effort to ascertain the location of the printing office or offices of the English language communist publication entitled the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence." In addition all communist bases, which have recently been raided, have been thoroughly searched for copies similar to the literature already obtained by this office through other channels. All communist prisoners passing through the hands of this Section have been carefully interrogated for any knowledge that they might have had regarding the publishing of the literature in question.

In each of the above instances, however, all efforts have been without result.

The following is a list of mailing addresses coming to the notice of this office since and to which 35 copies in all of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" have been forwarded during the period July to December 1934 but which have been returned to the "Dead Letter" office of the Chinese Post Office after attempts at delivery had failed.

- (1) Secretary, A.I.L. 3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris. 3 copies.
- (2) Secretary, West Educational Association, 16 Harpur St., London, W.C.1. 6 copies.
- (3) J.K. Marray, 58 Gough St., London, W.C.1. 12 copies.
- (4) Mr. D.C. Bass, Metropole Hotel, Local. 1 copy.
- (5) H.R. Isaacs, Embankment Apts, N. Soochow Road. 2 copies.
- (6) Mr. V. Rover, King Albert Apts., Av. du Roi Albert, Local. 2 copies

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,
Date.....19

Subject (in full)..... - 2 -

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

✓ (7) Mr. Honig, 2 W., 13th St., New York City, U.S.A. 1 copy.

✓ (8) Editor, St. Review, National St. League, 13E. 17th Street,
New York City, U.S.A. 1 copy.

(9) Mr. M.G. Vanter, 359 Singed, Amsterdam. 2 copies.

(10) Mr. Ivor Montagu, 33 Ormonde St., London, W.C.1. 2 copies.

(11) Editor, Labour Monthly, 162 Buckingham Palace Road, London.
1 copy.

It is significant to note that in connection with Nos. 4, 5 and 6 (Messrs. Hess, Isaacs and Rover), the addressees have not been residing in Shanghai during the period under review - July to December 1934 - tends to indicate that the persons responsible for the printing and publishing of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" are not in touch with the movements of the persons to whom they despatch the journals. It also indicates that these copies are sent free of charge and that the names of the recipients and in all probability supplied by some individual who is well acquainted with communist sympathisers.

The copies sent were, as usual, mimeographed upon thin rice paper, whilst the envelopes are of a very common stock which are obtainable in any local stationers. Some of the addressees were typed and other written in block letters or script and were posted in various branches of the Chinese Post Office at varying times and dates, thus rendering them more difficult to trace.

File
JHG

23 1934

gpb
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date November 17, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B-REGISTRY.

No. D-1791/6
Date 17/11/34

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters
obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith three typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on November 15, 1934. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in New York and London, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed :

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:

✓ (1) Addressee: "Editor St. Review National St. League, 13E, 17th Street, N.Y.C. United States."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 24, dated June 29.

Contents: a) Salt Rioting in Shantung, Chekiang and Kiangsu.

b) Students violently against Joint Examinations.

c) Chinese Fascism in a New Phase.

d) Another Victory of the Red Army.

e) A Militarist War looms again.

(2) Addressee: "Mr. J. K. Merray, 58 Gough Street, London, C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 33, dated August 30, 1934.

Contents: a) Red Army instructed to March Northward.

b) The Lushan Sale Conference of the Kuomintang.

c) The successful Volunteers in Manchuria.

d) Chinese Trotskyists openly back Kuomintang.

e) The Bankruptcy of Chinese Fascists.

f) Culture under Soviets in Kiangsi.

(3) Addressee: "Mr. J. K. Merray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 32, dated August 23, 1934.

Contents: a) Foochow likely to Fall.

b) The anti-Japanese Oath of the Red Army.

c) Victories of Red Army in one year.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full)..... (2)

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

d) Statement of Soviet Government on anti-Japanese
Vanguard.

e) The Shanghai Ricssha Coolies struck work.

The postal cancellation chops show the following:-

(1) was posted at the C.P.O., North Szechuen Road, on 2.7.34.

(2) was posted at 12noon 25.8.34 at C.P.O. Branch Office, 105
Rue Marco Polo.

(3) was posted on 31.8.34 (place of posting being undecipherable).

DBK
D. I.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

*\$2, Please endeavour to trace the
source of "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" and
reports.*

D.S. Poole.

J.H.

DBK - 17/11

NOV. 17 1934

CONTENTS

ANOTHER MILITARIST WAR LOOMING AGAIN

- 1) Salt Riotings in Shantung, Chokiang and Kiangsu.....p. 1
- 2) Students Violently Against Joint Examinations.....p. 2
- 3) Chinese Fascism in a New Phase.....p. 2
- 4) Another Victory of the Red Army.....p. 5
- 5) A Militarist War Looms Again.....p. 5

SALT RIOTING IN SHANTUNG, CHEKIANG & KIANGSU
Against Increase in Salt Taxation

The 24% increase in gabelle by Nanking towards the end of last year has brought in its train serious reactions among the mass of the poorer people. In the past month five riotings, for example, have taken place for the seizure of salt in the provinces along the coast. On June 20 and 21 several thousand peasantry including women and children fought a bloody battle with the police in an attempt to seize the salt stored in the governmental warehouse, resulting in 5 casualties. The cause of the rioting as given by the Sinwenpao is too much tax collected on salt. The ruined peasants can not buy salt at high price boosted up by heavy taxation. Hence the attempted seizure.

Closely following it is another rioting in Yih sien, Shantung, staged by 400 armed people on June 7 at night to surprise the salt police while several hundred others boldly took salt out of the governmental warehouse. Large quantities of salt are reported to have been taken out. Several days reports came from the same province stating that the people in Weihaiwei (formerly a British possession), no longer able to bear the exorbitant salt tax, gathered an army of some 5,000 individuals and seized 80,000 piculs of salt from the Lutaokow salt warehouse.

In this respect Chekiang and Kiangsu, two 'prosperous' provinces near Nanking, have also much to show. According to a message of the KMT central news service dated June 20 about 100 piculs of salt were grabbed by the masses from the governmental warehouse in Huang Tsessi, Fukiang, Chokiang. And the rioters assaulted the warehouse and smashed it to pieces. 400 households in Changchow, Kiangsu, disarmed the salt police in a hard fight. (The Sinwenpao, June 16, 1934).

Gabelle Too High

As everybody knows, salt is a necessity for the masses. It ought to be free from taxation. But, on the contrary, the KMT has raised it from year to year. The revenue from gabelle is the second largest item in the public receipts of Nanking: 1/5 of the total revenue only next to customs duties, the major part of it having been offered as securities for foreign loans.

The sale of salt under the KMT is still monopolized by influential merchants just like what it was under the Peking regime. Supported by the government, the merchants have the right as well as the power to buy salt at exceedingly cheap price from the folk who manufacture it. The high price of salt results from a combination of high gabelle and intensified exploitation of the merchants. The gabelle is so high that it amounts to 40 times as much as the original productive cost, not to count the squeezes of the merchants and governmental offices.

From 1911 to 1931 the gabelle has increased eight times with a tendency to rise higher and higher under the KMT regime. After 1931 the KMT raised the gabelle three times, particularly in last year when the raise amounts to 20%.

Salt Now A Luxury

Aside from raising the gabelle and prices the official mandarins of the

in charge of the bonded warehouses have almost invariably resorted to the practice of mixing the salt with saws and mud in order to reap a much higher profit. High prices make salt virtually a luxury to the masses, especially the toilers who, hit by economic depression and rural bankruptcy, are deprived the power to purchase salt along with other necessities. On June 18 the Ta Kung Pao published a letter from north Shansi saying that "recently, the peasants prefer to go without salt owing to the lack of buying power to purchase salt". A similar information came from the Peiping social investigation bureau stating that in Lihshien and Tinghsien, Hopai (two rich provinces) Hsiens) the high price of salt compels the people to employ substitutes such as carbonate of soda (The Eastern Miscellany, June 1, 1934, p. 12).

Deprived the power to buy salt, the peasants are also forbidden to use salt water coming from the sea in Kiangsu. Here is an interesting story found in the columns of the Sinwenpao of June 13: "The people in Chitung and Hainan (Kiangsu) who have been suffering from an acute shortage in salt in consequence of the cheap rice and high price of salt are interfered with by the police with the attending arrest of dozens of them for the simple reason that some of them took a little salt water from a river swollen up by the tide of the sea. The police served the warning that the taking of such salt water will be punished in the same sense as smuggling. But a militant mass struggle overrode the warning of the police and restored the liberty to take salt water to the people."

These cold facts prove the impossibility of abolishing the so-called exorbitant taxes under the KMT regime which actually raises the tax under the very slogan of doing away with it. The masses must get ready to pay higher taxes when told by the KMT to abolish the nefarious tax.

STUDENTS VIOLENTLY AGAINST JOINT EXAMS In Taiyuan, Shensi.

The promotion of the joint examination system as a means to restrict the liberty of thought among the students has been laid down by the KMT fascists in their policy of fascizing education throughout the country but met with a strong rebuff from students of the whole country, followed by strikes of the students.

Some time in May the students of all the private middle schools at Nanking went on a joint strike against the joint examination to be held. On June 18, several thousand students of 17 middle schools demonstrated before the office of the educational commissioner at Taiyuan and clash with the police and military, resulting in the killing and wounding of some 40. The city gates were closed for a whole day. Troubles are still brewing in spite of the ban on the publication of such news by the press as well as transmission of such news by telegraph and mail.

On the morning of 18 the students of the middle schools went in groups before the Yamen of the educational commissioner and staged a demonstration there, distributing CP handbills. They organized pickets against the intervention of the police and military. Several students came to a clash with the police with batons and flax ropes as weapons. As a result many were wounded. One captain of the bodyguards was injured in the mouth with one tooth cut off by a stone. A soldier was struck in the eye with one eyeball smashed by stone. More than ten students were injured by bayonets or ropes while others down-trodden.

To stop the march of the students of two middle schools, the police and military in fear of troubles immediately shut the gates of the walled city, thus interrupting the traffic between the inside and outside of the wall for 24 hours. Passengers coming from the railway stations were compelled to take a round-about way in order to gain admission to the city.

But the students made a hole through the city wall with axes, etc. They were unable to win admission in face of the strong resistance of the police and military.

As a result 36 students were arrested including four girls. The student body called a mass meeting to discuss how to deal with the affair of the brutalities of the police and military, how to aid the arrested students, etc. The authorities blocked the move of the students by posting police and militaries at the entrance of each middle school. The struggle of the students is still going on.

On June 13 the *Struggle* (organ of CC of CPC) wrote a timely editorial on the activities of the KMT fascists both old and new under the title of "The 13th Plenum of CI and the Chinese Revolution" mainly devoted to an examination of the chief theses of the CI in their relation to the development of the Chinese revolution. Of special importance to us is that part of the editorial which exposes the real role, just at the present moment, of the KMT fascists in the partition of China by imperialism, a role that is now camouflaged under various forms, particularly the new life movement set afoot some two months ago under the aegis of Chiang Kai-shek, the notorious hangman of the Chinese people.—Ed.

"The various fractions of the KMT government, whether with their seat at Hanking or Canton or Peiping, are practically fascized as a result of their efforts in this direction. They may have a debate on how to fascize such as the difference between Chiang Kai-shek who insists on unity for construction and Tang Ching-shan who advocates unity through construction. They may fight for spoils as a reflection of the growing conflict among their imperialist masters (conflicts between Chiang, Wang, Chen Hsiang-shan, Chen Chitong, Hu Hanmin, etc). ... The attempt to find a middle ground between fascization and revolution has failed as in the case of the people's government in Fukien. This accelerates the process of two extremes: the rumpancy of fascists and the rapid growth of the revolution.

"Not content with its existence as a small secret organization, Chinese fascism attempts to form an open party and to thwart the revolutionary movement by bribery, kidnapping and assassination. With this end in view the following steps are being taken: fascization of the army in the drive against the Soviets, ban on the talks about resistance to Japan, 'bandit-suppression' and cultural control in Shanghai factories and schools, the burning and suppression of revolutionary and liberal books, the attack on film companies and book stores, the appearance of many periodicals of a ~~reactionary~~ fascists nature with the advocacy of Sun-minism to be replaced by fascism, the demand for the restoration of Tsun-li (head of the party) headed by Chiang Kai-shek, finally the new life movement, all designed to form an open party and to establish an open dictatorship. Other militarists are following the example of Chiang Kai-shek. So with the politicians. Far from an indication of the strength of the landlord-bourgeoisie, this is positively a weakness in the landlord-bourgeoisie machine."

"KMT fascists are characterized by the following:

1) The KMT fascists are the most reactionary fraction of the Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie who endeavor to rescue the rule of imperialism-IB from the existing revolutionary crisis with the most terroristic and cruel methods under the protection of imperialism. They grow in the very bosom of the KMT and aim at the complete fascization of the KMT, thereby hoping to proclaim a full-fledged fascist dictatorship over the whole country.

2) The KMT fascists are the most treacherous and disgraceful in direct contrast with the chauvinist-fascists in Europe. Under 'nationalism' they revive the antiquated slave morality and turn out slaves (out of Chinese) for imperialism, thus paving the way for the imperialist division of China.

"The hangman Chiang Kai-shek shouted loudly at Nanchang: Death to those who still talk about resistance to Japan. The fascist papers and statements declare publicly that the loss of Manchuria and Jehol to Japanese imperialism matters little provided the communists can be exterminated. In their view the imperialist division of China does no harm to the landlord-bourgeoisie, only the workers and peasants alone being hurt."

The New Life Movement

"To help imperialism in its attack on China the KMT fascists have recently thrown considerably more into the campaign against the Soviets and redoubled their energy in the extension of slave education incarnated in the new life movement.

"Among the five basic rules of the new life movement not a single patriotic slogan is found such as 'resistance to foreign powers' loudly proclaimed by Chinese statistes (nationalists). Apart from loyalty to a 'revolutionary leader' meaning Chiang Kai-shek, the KMT fascists put forward another slogan: National recovery.

"In a speech at Nanchang on Feb. 12, Chiang Kai-shek clearly defined 'national recovery' in the following terms. At the very outset Chiang asked whether it is possible to revive the nation with the co-existence of the reds in Kiangsi. He therefore mobilized over 70% of his troops against the Soviets in Kiangsi. Until after the removal of this formidable obstacle the imperialist partition of China is out of the question. Chiang as a rep-

venger of imperialism has set himself the task of clearing the communists for imperialists. Herein lies the decisive significance of the 5th campaign of Chiang Kai-shek.

"National recovery must rely on Li (manners) and Tsoi (shame) for its realization", says Chiang, who wishes to conceal his betrayal of national interests with these solemn words. Although Chiang is disqualified to speak on this subject, yet under the cloak of Li and Tsoi he may, he hopes, succeed in diverting the masses from the revolutionary path by preaching the old fashioned morality. According to the fascists papers the "life movement is a portion of the program of national recovery, and old morality the soul of the new life movement."

"Chiang wants to educate the masses in the spirit of old morality through the police and school. Old morality and batons of the police are precisely the weapons needed by imperialism to attack China."

Thus it is clear that the new activities of the KMT fascists have but one purpose: preparing more ground for the imperialist division of China. The fascists can not and dare not indulge in such demagogical propaganda as 'against Versailles' advanced by Hitler or 'restoration of the old glorious Roman Empire' preached by Mussolini. National phrases on their lips are mere evidences of their betrayal.

Clamour for War

"Chinese fascists are clamouring for a world war, an imperialist world war, in response to their brothers in Europe who agitate and organize that war. They are thirsty for an imperialist war on the Soviet Union and Chinese revolution. Proletarians of the whole world are fighting against the world war primarily aimed at the Soviet Union and Chinese revolution but Chinese fascists employ their whole propaganda machine in agitation for a second world war, disseminating illusions among the masses and diverting them from the anti-imperialist struggle. Chinese fascists are preparing China for the battlefield and the Chinese people as the cannon fodder for imperialism."

4) As said before, Chinese fascists dare not indulge freely in national phrases nor dare they employ such words as 'revolution' and 'socialism' to cover their role as lackey to capitalism. They merely declare in favour and support of the old regime. The fascist papers openly preach that "We must refrain from any action inimical to the public peace and order and grow in strength under conditions of maintenance of the status quo in China".

This does not mean in the least that Chinese fascists have no national and social phrases whatsoever. They are actively agitating for 'technical co-operation with the League of Nations', 'opening the northwest', 'controlled and planned economy', 'collaboration between labour and capital', 'making the greatest efforts to push construction', etc, all for the maintenance of the rule of imperialism-landlord-bourgeoisie, for the more severe exploitation of the Chinese toilers, for leading the Chinese masses to the road of hunger, disease, death and colonial slavery.

5) For the above reasons Chinese fascists are more afraid of the masses than their brothers in Europe. Their ideological poverty makes them feel useless for any mass movement. They dare not play with fire within a revolutionary environment. Chinese fascists depend on troops, police, militia, officials, revolutionary renegades and the upper stratum of intellectuals in contrast with their European brothers who appeal to the ruined peasants, handicraftsmen, employees, officials and the declassed elements in big cities with an inclination to break into the working class.

"European fascists have a mass armed organisation which is lacking in the Chinese fascist camp. The fascist blue shirts under Chiang Kai-shek are a secret body resting on blind discipline and the mutual watch of its members. Chinese fascists mobilize the entire police force and detectives on every memorial day to prevent any demonstration while European fascists permit and organize certain anti-foreign demonstrations."

"This does not mean that Chinese fascists make no appeal to the masses. They are just buying the labour contractors and backward workers, appealing to the kulaks in the village, organizing the new life movement in support of the old regime (regime ancien), a movement that aims at making docile slaves out of the Chinese people for imperialism."

"Such are the characteristics of Chinese fascism with the bitterest feelings against the Chinese revolution, the Chinese Soviets and the USSR. Chinese fascism is the most faithful servant of imperialism."

"All counterrevolutionary groups in China, from social democracy, the 3rd party, to Trotskyists, have openly joined hands with the fascists, especially after the collapse of the people's government in Fuliang."

"We are pretty sure that with the participation of millions of militant toilers the revolutionary movement in China is able to crush the fascist-terrorists in the end".

ANOTHER VICTORY OF THE RED ARMY

On May 29 a portion of the red army annihilated one full brigade of the 80th division of the KMT bandits in the eastern part of Szechuan, Fukien, capturing 800 rifles, 20 machine guns, 30 piculs of bullets for the carnage, 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

A MILITARIST WAR LOOKING AGAIN

Beginning a week ago, the Canton 'National Defence' Conference has just come to a conclusion, declaring that all KMT leaders present at the meeting agreed on the need for greater efforts being made in the joint campaign against the Soviets in Kiangsi, for closer cooperation between Canton and Nanking in the military field vis-a-vis the communists. The KMT leaders of the southwest pledged themselves to make more strenuous exertions in the march on Soviet territory.

Militarists at the Conference

Under the guise of national defence militarists gathered at Canton from Shanghai as well as from the south. Gen. Chiang Pei-chon, personal delegate of Chiang Kai-shek, first went to Canton, telling Gen. Chen Chitong (warlord of Kwangtung) to speed up his drive on the communists in Kiangsi as well as to aid Nanking in the work of unification. The latter phrase may mean different things to the different militarists. In the case of Chen Chitong unification signifies handing over Kwangtung to Chiang Kai-shek which he and his master, British imperialism, are quite unwilling to do. To Hu Han-min, the master politician now living in retirement in Hong Kong, Chiang's unification means cutting off his relations with Canton (his financial reservoir) as well as supporting Nanking in its present surrender to Japanese imperialism to which he is opposed for the simple reason that he wants to keep the anti-Japanese slogan as a weapon to win popular sympathy and postpone capitulation until his rise to power at Nanking. Viewed from the angle of Kwangsi militarists, Chiang's unification is a great threat to them and, master, French imperialism, which has just succeeded in laying a firmer on the warlords of Kwangsi (adjacent to French Indo-China).

Whatever the implications of unification, the KMT militarists concerning must take up the matter and talk it over among themselves behind closed doors, especially at the moment when the red army has scored initial success in repulsing the KMT 5th campaign.

Besides Chiang Pei-chon and Gen. Shoh Yao, both representatives of Chiang Kai-shek, the Canton conference is attended by Ho Chien, dictator of Hunan; Pei Tsung-hsi, dictator of Kwangsi; Chen Chitong, dictator of Kwangtung; Li Chunjen, aid to Pei, and a number of ranking military officers. Politicians are excluded on the ground that the conference concerns national defence and communist-suppression alone. Practically all the military dictators of the southern provinces have honored the conference with their presence, a fact that has caused special anxiety among the public. The Japanese owned paper, Kiang Nan Chen Pao, has followed the ~~stated~~ proceedings of the conference with special interest and considered the conference as an anti-Chiang Kai-shek gathering.

Decisions of the Conference

According to the interviews granted to the press by the militarists the conference reached the decision to finish the campaign against the Soviets at an earlier date by closer cooperation between Nanking and Canton. As to national defence the conference departed from the original objective and announced that measures for national defence shall be indefinitely postponed in order to avoid misunderstandings with Japan. The treacherous character of the KMT militarists is thus entirely laid bare. KMT militarists, politicians and fascists are all the same in one respect: capitulation to imperialism.

The concentration, at present, of the major part of the KMT bandit forces against the Soviets does not, however, exclude the possibility of another militarist war (a war among the militarists) in the near future. The expansion of Chiang's influence at the expense of other militarists with the assistance from Tokio is practically tantamount to the widening of the Japanese sphere of influence in China. It can not go on without causing grave anxiety to British, American and French imperialism who have vital territorial or commercial interest in China.

With active support from British and French imperialism the southern warlords may present a united front against the advance of Chiang Kai-shek as the vanguard of Japanese imperialism which, as is known to every body, wants to annex the whole of China with the help of Nanking. Of course all the bandit leaders of the Kuomintang will never relax their drive against the Soviets under any circumstance. E N D

Contents
.....

ANTI JAPANESE VANGUARD OF RED ARMY ADVANCES RAPIDLY

- (1) Red Army Instructed to March Northward p. 1.
 - (2) The Lashan Sale Conference of the Kuomintang p. 2.
 - (3) The Successful Volunteers in Manchuria p. 2.
 - (4) Chinese Trotskyists Openly Back Kuomintang p. 3.
 - (5) The Bankruptcy of Chinese Fascists p. 4.
 - (6) Culture Under Soviets in Kiangsi p. 3.
-

Red Army Instructed to March Northward
.....

The following is an order issued by the revolutionary military council of Soviet China to the red army on August 1, 1934
.....

1) The red army of Soviet China observes August 1, the day of world proletariat against imperialism, and the anniversary of the red army of Soviet China in the most tense atmosphere created by the 5th drive of imperialism and KMT. In spite of the fact that the Kuomintang concentrates all its troops, weapons and technique against the Soviets, particularly the central Soviet districts and its red army, the heroic red fighters achieved many spectacular successes in one year's bloody war: destruction of considerable parts of the 4th, 5th, 10th, 15th, 52nd, 80th and 89th divisions of the KMT bandits besides a fatal blow struck at the rest. Our present task consists in fighting for the final victory in shattering the 5th drive.

2) Following the occupation of Manchuria and Jehol, and the invasion of north China, Japanese imperialism is preparing for the seizure of Fukien, envisaging to convert China into its colony. Under the excuse of 'too impotent to resist Japan' the Kuomintang has recognized Manchukuo and Japanese rule in north China. Moreover, it is just engaged in clearing the ground for Japanese imperialism in Fukien in exchange for direct aid from imperialism to attack the Soviets of the workers and peasants. Evidently, the treacherous Kuomintang has become the overt agent of Japanese imperialism. May, it has become its hangman. Only the red army of the workers and peasants has proved its ability to liberate China from the yoke of Japanese and other imperialism. Our second task, therefore, consists in making direct war on Japanese imperialism.

3) The revolutionary military council under the central government of Soviet China has organised and dispatched the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army on a northern expedition against Japanese imperialism, with a view to directly making war on Japanese imperialism. Our vanguard has marched far into the rear of the Kuomintang armed bandits, capturing large quantities of ammunitions supplied to the KMT bandits by Japanese imperialism. Our vanguard advances rapidly on the citadel of Japanese imperialism in Fukien, to wit, Foochow (capital of the province).

4) On the fighting day of August 1 the whole body of commanders and political functionaries of the red army shall, in a thorough-going manner, explain the two great tasks just enumerated, and announce to the whole body of troops this order together with the anti-Japanese oath and the declaration on the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army issued by the revolutionary military council, seeing to it that every red fighter is acquainted with it.

Signed:

Chu Teh, chairman of the revolutionary
military council.

August 1, 1934

The Lushan Sale Conference of the Kuomintang
.....

On August 9 the Kuomintang fascists held a conference at Lushan, attended by Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Chin-wei (prime minister), Huang Pu (head of the Peiping political council), Yin Tung (head of the Peiping-Mukden railway administration), Tang Yu-jin (vice-minister of foreign affairs), all known as the greatest traitors in the history of China. The conference accepted as far as has been known all the demands of Japanese imperialism discussed at Changchun and Dairen, and some of the demands personally presented by the Japanese minister, Akiyoshi. The Kuomintang traitors recognized the second Manchukuo in north China and promised to settle all outstanding issues in favor of Japan. They also discussed the maneuvers intended to deceive the masses and to conceal the betrayal.

At the very beginning the famous traitor, Yin Tung, reported the proceedings of the Dairen conference summoned under Japanese auspices, emphasizing that unless Japanese demands are all accepted without reservation the Kwantung army will take immediate action, humiliating the Kuomintang still further. He stated, on the contrary, that in complying with the demands of Japanese imperialism the KMT may receive financial and military aid from Japan for the 5th campaign now on the point of breakdown and for the suppression by KMT of the anti-imperialist and Japanese movement in China.

The next speaker was Huang Pu who expressed willingness to serve in north China (read: sell north China), assured by Wang Chin-wei that the national government had determined to accept all Japanese demands. He declined to return to the north in the event of hesitation on the part of the government.

Next the bandit leader of the KMT, Chiang Kai-shek took up the floor, insisting on the unconditional acceptance of the Japanese demands, regardless of all sacrifices, provided assistance shall be immediately forthcoming from the side of Japan for the offensive against the red army. Then thunderous applause came from all sides, endorsing Chiang's new betrayal.

Deception under Discussion

Continuing, the traitors discussed the materials for home consumption. In this regard Wang's proposal was carried: immediately issue a manifesto in behalf of the government, explaining in detail the reasons why the new betrayal is necessary, in order to calm the angered masses.

But the people, more determined than ever, will arm themselves and develop the national revolutionary war on an ever-widening front to repulse Japanese aggressions and to finish Chiang at an early date, tearing off the selling contract signed by the Kuomintang.

The Successful Volunteers in Manchuria
.....

The Manchurian volunteers have displayed more activities under the protection of the blue tents (referring to Kiao-liang) in contradiction to the Japanese propaganda of their annihilation. They operate in all directions from their bases in Guantao, Shansin and Fulin. They successfully carried out surprise attacks on Japanese and Manchurian troops, taking large cities, interrupting traffic on railways, etc. On the other hand, the Manchurian troops always mutinied and joined the volunteers as a result of Japanese persecution.

The trains carrying Japanese soldiers between Harbin and Poganichmaya on the Chinese Railway (Eastern) have been always subject to the attacks of the volunteers, especially in July. 20 Japanese soldiers perished in an ex-

plosion arising out of bombs thrown by the volunteers.

Several months ago one of the leaders of the volunteers in Manchuria, Teng Teh-mei, fell into the trap set by the Japanese and was taken into custody accordingly. Though placed under arrest, the hero never submitted, never showed any sign of submission. His followers increased their vigor in the fight against the Japanese, his imprisonment to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Peasant Rising in 4 Hsiens

The peasants in Feng-chen and three other Hsiens, driven to the end of patience by the molestation of Japanese troops, the persecution of Japanese ronins, the sharp fall in the price of agricultural products, etc, rose in a revolt, joining the volunteers in large numbers. The 'fearless' Japanese troops are rather panic-stricken. They are placing barbed wires around the outskirts of An-tung, digging trenches, etc, in feverish preparation against the onslaught of the volunteers.

On August 5 several hundred of the followers of Teng Teh-mei, disguising themselves as villagers, fought a street battle outside the western gate of Hsien, their objective being to pull out Teng from the goal. The battle lasted several hours with the machine guns and field guns in operation. The entire Japanese garrison rushed to the front.

Partisan warfare of the volunteers has become very effective in tiring up Japanese troops. On July 20 a Japanese armed band led by regulars, numbering 37, was entirely wiped out by the volunteers at a certain point on ~~the Hsien River~~ the Hsien River. The Manchurian garrison at Hsien on the Chinese Eastern Railway was disarmed by the volunteers, the commander killed right on the spot, on July 30. Many minor engagements have ensued.

Mutinies of the Manchurian troops have become more frequent. On August 14 there was reported the desertion of 80 cavalry of the Manchurian army at Pogradichnaya. A week previous 300 soldiers under Li Shu-shin (Manchurian commander) refused to lay down arms and deserted into the mountains.

The Manchurian volunteers, having heard of the approach of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army, are preparing a warm reception by a much more vigorous campaign against the Manchurian and Japanese bandits.

Chinese Trotskyists Openly Back KMT

In China there ^{is} now more evidence to confirm the counterrevolutionary character of the Trotskyists in China. Chen Tu-shu, Pen Shu-tse and a dozen others who call themselves Trotskyists have openly gone over to the side of the KMT bandits by a further betrayal to the working class of China.

At a retrial taking place recently in Hanking Chen and Pen openly declared that the red army of the Soviets is nothing but 'bandits and tramps', that the red army is unnecessary at present, to be organized according to their opinion only after the formation of the Soviets, a theory that had long been preached by these counterrevolutionaries but sneered at by the working masses.

Chen et Als 'Arrested'

It shall be recalled that Chen et als, self-styled leaders of Trotskyism in China, were 'arrested' in 1932, just at the moment when the Kuomintang bandits withdrew their troops from the anti-Japanese front and directed them against the red army in Hupeh-Hunan-Anwei. The KMT bandits 'arrested' them because they needed more than ever the services of the Chinese Trotskyists. During the ensuing trial Chen and Pen bravely fought for the Kuomintang bandits exactly in the same way as the bandit leader Chiang Kai-shek fought the red armies at the front. In opening the campaign Chen and Pen fired hot shots at the red army and Soviets by saying that the name of red army is only a camouflage for bandits and tramps, that there is no need for the red army. The bourgeois press and KMT news agency fully utilized these shots of the Trotskyists to re-enforce their red-suppressing campaign in

file in his to - JAB

newspapers and journals. But, in fact, the 4th KMT campaign broke down before the onslaught of the red army which grew out of the land revolution. Far from being bandits and tramps, the red army has become the main defensive force of the Soviet regime in China. These clear facts are a direct contradiction of the lies and slanders of the Chinese Trotskyists.

Needless to say, the Trotskyists arraigned were treated as guests of honor in the KMT prison. They have been living on the hospitality of the KMT bandits for almost two years, busying themselves with writing of articles and pamphlets for the furtherance of the KMT cause of capitulation and oppression. Chen wrote a book for Chiang Kai-shek entitled 'the Red Army' amplifying and illustrating his theory (theory of considering the red army as bandits and tramps) with fresh lies and slanders. The pamphlet is prefaced by Chiang Kai-shek.

Chen's New Job

Chen's job is now of greater importance under new conditions. With the proclamation of the armed self defence by the Chinese people, with the dispatch of the anti-Japanese vanguard by the Soviet government of China, with the sweeping successes of the red army in Fukien, the KMT bandits feel more menaced than ever and attempt to mobilize all the forces for defence.

Just this moment Chen and other Trotskyists come out into the open to support the Kuomintang. Under the pretext of taking an appeal to the supreme court at Nanking Chen and his company denounced the anti-Japanese crusade of the red army by repeating the old slander, and stood solidly behind the KMT bandits for surrender and capitulation. On August 11 the Shanghai press featured the decision handed down by the supreme court on Chen's appeal, giving prominence to that passage of the verdict which quotes Chen's denunciation of the red army as bandits and tramps.

Another passage of the verdict says, "Chen & Co. are rather erudite scholars in view of their objection to the peasant rioting led by the Stalinists with the help of bandits and disarmed soldiers. They have not the slightest egotism (?)." The court rewarded the acts of the Trotskyists by reducing the sentence from ~~eighteen~~ 15 years to 8 years, restoring the civil rights deprived by the lower court, etc.

The gentlemanly treatment given to the Chinese Trotskyists contrasts sharply with that accorded to the genuine revolutionaries, the communists and their allies who are subject to all sorts of torture invented by modern genius, for the simple reason that the Chinese Trotskyists are followers of the KMT bandits on the political front.

While the whole country is raising the clamour for the speedy overthrow of the KMT traitors, Chinese Trotskyists loudly shout the last slogan in defence of the shaken KMT bandits, a fact that proves beyond all doubt the real counterrevolutionary physiognomy of Chinese Trotskyists.

The Bankruptcy of Chinese Fascists

In point of facts Chinese fascists, namely, the blue shirts, are the most reactionary, most inefficient, and most corrupt political organisation. In face of violent Japanese aggressions the fascist papers such as the Shanghai Chen Pao, the Social News, etc., have been and are advocating surrender to Japanese imperialism. They openly denounce the anti-Japanese revolutionaries and patriots. The fascist censors rule out all news concerning the anti-Japanese movement. Recently, they censored the programme and declaration of the Chinese people in a war against Japan, forbidding Chinese papers to publish anything of the sort. What is more intolerable, the fascists-traitors have of late arrested a score of the leaders of the armed self defence movement, comrades Yu Chi-chuan, Liu Yeh-yin, etc., torturing them, insulting them, etc. Here lies one of the causes underlying the rapid decline and decay of the fascist traitors.

Once recognizing the real face of the fascist traitors, the people of China have been staging struggles against fascism with persistence. In fact, anti-fascist fights have taken place in the factory, village, school, barracks, etc.

In the face of the anti-fascist struggles the fascist traitors have presented a gloomy picture of disintegration just like the German fascist bandits. The fascist traitors claim as one of the greatest achievements that last spring they established a control on culture, placing the book stores, schools, publishing houses, etc, under their brute domination, reviving the medieval practice of the Chin dynasty to burn books, preparing the people to accept the rule of Japanese and other imperialism. But even in this regard the fascist traitors have failed as predicted.

Take the school as an illustration. Here the fascist bandits have concentrated their energy, hoping to make the best out of the school. The Great China School, once one of the leading universities at Shanghai, has closed down under the fascist administration resulting from the internecine warfare between the Whampoo faction and the two Chen clique, both claiming to be orthodox fascists, fighting for the positions. Shots were frequently fired from both sides when arguments got hotter and hotter.

More Instances of Decay

The Kiangnan School virtually run by leading fascists has been dragging on a miserable existence as a result of the defection of a large section of the students under conditions of corruption and disgrace. In the Shanghai College of Law and Political Science the Whampoo and two Chen fractions have fought for the absolute control of the student association, clearly indicating that the fascists are torn asunder by internal strife. These isolated examples are enough to show the bankruptcy of the fascist bandits.

Turning to the periodicals, the fascist bandits have proved more greedy and corrupt. The fascist bandits have run scores of periodicals from daily news to monthly, propagandizing for the revival of feudalism and humanism, only occasionally and carefully uttering a few demagogical phrases against the revolutionary movement. Fully aware of the reactionary nature and hollowness of these periodicals, the people used to carry on a rigid boycott against them.

The boycott in this instance, however, turns to the advantage of the fascist bandits who make a huge profit out of it. The boycott leads to reduced circulation, that is to say, to reduced expenses. The more reduced the expenses the greater are the profits for the fascist bandits. The reason is this: all fascists take a definite sum from the bandit party to defray the expenses of the journals, news papers, etc, pocketing the remainder of the money.

Under this practice all fascist papers are earning big money. The Outlook, a monthly, operated by Liu Pin-li, yields \$600 net profit to Liu who gets \$2,000 from the bandit party and also receives \$300 salary a month in the National College of Commerce. Out of the \$1,000 for the 'State and Society', a weekly, Tang Chin-pei earns \$300 a month and puts it into his pocket, also receiving \$300 sinecure from the national college of commerce. Similar examples may be multiplied but these are enough to show the height of the corruption of the fascist bandits.

The Contradiction Another Example

Yet one more example is at hand. The 'Contradiction' run by Pan Jeh-lun, a fascist bandit, declares bankruptcy owing to too much squeezes made by Pan. This fascist traitor receives \$1,000 from the bandit party a month but pays little to the printing company, owing \$1,677.37 to it. Failing to get the money, the company applied to the court for arrest of Pan, which the court granted. Accordingly, Pan was thrown into prison. Featuring this news, the whole press in Shanghai pushed the moral and economic bankruptcy into the limelight.

According to reliable news corruption and embezzlement have led to the arrest of Hsu Pei-gun, one of the highest cadres (head of the aviation office) and of Teng Win-yi, another high cadre; and consequently to the suspension of all activities of the special corps (murderers) and cultural associations organised by the Whampoo cadets. This inner decay gives a good chance to anti-fascist organisations to finish fascism at an early date and with comparative ease.

Culture Under The Soviets in Kiangsi

The victory of the Soviet revolution lays down the cornerstone of the development of Soviet culture. Without the Soviet government it is impossible to imagine the most advanced culture of humanity, especially in China where, as is known to everyone, culture is antiquated and dying. The central Soviet district is just pushing the culture campaign with redoubled energy, having achieved the following results:

Education

Since the communist party of China has established the highest party school, the Leninist Institute, with a large attendance of graduates from the high schools. The institute has turned out a multitude of cadres for party work with a good showing. Under the auspices of the Soviet government two universities of high standing, the Soviet university and the red army university, have come into existence, attracting from the whole country students who are dissatisfied with the Kuomintang rotten education.

Under the red army university there are six different schools with emphasis on infantry. The total attendance is 3,000 students. The university gives a thorough training to candidates for officers above the rank of regimental commanders such as political commissair for the division, divisional commanders, political commissair for the regiment, regimental commanders, etc. Attending the university are students, almost without exception, recalled from the front. Fearless to say, these red fighters have gone through a long process of struggle at the front. They are almost all worker and peasant cadres. Eager to learn, they have displayed praiseworthy achievements in the field of learning and technique besides military drill.

Owing to its importance as the highest training school for cadres of the red army the R. A. university has the best equipment in all respects as compared with other institutes of learning. It lends a valuable helping hand in strengthening the red army. It plays a big part in consolidating the red army. The party and government devote the greatest energy to the development of the university of the red army. Having left a longer history behind, the university of the red army has turned out many more students.

Throughout the Soviet territory there are many middle schools local cadre schools, normal schools, etc. The elementary schools are more numerous, and can be found everywhere, all under the label of Leninist schools.

Finally, the consolidation of the commissariat for education under the central government will be a vital factor in the development of education in Soviet China.

Campaign against Illiteracy

Slowly but surely, the drive against illiteracy has been making fair progress under the stimulation of the government. Backed by all the resources available at present, a vigorous reading campaign has been going on in the red army, the government, among the masses and mass organizations. Even during the course of fighting the red armists have to set aside some time to learn to read. Designed to teach the masses to read, conspicuous wood signboards inscribed with large characters have been erected beside the highways in the village where the masses are supposed to pass frequently.

Among the mass of workers and peasants have been organized reading circles, laying special stress on school education to push this work on. The literates are increasing in numbers at a greater rate. Liquidation of illiteracy should begin with the basic work of reading. But this does not mean that illiteracy is absolutely liquidated if one can read something. Abolition of illiteracy thus defined is of course comparatively easy. One is no doubt still illiterate if he can not comprehend simple writings by reading or write simple letters. In this phase of the cultural campaign the Soviets have progressed fairly.

The Soviet Press

Study and learning circles of various descriptions have sprung up among the party, governmental, military and mass organisations. Cultural and educational work has been carried on in lecture, discussion and evening meetings. Almost in every organ of the government there is provided the Leninist circle for the furtherance of the Marxist and Leninist teachings. Likewise clubs ranging from the simple to the splendid have come into being in large numbers, considerably contributing towards the development of Soviet culture.

Parallel to the general rise in Soviet culture newspapers and books are in great demand, especially the former. The following publications appear at regular intervals: The Struggle, organ of the communist party of China; The Red China, organ of the Soviet government, appearing every two days; The Red Star, organ of the central military council; The True Word, organ of the central young communist league; The Soviet Worker, organ of All China Federation of Labour. Local party organisations have their own papers and periodicals.

The central military council issues a kind of illustrated paper at regular intervals, supplemented by others published to fit a particular occasion as in the case of the Red Aid.

As to the books many translations and pamphlets have appeared on Marxism, Leninism and military tactics. There are journals on literature, etc., published by mass organisations such as the anti-imperialist league for the defence of the Soviet Union, the Red Aid, etc.—The Red Wave (name of a journal).

All papers and books are charged at cheap prices, cheaper by several hundred percent as compared with the Kuomintang China. In cities the Leninist book stores handle all papers and books of a revolutionary nature.

The Soviet Theatre

Under the central government the worker and peasant drama societies have been organised with ramifications in certain localities. Art has advanced rapidly under Soviet rule. The performances, dances, ballets and music of this society have won the thunderous applause from the wide mass of the toilers. Governmental organs have their own drama societies either permanent or temporary as the GPU and the university of the red army, their performances having won a general reputation. Workers and peasants in the village have not infrequently appeared on the stage playing new dramas.

Soviet music is the next item of interest to the outsiders. The Jui-hin (capital of the Soviets) musical band is well known. Pianos and violins have also found their way into Soviet territory. So with musicians who have graduated from music schools. Soviet music is reminiscent of the theatre of Shanghai. Many revolutionary ballets and songs are repanted in the form of books.

Red sports are encouraged with the formation of baseball, football, basketball teams in the schools and governmental organs. Stadia and auditoria are built up in the towns and cities. Recently, the central government has constructed a big stadium for the development of red sports.

Beautiful parks have also come into existence like the Lenin park in Tingchow. Impressive monuments in memory of the fallen red fighters are erected. Magnificent buildings and mansions have made appearance under the supervision of Soviet architects.

The proletarian literary movement has made a very brilliant debut. Soviet culture which is subordinated to the task of breaking through the imperialist-KIT encircling campaign is steadily on the upgrade movement.

Conteúdo

ENTIRE SOVIET CHINA MOBILIZED FOR WAR ON JAPAN

1,000,000 Red Army Sworn to Repulse Japanese Invaders !

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| (1) | Hoochow Likely to Fall..... | p. 1 |
| (2) | The Anti-Japanese Oath of the Red Army..... | p. 2 |
| (3) | Victories of Red Army in One Year..... | p. 3 |
| (4) | Statement of Soviet Government on Anti-Japanese Vanguard..... | p. 4 |
| (5) | The Shanghai Ricksha Coolies Struck Work..... | p. 6 |

Foochow Likely To Fall In A Few Days

An official communique issued at Paisha, 12 miles north of Foochow (Capital of Fukien), on August 3, confirms the news that the red army has gained a sweeping success over the KMT bandits in Fukien, occupying a dozen of hsien, disarming the whole division of Gen. Lu Shin-peng, seizing 21 military trucks at Shi-chun east of Lung-ai (near Changchow), etc, as reported in our last issue. The communique also states that the victorious red army captured 100 cases of munitions at Paisha, which were shipped by Japanese imperialism for the KMT bandits to clear the ground for further Japanese aggressions in south China.

Closing In On Foochow

While official information is still lacking, it may be safely stated, judging from press dispatches at hand, that the red army, with its units concentrated at Ying-ping (strategical point on the upper reach of the Min river), is advancing on Foochow from three directions, from Lienkiang in the north, from Han-yu in the south, from Shuikow in the northwest, with the centre of gravity shifted in the north route. In that quarter are probably concentrated 50,000 red army and partisans. Along the south route marches probably an equal number of red troops who may turn on Chuan-chow at any moment, if so desired. The red units gathered at Yin-ping may send additional men down the Min river but their chief task consists in checking the southward march of the main body of the KMT bandits in an attempt to rescue the besieged Foochow. If need be, they may advance far into north Fukien, effecting a conjunction with the red army units operating there, and thence march into Chekiang.

For tactical reasons, however, the red army may not take Foochow just now although small detachments of the red army have been storming the outskirts of the provincial capital. Certain quarters hold the opinion that the red army may not enter Foochow unless assured the possibility to capture Chung-chow near Amoy and Chuen-chow half between Amoy and Foochow, thus cutting off KMT re-enforcements from the south. It is firmly believed that with the occupation of Foochow and Amoy the red army will launch a holy war against Japanese robbers as has been widely known. As will be stated below, 1,000,000 red troops, well trained and equipped, have sworn to oust Japanese invaders in a holy war of national revolution. The red army has assumed the responsibility to play the leading role in this war, supported by the people of the entire country (Soviet China and KMT China). The

will prove the only force capable of fighting the Japanese in words as well as in deeds. Probably more than 200,000 red troops have entered Fukien since August 1, organized as the vanguard of the north expeditionary force against Japanese imperialism, fighting their way northward and crushing the KMT resistance, relying on the backing of the people as they go along.

Victories on Other Fronts

Minor victories of the red army are also reported from other fronts. On May 30 the 25th army of the Soviets in Honan crushed three regiments of the 32nd division of the KMT bandits at Lin-yin-tse, killing and wounding 700 KMT bandits, including one regimental and many battalion-commanders. The same red army scored another victory in Loshan (Honan) on June 6, sending one brigade of the 44th bandit division on light, disarming two battalions, capturing 200 rifles. The victorious red army cut off the motor road from Shin-yang to Hwen-chuan, calling halt to the Kin-Han railway service. The local populace entertained the red fighters with tea, following the usual mode of Chinese hospitality, recognising the red army as their warm friend.

For a third time the 25th red army beat the KMT bandits in Honan. At Yen-shih-tien the red army met two regiments of the 44th division of the KMT bandits only several days following the second victory. The red army made a bold charge, cutting the bandits into parts, capturing 200 rifles, taking 200 prisoners, killing 200, seizing one wireless set, etc. Were it not for nightfall, the red fighters might have finished the whole body of the KMT bandits.

The red armies operating on the Hunan border took Kwei-tung hsien of Hunan province, capturing large quantities of ammunitions and arms. The day following, the red army captured several bandit officials who told the story that with supplies falling short everyday soldiers of the bandit army have deserted in increasing numbers, expressing much indignation at the attack on Soviet China.

THE ANTI JAPANESE OATH OF THE RED ARMY THROUGHOUT Soviet China on August 1

With the taking of oath by the red army on August 1, the date usually set for anti-war and anti-fascist demonstration throughout the world, the armed self defence campaign backed by the whole country (except the KMT traitors) has taken on a sharp turn. War on Japanese imperialism is no longer an illusion but a potentiality bordering on reality. The capture of Foochow and Amoy by the red army will serve as the signal for a general offensive against Japanese robbers, it is stated in certain circles. First of all, the red army will, supported by patriots and toiling masses, drive out Japanese imperialism from Fukien, then marching northward to recover the lost territories in the north. It will crush the treacherous KMT bandits on the way if the latter should ~~resist~~ and interfere with the holy war of the Chinese people,

In compliance with the instructions of the revolutionary ~~military~~ military council more than 1,000,000 red army and red guards took on August 1 the following oath the text of which reads:

1. We are the army of the workers and peasants, always standing in the van against Japan and imperialism, fighting for the independence and freedom of China.
2. We pledge ourselves to fight to death against Japanese imperialism which has massacred our brothers and grabbed our territory and property, now contemplating to annex the whole of China after the occupation of Manchuria and north China.
3. We violently protest against the betrayal of the treacherous KMT which, after selling half of the country, is envisaging to hand China over to imperialism.

4. We succeeded in establishing the Soviet regime at the cost of our blood, having overthrown the rule of KMT and imperialism within the Soviet confines, but the Kuomintang desires to destroy the Soviets for the sake of imperialism, an attempt against which we will fight to death.
5. We pledge ourselves to fight against the imperialist intervention of the Soviet Union which is the bulwark against imperialism in the world and a friend of Chinese masses.
6. We support the declaration of war on Japan by the central Soviet government, support the six points of the anti-imperialist programme of the Chinese communist party, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the workers and peasants of the whole world, with the anti-Japanese masses of China, with people's revolutionary army and volunteers in Manchuria. We will fight to the last drop of blood the 5th campaign of imperialism and Kuomintang. We want to make war on Japan, ousting Japanese imperialism from Chinese soil.

The above is the whole text of the oath taken by red fighters. There is a little variation in the wording of the oath for the red guards and youth vanguards but in the main the red armists are quite outspoken on one point, namely, the war on Japanese imperialism which constitutes the kernel of the oath. Of course the war on Japan is at present inseparable from the counter-offensive against the Kuomintang bandits for the simple reason that the KMT has become the mainstay of Japanese imperialism in the latter's aggressions in China.

It seems that the red army can not move beyond the Soviet frontiers insofar as the KMT bandits are closing in on Soviet China with more than 1,000,000 troops (the major part of which are trained by German militarists). But it is a clear fact that the heroic red army has broken through the encircling campaign of the KMT bandits, now marching on Poochow, Chuanchow and Changchow, ready to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism where it is deemed ~~convenient~~ convenient so to do. Hating the treachery and betrayal of the KMT, the ranks of the white bandits committed to a policy of defending Japanese imperialism at the expense of China are not only wavering but actually have joined the red army in the north expeditionary force against Japan. A case in point is the 500 soldiers of the garrison at Shiukow, who gladly shook hands with the red army for a joint war on Japanese highway robbers (They joined on the approach of the red army on August 1).

The red troops that have been sweeping Fukien are all dubbed the vanguard of the anti-Japanese expeditionary force of the Soviet government, bearing in their arms the anti-Japanese banners in compliance with the demands of the whole country—liberation of China from Japanese and imperialist shackles and further aggressions.

VICTORIES OF THE RED ARMY IN ONE YEAR Statically Stated

In direct contradiction to the KMT slanders and libel claiming victories for the white bandits incomplete statistics as set forth in the 53rd issue of the Red Star give the conclusive proof that from November, 1933, to July, 1934, the red army has defeated more than 100 regiments of the white bandits, annihilating more than 40 regiments, capturing tens of thousands of rifles, etc.

From July, 1933, to July, 1934, the red army in Kiangsi defeated 41 regiments of the white bandits, disarming more than 20 regiments, taking over 20,000 prisoners including 4 brigadier-generals, 4 regimental commanders, five majors, etc.

The 4th red army defeated over 60 regiments of the white bandits, disarming 10 regiments, from 1933 to April, 1934. The red army operating on the Hunan-Hupeh borders scattered 4 brigades and 3 regiments, disarming

one brigade and three regiments of the white bandits (20 regiments altogether). The red army along the Fukien-Chekiang-Kiangsi frontier crushed 5 regiments and 3 battalions of the white bandits, disarming three battalions. from November, 1933, to July, 1934.

Putting the isolated statistics together, the red army defeated seven divisions, 5 brigades, 24 regiments, 13 battalions, aggregating 100 regiments. from July, 1933, to July, 1934, more than 40 regiments perished at the hands of the red army. This staggering victory proves the correctness of the leadership of the revolutionary military council and the enthusiastic support given by the masses to the red army in the war against imperialism and Kuomintang.

ON THE NORTHERN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE OF THE RED ARMY AGAINST JAPAN

A Statement Issued by the Central Government of Soviet China and the Revolutionary Military Council of the Chinese Red Army, July 15, 1934

.....

Workers, Peasants, Soldiers and All Revolutionary Classes in China!

The criminal Japanese imperialism has been rounding out its possessions in north China after the occupation of Manchuria, Jehol, and Inner Mongolia while, at the same time, contemplating the direct seizure of Fukien in south China by the dispatch of naval, air and land forces in a hurry. In taking this action, Japanese imperialism entertains the thought of converting China into a Japanese colony, enslaving the entire Chinese people, massacring, raping, exploiting them at random.

KMT's Thorough-going Surrender

The KMT militarists from Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Hsueh-liang, etc, persistently pursued a policy of surrender and betrayal vis-a-vis Japanese aggressions. They sold out Manchuria, Jehol and Inner Mongolia. Now they sold out north China and Fukien by tacit recognition of the Manchu State through the resumption of railway and postal services. They aid Japanese imperialism in the suppression of the anti-Japanese movement as carried on by the Chinese people, of the anti-Japanese boycott movement, of the partisan warfare of the anti-Japanese volunteers in Manchuria. Under the excuse of 'inptence to resist Japan' they concentrated more than 1,000,000 men, spent more than 1,000,000,000 dollars and mobilized all airplanes and guns in successive but futile drives on the Chinese Soviets and red army which have proved to be the sole force capable of resisting Japanese and other imperialism. All these bear out the assertion that the KMT militarists are the most loyal servants of Japanese imperialism and that the KMT militarists are the most treacherous in the history of China.

The Soviet government of China and the red army of the workers and peasants under its control have repeatedly appealed to the people of China to arm themselves and to stage a national revolutionary war in repulsing Japanese aggressions. They have declared war on Japan. They have issued an order of emergency mobilization, telling the people of Soviet China to get ready for a direct war on Japanese imperialism.

The Soviets and the red army have proclaimed to the people of China: (1) stop attack on the Soviets and red army, (2) give the people the elementary democratic rights such as liberty of speech, assembly, association, strike, demonstration, etc, (3) immediately arm the people and form anti-Japanese volunteers on a mass scale for the defence of China—three conditions under which they are willing to conclude a war agreement with any armed unit in China to fight Japanese imperialism.

The Soviets and red army have repeatedly protested against the Tangu agreement, against direct negotiations between China and Japan, against the recognition of Manchukuo created by Japanese imperialism, against the sale of north China by the Kuomintang. They stand for open aid to the Manchurian anti-Japanese volunteers and all forms of anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movement throughout the length and breadth of China.

They are opposed to the suppression and massacre of the anti-Japanese and

anti-imperialist movement from the side of imperialism and Kuomintang.

Mass Support

The workers, peasants, soldiers and all revolutionary masses throughout the whole country have shown a great indignation over the KMT betrayal of Manchuria, Jehol, Inner Mongolia, north China, Fukien and the whole of China, and rallied behind the anti-Japanese programme and action of the Soviets and red army, a fact that is responsible for the feverish KMT attack on us, hoping thus to create a wide gulf between the Soviets and red army, on the one hand, and the people of the whole China, on the other; preventing us from fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Manchurian volunteers in a war to dislodge Japanese imperialism from Chinese soil. Ignoring the proposal of the Soviets and red army to fight Japan on a united front, the Kuomintang militarists have displayed more disgraceful betrayal and intensified the 5th drive on the Soviets, helping Japanese imperialism in the annexation of China.

For this reason the Soviets and red army, in order to mobilize the whole force in a war against Japanese imperialism, can not but fight in the first instance a bloody battle with the 1,000,000 KMT bandits, keeping Soviet China which has freed itself from imperialism safe from further outrage and betrayal of the KMT bandits, lackey of imperialism. We will under no circumstances give up the revolutionary base of China (a base against imperialism) which rose out of numerous battles with the KMT bandits. The Soviets and red army, however, will under no condition tolerate the downfall of the Chinese nation at the hands of Japanese imperialism nor the sale of the whole country by the Kuomintang traitors nor the massacre of the Chinese people by Japanese imperialism. Nor can they watch the Manchurian volunteers fighting single-handed.

Thus the Soviets and red army have decided, regardless of any difficulty, to send the anti-Japanese vanguard on a northern expedition to fight Japan, to be followed by the main body of the red army fighting shoulder to shoulder with all the armed units of China against Japanese imperialism under the condition that the latter units accept the three terms laid down by the Soviets and red army.

Joint Front Offered

People of China! The vanguard of the Chinese red army is willing to resist Japan on a united front with the people of the whole country and all armed units and to crush Japanese imperialism in a national revolutionary war. All anti-Japanese masses ought to assist our anti-Japanese vanguard in every way possible, to rally around our vanguard, to join our vanguard, to arm themselves and fight Japanese robbers who made a violent intrusion into China. All anti-Japanese masses are certainly our companions. We must join together. All individuals, groups and armed units who forbid or impair our anti-Japanese actions are traitors and Japanese slaves, and ought to be licked out by our joint action. We hold that only a national revolutionary war actively supported by the people of the whole country can finish Japanese and other imperialism, achieve liberation and independence of the nation and preserve the territorial integrity of China.

Five Points Laid Down

For the victory of the national revolutionary war the Soviets and red army propose the following five points: (1) persistently fight against the KMT sale of Manchuria, Jehol, Inner Mongolia, North China, Fukien and the whole country, against the KMT treacherous and disgraceful direct negotiations with Japan, against the recognition of Manchukuo; abandon all illusions over the possible aid from imperialist robbers, either from the league of nations or from Yankee imperialism; (2) break off diplomatic relations with Japan, proclaim null and void the Tangu agreement and all secret treaties with Japan, mobilize all land, naval and air forces of China in a war against Japan, cease attacks on the Soviets and lift the economic embargo immediately, enabling the red army to fight Japan directly; (3) call masses of the whole country to arm themselves and organize volunteers and partisans against Japanese imperialism with the arms taken from KMT arsenals or depots or imported from abroad; positive aid to the anti-Japanese volunteers in Manchuria and the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army, (4) confiscate all enterprises and property of Japanese imperialism and traitors, stop payment on principal and interest of the public loans of China, institute the progressive tax, finance the war with Japan

out of the total amount of the KMT military appropriations, (5) organized everywhere anti-Japanese bodies including the boycott, collection of funds for the Manchurian volunteers, red army committees, anti-Japanese pickets, anti-communications, propaganda, transport corps, etc drawing in the broad masses, regardless of age, sex, religious and political affiliations, making use of strikes and demonstrations as a protest against Japanese aggressions and the surrender of the Kuomintang.

The Soviets and red army fight for this programme at all costs. The Soviets and red army appeal to the masses of the whole country for the support to and realisation of this programme.

Let lackeys of imperialism cry out that China is 'impotent to resist Japan'. Let the KMT traitors cry out that China is 'impotent to resist Japan'. But, be that as it may, the anti-Japanese general mobilization of the masses throughout the country, the anti-Japanese mass armament of the whole country and the anti-Japanese solidarity of the whole country are strong enough to crush Japanese and other imperialism!

Signed:

Hou Tseh-tung; Han Yin, Chang Kuo-tao; chairman and vice-chairmen of the Central Government of Soviet China, respectively;

Chu Teh; Chow En-lai, Wong Kia-hsiang; chairman and vice chairmen of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Red Army of Soviet China.

July 15, 1934.

THE FIGHT OF THE RICSHA COOLIES AT SHANGHAI

The fight of the ricscha coolies involving some 100,000 workers is a major struggle for the month. The fact that the struggle broke out not suddenly but after the elapse of a rather long brewing period in direct defiance of the strict order of Chiang Kai-shek (bandit chief of the Kuomintang) to the contrary is a conclusive proof of the workers' rising fighting mood during the very process of the sharpening of the KMT economic and national crisis. This action of the ricscha coolies practically set the KMT interdiction to naught. The coolies, well united, not only defied the Kuomintang but triumphed over it politically.

Cause of the Fight

Sometime in July the Shanghai municipal council promulgated a new set of regulations governing the ricscha business aiming at direct control. In the face of the violent opposition from the ricscha owners the council yielded to the capitalists by amending the regulations in certain respects on August 7. But the council, as was expected, stood firm in dealing with the ricscha coolies who were hit by the new order. On August 8 a grave situation arose when coolies paralyzed the ricscha business by a partial strike.

Imperialism has long been desirous of cutting down the competition of the ricscha coolies with the tramway cars, buses and taxis by limiting the number of the ricschas. As far back as in 1924 the council restricted the ricschas to 10,000. And the traffic commission under the council proposed to reduce that number to 5,000 within ten years, a proposal that was never put into operation owing to the opposition of the ricscha owners. Then the ricscha committee set up in September, 1933, after a full study, suggested direct control of the council over the ricschas and coolies as the first step towards the restriction of the number of the ricschas. The new regulations worked out by the committee were endorsed by the council and promulgated in July.

The new regulations have the following features: (1) registration of the ricscha owners who must take out a license, (2) beginning with August

reduction of ricscha rent from \$1.40 to \$1.00 (small money) per day, to be further reduced to .0.80 in 1935, (3) registration of the ricscha coolies who must take out licenses the number of which is limited to 40,000 or one third of the present number. Each day the coolies must each contribute 10¢ towards the funds under the administration of the so-called Pullers Mutual Aid Association (to be pocketed by the imperialists and Chinese capitalists).

The Ricscha Monopoly

In one respect the new regulations created a virtual monopoly for the ricscha owners on the simple ground that owing to the restricted number of ricschas available for rent the coolies who come to the city in ever-increasing numbers for a livelihood have certainly fewer chances to make a living on ricscha-pulling.

The 14 dimes paid by the coolies as rent eats up 47.5% of the daily income of the puller. Among the 55 families investigated only one is able to go along fairly. Practically all the coolies are on the starvation line, borrowing all the time at an usurious rate of interest. The Sinwenpao reported on August 11 the suicide of a coolie by hanging through the pressure of usury. In addition the ricscha owners operate gambling houses and take commissions from the winnings of the coolies. Another thing, equally prejudicial to the coolie, is the attempt of the ricscha owner to bind the puller to his ricschas by a loan of, say, from five to twenty dollars.

Considering that the ricscha owners pocket too much money from the coolies the Shanghai municipal council feels 'obliged' to take action for the direct control of the ricscha business. The council itself wants to share more of the super-profits reaped by the owners. According to the ricscha report of the council, pp. 64-65 owners of the ricscha earn \$21-23 a month on the average or 100%-300% while the council takes from \$10 to \$18 for each license. In 1928 a license was valued at \$750 (market value).

The Struggle of the Coolies

Defeated or, rather, cooperating with the owners or contractors, the council turns on the coolie by a ruthless offensive, namely, restriction of the number of the coolies and intensified exploitation. The Council claims to have reduced the ricscha rent from 14 dimes to 12 a day but owing to the decreased ~~power~~ earning power of the coolie 12 dimes a day is yet too much. The earnings of the coolie have fallen off for two reasons. Firstly, the small money and coppers, particularly the latter, have steadily depreciated (ricscha fare usually paid in these coins). Secondly, competition from the buses and tram cars has become ~~more~~ keener.

With their grievances still deepened further, several hundred coolies went on a partial strike, interfering with the pulling of the ricschas on August 9. Later on the number increased up to several thousand, sharpening the struggle still further. The strikers put forward the following demands:

- 1) Reduce the ricscha rent down to 8 dimes, small money,
- 2) Give free medical treatment to coolies, sanitary appliances, etc,
- 3) Against registration,
- 4) Free meals to unemployed and sick coolies,
- 5) Against restriction of ricschas to 10,000,
- 6) Against arrest and beating of policemen,
- 7) Passengers solicited on any street.

These are the minimum demands of the coolies coupled with militant action of a large section of the pullers who fought with the police. On two successive days the Settlement police rounded up some 1,000 coolies under charges of disturbing peace. Dozens of the strikers are still held by the police, charged with the same offence (disturbance of peace). But in face of mass action for the release of the strikers the police had to set free hundreds of the militant workers.

SUBJECT

- (27) C.W.C., Vol.4, No.3, 18.1.34.
Addressed: D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel, Kiangsi Rd., Shanghai.
- (27A) C.W.C., Vol.3, No.86, 14.12.33,
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (27B) C.W.C., Vol.3, No.83, 25.10.33.
Addressed: Mr. S. Femma Gingles, 1106 Remedios Ave.,
Tayabas, Tayabas Province, Phillippine Islands.
- (27C) C.W.C., Vol.3, No.84, 7.12.33.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life, 24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (27D) C.W.C. (as above).
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (27E) C.W.C. (as above).
Addressed: Editor, Young Worker, 38 Gt. Ormond St., London,
W.C.1.

SUBJECT

(27F) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 81, 11.10.33.

Addressed: Secy., A.I.L.,
3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris.

(27G) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 80, 4.10.33.

Addressed: Secy., A.I.L.,
3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris, France.

(27H) Report by D.S.I. Golder, 17.4.34.

Report by D.I. Ross, 10.4.34.

Memorandum on Demarce C. Bess.

C.W.C. (7 pages), undated.

Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

No. 1
Date / /

April 17 34.

Dear Mr. Stepto,

I forward herewith for your information
*extracts from an undated issue of the "Chinese
Workers' Correspondence" which has been obtained
from the Chinese Post Office. The cover containing
this paper was addressed to "Editor, Workers' Life,
No. 24 High Holborn, London, C.W.1" and was returned
to Shanghai after attempts to deliver it to the
addressee had failed.

Yours sincerely,

H.N. Stepto, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
Date 17.1.1934.

Section 2, Special *W. D. Ditch*
REPORT

Date *Apr* 17.1.1934.

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers Correspondence" contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by *W. D. Ditch*

With reference to the memo (attached) dated April 16, 1934, issued by the Officer i/c Special Branch relative to the contents of the attached copies of the "Chinese Workers Correspondence". The data contained in the attached papers is too old to be of value to the various Consular authorities, that is, with the exception of that contained on pages 5 and 6 of the document addressed under cover to the "Editor Workers Life, No. 24 High Holborn, London, C.W.I." which is incomplete and undated. As reference is made to certain alleged actions of Sir Miles Lampson, former British Minister to China, it might be of interest to the British Authorities as they may be able to identify the source of the information.

A copy of that part of the article coming into the possession of the Police is hereto attached.

Em Golder
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy of a report contained on pages 5 and 6 of an incomplete copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence". This document is also undated.

- - -

Thirty six fighting planes of 700 h.p. each were ordered from U.S.A. by Nanking. Some 20 have arrived in mid August. May American air force training officers have been hired by K.M.T. (Japanese paper)

Information of Japanese Naval authority reported: Cruiser Fulton of U.S.A. was unloading machine guns and aircraft parts at Amoy. A railway is planned between Chan-chow (漳州) and Loong Yuen (龍巖) on a loan of ten millions. (this railway is evidently for the convenience of anti-red campaign - c.w.c.). Two submarines, six airplanes, six anti-aircraft guns and 5,000 cannon balls are exchanged with Fukien Naval authority for the right of assuring a naval base for U.S.A. at Tung-Shan-Wan (東山灣) of Fukien Coast and the arrangement of coal depot nearby. (Range, July 27.)

The China Aviation Company of Sino-American capital is developing a new Shanghai-Canton line, besides the original Shanghai-Hankow, Hankow-Tsungking, and Shanghai-Peiping lines, and further planes are pending.

A big amount of old munitions has been bought by Nanking from Manila. (Japanese news).

And it is rumoured that a secret aviation agreement existed between Nanking and Washington, in which U.S.A. is to supply a certain number of air force training officers, to sell a certain number of aeroplanes to China, and be responsible in organizing a strong air force for Nanking within a certain period of time.

The share of the British

1. While T. V. Soong was in London, a loan of \$5,000,000 was raised, mostly in the form of machines and railway materials.

2. Thirteen aeroplanes were recently purchased from Britain.

3. The Preparatory Committee of the Chan-chow-Loong Yuen Railway, in Fukien, has decided to buy at least partly British rails, cars, ~~machines~~ machines and if necessary British engineers will be employed (July 25, Range).

4. A loan of \$20,000,000 was granted to Liu Shang, generalissimo of Szechuen troops, by Lord M. Lamson, mostly in the form of machines and munitions, the security of which being the salt revenue of the province. And British imperialists are utilizing the Tibetan Troops to expand their forces into Szechuen. A detail account of British activities in Szechuen was given in a previous no. of this correspondence. (Vol. 3 No. 72).

Besides, British trades along the Yangtze River have completely recovered since boycott movement against Japan existed. And in South China, the British still maintain the monopolized situation.

France

1. The Railway Depart. of the Central K.M.T. Government is proceeding a loan amounting to \$20,000,000 from the French imperialists for the construction of 221 km. Chong-Shien-Sek Ka Chang Railway (渝昆鐵路) (July 16, Shanghai

Paper).

2. Japanese information states that France has sold some aeroplanes and machine guns to Nanking as well.

3. In the 1st half of April, the French imperialists have taken by force nine small isles belonging to the Sisha Isles (沙洲) in the Sea south of Kwangtung, aiming to establish a naval base between Saigon and Kwangchow Bay for the French battleships, aeroplanes and submarines. The French occupation of course is agreed by Kuomintang.

4. The French imperialists also participate in the partition of West China (Refer to No. 72 of this correspondence).

ix

Germany.

1. T. V. Soong auctioneered China's interests in both Berlin and Hamburg. As soon as he arrived in Germany, Reuter's Service reported (July 23) that China has decided to give a first order of 30 fighting aeroplanes to German factories, and that the Germans are building these aeroplanes in Estonian territory where they are ~~with~~ some old worn-out factories and cheap labour, so that the Versailles Treaty may not be violated.

2. Germany has sent 73 military advisers to Nanking and sold Nanking a lot of munitions (Japanese information).

3. Germany has obtained the right of the construction of a railway, starting from the Siberian border, passing thru Ching Hai (青島) and along the Yangtze River to reach Shanghai. (Japanese information)

4. The Industry Depart. of Central K.M.T. Government together with Liu Shang, chieftain of Szechuen, has raised a \$20,000,000 loan from a German Co. for the establishment of a steel work in Szechuen. The draft agreement has been signed, interest being 6% per annum, capital to be repaid in eight years. The loan is half paid in the form of machines. A delegate from the Co. and a ~~person~~ Yang, Chief of the Industrial Dept., were called to Szechuen by Chieftain Liu Shang, to discuss further details of the loan. (June 20, Shanghai Paper).

Italy

Besides studying some fascist murdering experiences, T.V. Soong has also raised a big loan from Italian imperialists. The amount is not known, some said it was 30,000,000 Lires. According to information from Japanese sources, a portion of this loan is for purchasing 16 zeppelins and some twenty aeroplanes. (But Shanghai papers reported that 70 aeroplanes were purchased from Italy). A paragraph from Shanghai papers, July 24, would help to prove this fact.

"When Minister Soong passed Italy this time he has ordered many fighting aeroplanes of the C.R. 30 style from the Fiat Factory. The Shanghai agent for that factory, in order to arouse the interest of the local people for aviation and to show the supremacy of their planes, made an aerial manoeuvre yesterday at 5.30 in the Hungjao Aerodrome.....the planes have 750 h.p. and fly 240 miles an hour....."

Other minor imperialists as Czechoslovakia also had some share in the auction of China's interest by K.M.T. leaders.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special

Date.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D. 179/6
Date 10.1.34
File 10.1.34/34

Subject (in full) **"Chinese Workers' Correspondence"** contained in letters
obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by _____ and Forwarded by **D. I. Ross**

I forward herewith nine typewritten copies of the **"Chinese Workers' Correspondence,"** in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on April 9, 1934. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in Shanghai, London, Paris and the Philippine Islands, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:-

(1) Addressee: **"Editor, Workers' Life, 24 High Holborn, London, C.W.I."**

Enclosure: **An incomplete and undated copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence." (page 5 to page 11)**

Contents: (a) **Growth of Imperialists Influence over Chinese Economy.**

(b) **The Corruption of Old Szechuen.**

(c) **High Tide of Mutiny among Kuomintang Soldiers.**

(d) **Workers' Struggles in Kuomintang China.**

(2) Addressee: **"Secy. A-I.L., 3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris, France."**

Enclosure: **Vol. III, No. 80, dated October 4, 1933.**

Contents: (a) **Second National Soviet Congress to be held in December.**

(b) **The Bankruptcy of Chinese National Economy-
the Decline of Chinese National Industries
and Commerce.**

(c) **World Anti-War Conference Finally Held in
Spite of the Ban by Impt-KMT Alliance.**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

-2-

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(3) Addressee: "Secy A-I.L., 3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris."

Enclosure: Vol. III, No. 81, dated October 11, 1933.

Contents: (a) A Review of the Kuomintang's 4th Anti-Red Campaign.

(b) Military Achievements of the Red Armies in the Upper Half of 1933.

(c) The "Life-and-Death Struggle" of Kuomintang.

(d) The Meeting of the World Anti-War Conference.

(4) Addressee: "Mrs. Ferma Gongles, 1106 Remedios Ave, Tayabas, Tayabas Province, Philippine Islands."

Enclosure: Vol. III, No. 83, dated October 25, 1933.

Contents: (a) Bankruptcy of Chinese Rural Economy.

(b) Independence declared in Inner Mongolia as result of Japanese Agitation.

(c) Imperialists Active in Singkiang Civil War.

(d) Soviet Development in Szechuen Worries the Imperialists.

(5) (6) (7)

Addressee: "Editor, Young Worker, 38 Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.I."

"Editor, Workers' Life, 24 High Holborn, London, C.W.I."

"Secy, W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol. III, No. 84, dated December 7, 1933.

Contents: (a) The People's Government in Fokien.

(b) Bird-Eye's View of Economic Reconstruction in Soviet China.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,
Date.....19

-3-

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(8) Addressee: "Secy, W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol.III, No.86, dated December 14, 1933.

Contents: (a) Peasants Rioting against Tax in Kiangsu.

(b) First Blow to Kuomintang's 5th Campaign.

(c) Workers' Struggles in White Districts of China
for October 1933.

(9) Addressee: "Mr.D.C.Bess, Metropol Hotel, Kiangsi Road,
Shanghai."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.3, dated January 18, 1934.

Contents: (a) The anti-Japanese Partisans in Manchuria.

(b) The National Currency Crisis in its Acute
Stage.

(c) Greater Tasks Assigned to Aeroplanes during
the 5th Campaign.

Regarding the last mentioned addressee (No.9) it will
be recalled that the following entry "D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel"
was contained in a notebook which was found by the Police on
May 15, 1933, in the room occupied by Miss Ting Ling (丁玲),
at 7 Quinsan Gardens. Mr. Bess upon being interviewed was
non committal. He later admitted, however, that in his capacity
as a journalist, he had made the acquaintance of Mr. Slepach and
Mr. Rover, Tass correspondents in Peiping and Shanghai respectively
and also Mr.C.F. Glass. He also stated that he received
regularly from an unknown source a "red" publication called
"The China Peasants' and Labourers' Correspondence" (Chinese
Workers' Correspondence) which he used to forward his paper
the Christian Science Monitor.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-4-

..... Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

An extract from file D-4875 on the subject of
D.C. Bess is attached herewith.

In view of the fact that the copy of the Chinese
Workers' Correspondence of January 18, 1934, was returned to
the Chinese Post Office, it would appear that Mr. Bess has
either left Shanghai or has changed his address, and in this
connection further enquiries are being continued.


D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SECRET

Extract from File D-4875 - re: D. C. Bess.

In connection with the address mentioned "D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel", it is interesting to note that this individual is an American journalist and correspondent to the Christian Science Monitor, an American Daily Newspaper. He was interviewed by D.S. Tilton and D.S. Sorrie at 12.15 p.m. May 18 when the object of the interview was briefly explained by D.S. Tilton and that his name had been found in a room at 7 Quinsan Gardens. Mr. Bess immediately stated that the only explanation he could offer was that the occupant of the room at No.7 Quinsan Gardens may be connected in some way with a monthly "Red" journal called 'The China Peasants and Labourers Correspondence' of which he had received regularly until a month ago, a copy from an unknown source, addressed to him in a plain typewritten envelope. These publications, he states, he forwarded to his paper in America. He explained that he has been living in Shanghai for about a year and a half, and that he formerly resided in Peking where he met a Mr. Slepach, correspondent of the Tass (Soviet) News Agency, who, he states, has since returned to Russia. Bess worked together at one time with Slepach in Manchuria, and through him he became acquainted in Shanghai with C. F. Glass and V. Rover, former local Tass Agent. Slepach mentioned to Bess that the "Red" journal contained interesting news and as result Bess was in receipt of copies until recently. Bess also remarked that Rover and Glass were both well known to the Police and in his opinion Glass was a very smart man. Bess who appeared to possess a profound knowledge of communism it was deemed unwise to ask him any questions other than those bearing on the object of the visit. In answer to certain questions he stated that he had never met or worked together at any time with any Chinese in view of the fact that he had no Chinese friends. He admitted that he had caused certain

of the articles appearing in the above mentioned "Red" journal to be published in the Christian Science Monitor. He regretted that he could not hand D.S. Tilton a copy of the "Red" journal as he had not secured one this month. In connection with the finding of his name and address he appeared to be very anxious to know how many addresses were actually found and it was obvious that he was endeavouring to gain further information than the very brief facts given to him explaining the object of our visit. D.S. Tilton informed him, however, that this information was not yet known. A significant fact in connection with this interview is that D.S. Tilton and D.S. Sorrie visited the Metropole Hotel at about 10 a.m. the same day (May 18) to obtain an interview. Mr. Bess was in but refused to see us at that time and requested that we return at 12 noon.

Memorandum

April 11, 1934.

DEMAREE C. BESS

Demaree C. Bess, an American citizen, was born in 1893 at Kansas City, Missouri. In addition to studying at a high school in his native town, he attended and graduated from the Columbia University, Missouri.

He is reputed to have worked on various of the Kansas City daily newspapers until 1920 when he became connected with the Christian Science Monitor of Boston, Mass. He apparently impressed his employers for in 1924 he came to China as the Far Eastern Correspondent of the Monitor. He came from the U.S.A. to Shanghai where he stayed from April 1924 until the middle of 1925 when he made a two year tour of Japan in the interest of his paper.

In May 1927 he was ordered to Peiping by his employers and it was in Peiping that he met the present Mrs. Dorothy G. Bess, a divorcee, who was at one time the wife of Randall Gould, present Executive Editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

Whilst in Peiping Bess made the acquaintance of and became very intimate with Mr. Slepach, Soviet citizen and representative of the Tass News Agency in Peiping. Bess is reputed to have worked in close co-operation with Slepach in Manchuria and through him became acquainted with V. Rover, at one time Shanghai representative of Tass, and another radical named G. F. Glass, a British subject, who is reputed to have been at one time connected with H. Isaacs, an American citizen of pronounced communist tendencies.

Bess and his wife left Peiping for Shanghai by rail about April 20, 1932, and arrived in Shanghai on April 24, and on arrival here both put up at the Metropole Hotel.

On May 18, 1933, officers of the S.M.P. interviewed Bess in the Metropole Hotel in connection with the finding of his name and address in a room at No. 7 Quinsan Gardens occupied by Miss Ting Ling(丁玲) and a male Chinese named Fung Pah Ming(冯作明) alias Manu Fung alias Fung Kwang Chi(冯光之), who posed as her husband.

Bess stated, when questioned, that he was in receipt of a monthly journal entitled "The China Peasant and Labourers Correspondence", a "Red" publication recommended to him as containing items of interest by Slepach and it was probably in that connection that his name had appeared.

It was apparent to the officers interviewing Bess that he was possessed of a profound knowledge of Communism and that he was well on his guard the whole time. He admitted that he had sent copies of "The China Peasants and Labourers Correspondence" to the Christian Science Monitor and that certain articles contained in the Correspondence had been reprinted by the Monitor.

Note When Bess mentioned "The China Peasants and Labourers Correspondence" he was referring to "The Chinese Workers Correspondence", a copy of which addressed to him has recently been seized.

Bess and his wife resided at the Metropole Hotel until July 23, 1933, when they removed to No. 839 Avenue Foch, the home of Mrs. A. Ellis. On August 23, 1933, Bess applied for rooms in the Cathay Mansions stating that he desired to take up occupancy as from October 1, 1933. Between August 23, 1933, and September 20, 1933, he apparently received orders to proceed to Japan, for on the latter date he took over the rooms at the Cathay Mansions on behalf of his wife and proceeded on September

28 to Japan where he remained until November 4, 1933, on which date he returned to Shanghai.

From November 4, 1933, the pair resided at the Cathay Mansions until January 29 when they left Shanghai for Moscow giving their address in that city as No. 15 Bousoglebsky Pereulok, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Discreet enquiries regarding the local activities of Bess show that he contributed occasional articles to the Shanghai Times and the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury. The consensus of opinion regarding the man is to the effect that he was tremendously interested in his profession, but conservative and not likely to dabble in any reactionary undertaking beyond procuring copy for his paper.

His journey to Moscow is reputedly at the orders of his employers who have sent him there to relieve a man named Chamberlain who has been correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor in Moscow for the past eight years.

Thirty six fighting planes of 700 h.p. each were ordered from U.S.A. by Nanking. Some 20 have arrived in mid August. Many American aircraft are being repaired here. Some have been hired by Nanking. (Japanese Paper)

Informations of Japanese Naval authority reported: Cruise "Fulton" of U.S.A. was unloading machine guns and aircraft parts at Amoy. A railway is planned between Changchow (崇明) and Loong Yien (龍眼) on a loan of ten millions. (This railway is evidently for the convenience of anti-red campaign—C.V.C.) Two submarines, six airplanes, six anti-aircraft guns and 5,000 cannon balls are exchanged with Fukien Naval authority for the right of assuring a naval base for U.S.A. at Tung-Shan-Wan (大沙灣) of Fukien Coast and the arrangement of a coal depot near by. (Rango, June 27)

The China Aviation Company of Sino-American capital is developing a new Shanghai-Canton line; besides the original Shanghai-Yankow, Hankow-Tsingking, and Shanghai-Peking lines, and further plans are pending.

A big amount of old munitions has been bought by Nanking from Manila. (Japanese News)

And it is rumored that a secret aviation agreement existed between Nanking and Washington, in which the U.S.A. is to supply a certain number of air force training officers, sell a certain number of aeroplanes to China, and be responsible in organizing a strong air force for Nanking within a certain period of time.

The Share of the British

1. While T.V. Soong was in London, a loan of £ 5,000,000 was raised, mostly in the form of machines and railway materials.
2. Thirteen aeroplanes were recently purchased from Britain.
3. The Preparatory Committee of the Changchow-Loong Yien Railway, in Fuhkien has decided to buy at least partly British rails, cars, machines and if necessary British engineers will be employed. (July 25, Rango)
4. A loan of \$ 20,000,000 was granted to Liu Shang, generalissimo of Szechuan, by Lord M. Lamson, mostly in the form of machines and ammunitions, security of which being the salt revenue of the province. And British imperialists are utilizing the Tibetan Troops to extend their forces into Szechuan. A detail account of British activities in Szechuan was given in a previous no. of this correspondence, (vol. 3 no. 72)

Besides, British trader along the Yangtze River have completely recovered since Mayvott movement against Japan existed. And in south China, the British will maintain the monopolized situation.

France

1. The Railway Depart. of the Central RMT Government is proceeding a loan amounting to \$ 20,000,000 from the French imperialists for the construction of 241 km. Chong Shien-Sek Ka Chang Railway. (上海新聞報)(July 16, Shanghai paper)
2. Japanese information states that France has sold some aeroplanes and machine guns to Nanking as well.
3. In the 1st half of April, the French Imperialists have taken by force the small isles belonging to the Sisha Isles (沙基列島) in the sea south of Hainan, aiming to establish a naval base between Saigon and Kwangchow Bay for the French battleships, aeroplanes and submarines. The French occupations course is agreed by Kuomintang.
4. The French imperialists also participate in the partition of West China. (Refer to no. 72 of this correspondence)

Germany

1. T.V. Soong auctioneered China's interests in both Berlin and Hamburg. As soon as he arrived in Germany, Reuter's Service reported (July 23) that China has decided to give a first order of 30 fighting aeroplanes to Germany factories, and that the German are building these aeroplanes in Estonian territory where there are some old wornout factories and cheap labor, so that the Versailles Treaty may not be violated.
2. Germany has sent 73 military advisors to Nanking and sold Nanking a lot of munitions (Japanese information)
3. Germany has obtained the right of the construction of a railway, starting from the Siberian Border, passing thru Ching Hai (清海) and along the Yangtze River to reach Shanghai. (Japanese information)
4. The Industry Depart. of Central RMT Government together with Liu Shang, Chieftain of Szechuen, has raised a \$20,000,000 loan from a German co., for the establishment of a steel work in Szechuen. The draft agreement has been signed, interest being 6% per annum, and to be repaid in eight years. The loan is half paid in the form of machines. A delegate from the Co. and a Yang chi of the Industries Dept. were called to Szechuen by Chieftain Liu Shang, to discuss further details of the loan. (June 20, Shanghai Paper)

Italy

Besides studying some fascist murdering schemes, T. V. Soong has also raised a big loan from Italian Imperialists.

During civil wars, people are pressed to fight
the armies, and pay a year's field tax every
year. That China, Liu being under the rule of the
the issues to the people, the people are not
In 1934, about 100,000 people were
imported to China, in 1935, about 100,000
of Australia, from the United States
in contrast, a country that is
of the United States, the United States
in price of the United States, the United States
and suffer from the United States, the United States

Ex-Minister of Defense

...capital of ...
over 6,150 ...

...wing of ...
...purchasing ...

certain amount from the

carries, the Netherlands
Indemnity Fund

Chow (木炭) 木炭

Other British consuls

10-15-64

usuries.

British-Japanese

being custom tax
period 1944-1945

1. Last year

with a lot of capital.

03,498; ~~But~~
 name, the -the



451

China and Japan

... ..

SECRET

...ple and tak

1. Expenditures

1990

DOUGLAS

said it was 30,000,000 Lires. According to information from Japanese sources, a portion of this loan is for purchasing 16 zeppelins and some twenty aeroplanes. (But Shanghai papers reported that 70 aeroplanes were purchased from Italy?) A paragraph from Shanghai papers, July 24, would help to prove this facts

"When Minister Spang passed Italy this time he has ordered many fighting aeroplanes of the C.R. 30 style from the Fiat Factory. The Shanghai agent for that factory, in order to arouse the interest of the local people for aviation and to show the supremacy of their planes, made an aerial manoeuvre yesterday at 5:30 in the Hongkew Aerodrome... the planes have 750 H.P. and fly 240 miles an hour...."

Other minor imperialists as Czechoslovakia also had some share in the auction of China's interest by KMT leaders.

The above mentioned are the published facts of KMT's selling out of China only for the recent several months, besides the signing of some traitorous agreements and surrendering an extensive territory to Japanese imperialists, which has not been mentioned here. At the same time, the KMT leaders traitors are attacking the red armies and slaughtering the revolutionary fighters just as endeavouring as they are selling out China to the imperialists.

The brutality and shamelessness of KMT only indicate that they are in the eve of ~~corruption~~ corruption. The upsurge of workers and peasants revolution in China will surely one day bury not only the reactionary KMT, but also its master--the international imperialists, and liberate China from the planned partition. The treachery of KMT and the brutality of international imperialists will finally be proved to be in vain.

GROWTH OF IMPERIALISTS' INFLUENCE OVER CHINESE ECONOMY -Economic & Financial Bankruptcy of Chinese National Economy-

Chinese economy has long been of semi-colonial nature. We see imperialist control on its every phase, finance, industry, communication, mines, agricultural etc. Since Kuomintang's seizure of power and the coming of the world economic crisis, the colonization of Chinese economy has been accelerated by the incessant selling-out of national benefits by KMT Government, and the bankruptcy of Chinese economy and finance has been hastened to a great degree.

1. The foreign trade of China has always shown an unfavorable balance, amounting of import over export being 250,000,000 Haikwan Taels in 1929, 400,000,000 Taels in 1930 and Over 500,000,000 since 1931. The excess of import last year was more than the total export. The net sum of the import excess from 1912 to 1932 has been 69 hundred million dollars.

Due to the excess of import and the big amount of money deposited in foreign banks by militarists, landlords and capitalists, the foreign banks in China are having a big stock of unemployed capital with which they transported gold to their native countries, especially U.S.A., and now, as gold is nearly exhausted, they invest such money in China or grant loans with them.

The export last year was 492,600,000 Taels, and import 1,049,000,000 Taels total amount of foreign trade being 1,541,600,000 Taels, which compared to 2,300 millions Taels of 1931 means a decrease of 34%. Here we see decline in both export and import, (In 1931, import 1,400 million, export 900 million) or in other words, there is a decrease not only in the purchasing power of China but also in her export--a condition never shown before. Besides, among the imports it might be noted that the major items are agricultural products as rice, wheat, flour and cotton.

2. The capitals invested by imperialists, have mostly been put into war-fare industries preparing for the world war and the suppression of Chinese revolution. The sixty million dollars borrowed from Germany is for an Iron and Steel Work at Saddle Hill (S. S. S. S.). A sulfuric acid factory is to be established in Hunan or Hupei with five million dollars from Great Britain and Germany and 6 million from China. A central arsenal is planned in the vicinity of Hankow with British capital and machinery. The China National Aviation Company, 45% of the shares of which being in the hands of Union American Aviation Co., is now running regular traffic from Shanghai to Hankow, Sh'ei to Peiping and Hankow to Chungking, a new Shanghai to Canton line is being established. The Caidao (Caidao) coal mine of Honan formerly run by Peking Syndicate of British capital, was closed down in the workers' strike during May 30th incident of 1925. But recently Peking, collaborating with British imperialists, is talking to combine Chung-Yuen Co. (Chung-Yuen Co.) (Chinese capital) with the Syndicate, with Chung Yuen Co. taking 5,050,000 of shares and Peking Syndicate 4,350,000.

3. The recent loans issued to China by imperialists have great influence on Chinese economy. In 1931, about 50,000 tons of American flour, amounting to \$30,000,000 was imported to China. In January of this year, an additional lot of 1,400,000 tons of Australian flour costing \$70,000,000 was imported. T.V. Soong again contracted a cotton and wheat loan of \$50,000,000 in S.A. the importation of such huge amount of agricultural products to China renders a big drop in price of Chinese agriculture products, with a result that peasants in China suffer greatly, and rural bankruptcy proceeds at terrific speed.

Wong Pak-Chen, ex-Minister of Communication of the KMT Central Government, stated that the total capital of Chinese railways is \$520,000,000 but railway loans amount to over \$1,500,000,000 i.e. three times the railway capital. Besides the borrowing of \$360,000 from the British portion of Boxer's Indemnity Fund for purchasing some steamboats for the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. and a certain amount from the same source, for the construction of the Nanking-Pukow Ferries, the Railway Depot, again borrowed \$4,500,000 from the British Boxer's Indemnity Fund to finish constructing that portion on Shiao Kwan to Chu Chow (朱家角) of the Canton and Hankow Railway. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is giving a loan to the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, and other British capitalists invest \$6,000,000 in the Shanghai Rehabilitation Bonds issued by the Shanghai Municipal Government. The conditions of all these loans are very ~~serious~~ ^{serious} and therefore in reality, they are some forms of usuries. ~~serious~~ ^{serious} ~~the foreign debt of China~~

According to the 1932 Year Book of China (English Edition) has been \$237,000,000,000, to 75% of which, Britain, Japan, France and Belgium are creditors, the securities of these loans being custom revenue salt revenue etc.

4. Recently, the Japanese Imperialists have bought many cotton mills, formerly belonging to Chinese capital. Last year, the total number of cotton mills with foreign and Chinese, was 128, with a total capital of \$356,594,288; of which 84 were Chinese mills with a capital of \$137,430,800; 41 were Japanese with a total capital of \$208,903,488; British Imperialists had 3 mills, with a capital of \$8,260,000, that means the total foreign capital is up to \$217,163,488.

While KMT specifies 1933 as a "year for native goods", the Japanese goods flow in China like torrents. Many a Chinese mill-capitalists purchase in Japanese products, change their brand, bring to the market as native goods, and earn some good money this way. Linen, cloth and coal are the chief items of Japanese products. Following are some data of Sino-Japanese Trading:

	1st qt. 1933	1st qt. 1932	Increasing Rate
Expt. from Japan	Y 97,514,000	49,424,000	50%
Expt. to Japan	81,365,000	62,656,000	23%

5. The Japanese imperialists, after occupying Manchuria, and Jehol, are still launching attacks on North China and Inner Mongolia. This renders a decrease of 1/3-1/2 in the export of Chinese agricultural products and forms the main reason of the huge excess in import in the foreign trade of China. The loss of the Manchurian Custom revenue and Salt revenue had caused Nanking a financial crisis. Meanwhile, the Japanese imperialists, in Manchuria, besides taking the properties of the Chinese people and taking away lands from peasants, issued Y100,000,000 value of credit notes through the Chosen Bank, and 14,000,000 through the Yokohama Specie Bank. Such credit notes have the nature of paper money and will never be cashed. Recently, Manchurian residents are forced to contribute \$500,000,000 for the capital of an Industrial Bank. While those Fengtien notes (奉天) formerly issued by Chang Sheh-Liang, up to a value somewhere around \$1,000,000,000, of course worth not more than waste papers. Besides, there are the incessant exploitations of the Japanese imperialists, the robbings of the local "beard bandits", etc. The 30,000,000 workers and peasants in China's Northeast corner are practically in a Hell of starvation and freezing.

THE CORRUPTION OF OLD SZECHUEN

-Szechuen thru the Eyes of a Bourgeois Correspondent-
Mad Exploitations of the Ruling Class in the Age of Corruption
A Bright Future Shines Upon the Masses of this Province

At present, some 800,000 soldiers of the KMT troops, under the lead of rival militarists, Liu Shang and Liu Wen Hai (劉文海) are killing one another along the Min River (岷江), West of Szechuen. Liu Shang and his allies Tien Chung-Hui and Tse Bok Hui (鐵保輝) attack from the east side of the river, and Liu Wen Hai defends at the West side, with a front as long as 170 miles, and all modern fighting equipments--aeroplanes, mortars, etc. being employed in the battle. This civil war is participated by all the militarists.

Szechuen, and as usually happened in civil wars, people are pressed to furnish strong men and foodstuffs to the armies, and pay a year's field tax every month. Tsin Pao of July 25 reported that China Liu Asien under the rule of Liu Asien, is facing a serious famine because the field tax there has been collected up to 1987, 54 years in advance! Soldiers are sent everywhere to arrest people to recruit the armies or to carry and transport things for the soldiers. Ta Kuo Pao of July 18 reported that the soldiers in Chengtu (成都), plain cloths with ropes hidden, picked up strong men on streets, and, frightened by this terror, 36,000 rickshaw pullers in Chengtu dare not risk the danger of going out to work but confined themselves at home to be starved.

Fighting against this brutal exploitations, the masses of Szechuen have established a Soviet power of their own in North of the Province, (refer to Vol 3 no 68 c.w.c.) Recently, a new district, Hsing Jang (興江), in the Shensi South border was captured by the red armies, and the connection between Shensi and Szechuen white armies were cut off (Sun Wen Pao, Aug. 12). In South Szechuen, another Soviet Government under the lead of Liu Pak Chong (劉伯承) is in its embryonic stage.

A new force arises and expands everyday, in Szechuen, hastening the corruption of the old system, and this fact is recognized even by the bourgeoisie.

A Szechuen correspondence appearing on Sun Pao, August 10, the bourgeoisie could not help exclaiming: "Szechuen is as dangerous as an egg under a stone."

In front of the continuous victories of the red armies, the armed force of the Szechuen reactionary rule completely lost their resisting power. In that Sun Pao correspondence, it was reported that when the 4th Red Army made a successful attack on Nanking (南京) and Fungking (鳳凰) the previous month, "Ten thousand Tui's troops fled to save their lives without any resistance, and districts as Changchi (廣濟) Kwang Yuan (廣元) Chiu Hwa (昭化) were given up before the appearance of the 4th red army. Some places were forfeited when the red armies were as far as 30-40 miles apart."

This victory of the red armies doubtlessly is due to the warm support and cooperation of the local peasants and also of the white soldiers, as the Sun Pao correspondence said: "This time, over 20,000 of Ten Chuan Tui's soldiers ran and surrendered to the red armies... the unemployed workers and peasants long for the arrival of red armies every quarter of an hour, this can be seen thru the slogans they wrote on the walls and poles of the streets."

The expansion of the Soviet district gave a heavy blow to the Bourgeoisie landholders' finance and economy. "Half of the districts of North Szechuen have lost" continued that bourgeoisie correspondent "as a result, the trade around the capital and other main cities shows a tendency of bankruptcy. Only in one small district, Nan Chung (南充), over 200 firms have been closed, financial crisis and high price in commodities reach an unprecedented degree. Debtors never meet their obligations, all contracts and witnesses are practically without effect, sale and purchase of land have already stopped. People, seeing that their capitalist can not be maintained by planting field, or trading, stop work altogether, with the result that merchants are not seen in the street and fields left uncultivated."

However, the "legal" and illegal squeezings of the white militarists are not to the least degree lessened. Any resistance meets the merciless sword of the white warlords. "While retreating, the Government officers and soldiers looted the people wildly... the (the Gov. troops) station in the village temples and are Government soldiers in the day time, but at night, who could distinguish whether they are soldiers or bandits?... in places where red armies have not yet reached, people are cruelly taxed, and every month, they are required to pay a year's field tax, besides there are the opium tax, military bonds and a thousand other burdens, thus, in addition to the occasional visits by bandits the people are always called upon by armed tax-collectors. Lashes and chains are the always-ready weapons of these collectors for those who refuse to pay. Many youths, and intellectuals are arrested and executed, their crimes are in the majority 'being related to the c.p.'. In Nanchang, there have been 300 youths put into prison and 200 executed"

The above descriptions made by a bourgeoisie correspondent, are not only true to Szechuen, but also true to China as a whole. There are rival cliques in Chinese politicians, Nanking, Canton, Kalgan etc., and civil wars and heavy taxes have put Chinese economy into bankruptcy. According to investigations of the industrial circle, tens of thousands of firms have closed in various cities, and the rate of newly opened firms to the closed one is only 3:10. Strikes, mutinies, tax-resisting riots develop everywhere and are justing leading toward a big revolt

THE RISE OF MUTINY AMONG RECRUITING SOLDIERS Seven Cases Within One Month

As a result of the recent Kuling Conference convened by Chiang Kai-shek and

attended by practically all important figures of KMT for the decision of some urgent questions placed before the corrupting bourgeoisie of China, the Military Department of the Central KMT Government is now planning to change the Chinese military system on a compulsory conscription basis in place of the old system hiring. A conscription of one hundred thousand men is said to be the first plan of the Department. And Tang Song-chi (唐生智), the Hunan militarist is taking care of the whole affair.

This change brought to the military system, though not yet realized, is doubtlessly due to the fact that KMT has well experienced the unreliableness of its hired troops in front of the Soviet power of workers peasants and soldiers. These hired troops of KMT, the most important weapon KMT rely to maintain their rule, have completely lost their power, and sometimes have even become an important element in their defeat. The continuous mutinies of the soldiers and their surrender to the red armies, e.g. in the three months of May, June and July, over 20,000 soldiers in North Szechuen have surrendered to and joined the red armies (Sun Pao Aug. 10) compell the Kuomintang leaders to find some way, such as through the compulsory conscription system, so that an armed force completely under the control of reactionary landlords and kulaks may be established. No doubt, KMT is trying to mobilize its final class force to maintain the bloody rule, after all these defeats by the brave red armies of the Chinese masses. However, it is already too late for KMT to do so since the broad toiling masses of all China have arisen to fight against their oppressors, the landlord-bourgeoisie KMT. Peasants' struggles in every form, such as refusing to pay taxes, dividing landlords' stored crops, 'eating in' big houses, guerilla wars, local riots etc, break out incessantly in rural districts, and thus there can only be one future to KMT's plan; a dark future. Unity among KMT soldiers has become a tendency, KMT can by no means stop

Within the last thirty days, mutinies incessantly happened among KMT soldiers—from Kalgan in the North to Yungting district (West Fukien) in the South, from one or two companies, to a whole regiment or division. Of course, the main causes of such mutinies are the stimulation of the red armies, the poor living conditions and the inhuman treatments by the higher officers.

The following is a list of them:

About a fortnight ago, the Shanghai Times reported that two battalions of KMT troops revolted in Yungting district (永定) West of Fukien where it is once a Soviet area. The mutinious soldiers are now fighting with the 6th Chang Yan Division (張炎) of the 19th Route Army of KMT.

On July 21st, the whole Cavalry Regiment in Yiao and Sam Sui Districts (楊縣, 永樂) (Yiao District is 50 miles North of Si-anfu) of Shensi Province mutinied. They set fire to the Si Han Gate of the district wall, the district office of Government, ~~organizing committee~~ the KMT office, the Bureau of Public Safety, the Office of various Government organs and landlord volunteers. The tax register book of the district, and bills of the landlords were all destroyed. The regiment was reorganized into five big groups, and joined the red army headed by Lu Hui-Chai (李妙楷) in Chek Ka Chai (謝家寨) of the Shensi border.

On July 22, the whole body of Cheng Kwei Lin's (鄭桂林) Provisional 1st Division in Ma-Chang (馬廠) of Hopei Province mutinied, marched westward to Tang Tang (行唐) and Lai District (藁城) seeming to aim at Shensi, where red armies hold sway in the South border.

Tang Wan's (汪元) troops revolted in Kalgan on Aug. 3rd.

A whole regiment of Sun Ten Ying's (孫殿英) in Shart District (薩果) of Szechuen, rebelled, according to Chen Pao. Aug. 6.

Son Wen Pao of Aug. 10 reported the mutiny of Patrols in Haichow (海州) North of Kiangsu.

And Sun Pao of Aug. 15 said: "Three regiments stationing in Wang Chuen (黃村) between Paiping and Tientsin rebelled the night before last."

The surrender of KMT troops to the red armies in the South is not included

The tide of mutinies of soldier masses will join the big current of workers and peasants struggles to form a irresistible force, that will one day overthrow the reactionary rule of the KMT-imp. alliance.

WORKER STRUGGLES IN KUO-MINT'ANG CHINA

JULY, 1933

1. Date	2. Location	3. Name of Enterprise	4. No. of Participants	5. Led by	6. Striking Days	7. No. of strikers	8. Demand and Causes	9. Result
1.1-2	2. Tientsin	3. Cam Car Co.	4. 1,800	5. Yellow Trade Union (Y.T.U.)	6.2	7.--	8. (a) higher wages, (b) against dismissal (c) winter and summer working suits etc. continued from last month	9. Reconciled
1-22	2. Shanghai	3. Chin Industrial Co.	4. 750	5. Spontaneous	6.22	7.1	8. (a) against closing factory (b) to pay boarding fee during idle days, workers rushed into factory store to confiscate goods to compensate boarding expenses	9. Victorious, but 25 workers arrested.
1.1-31	2. Canton	3. 20 boats of China Navigation Co. and also wharf workers	4. 4,000	5.--	6.31	7.--	8. (a) against dismissal of Stewards (b) help the steward in s.s. Kusung, who were pushed into river by foreign officers on board.	9. not finished yet
1.1-31	2. Shanghai	3. Great China Rubber Fac.	4. 450	5. Spon.	6.13	7.--	8. (a) against closing factory, (b) from last month, workers demanded boarding compensation by refusing to eat. Subject to arbitration.	9. Workers dismissed with a compensation of \$20 for each person.
1.2	2. Shanghai	3. Workers in 2nd-hand clothes store	4. (200)	5.--	6.--	7.--	8. One hour's rest during lunch time	9.--
1.3-31	2. Shanghai	3. Shanghai Power Co. New Factory	4. 850	5. Y.T.U.	6.1	7.1	8. Sabotaged for one day on July 3rd, against dismissal of workers, demanding (a) old age relief (b) usual pay and medicine fee during sickness (c) one month's extra pay in year's end (d) solatium for accidents. Co. dismissed 4 workers	9. Reconciled, not yet finished
1.4	2. Shiao-Sin (Chekiang)	3. Rickshaw pullers	4. 340	5.--	6.--	7.1	8. Reduce 1/3 of rent	9. Reconciled
1.5	2. Busi	3. Sin Sin Mill No. 3	4. 750	5. Spon.	6.1	7.--	8. Against reduction of wages (they work 15 hrs.)	9. Victorious
1.5-12	2. Shanghai	3. General strike of 36 filatures in Chapel and Hongkew Districts	4. 20,000	5. Spon.	6.8	7.--	8. (a) Raise wages 11% (b) reduce working hrs. collision with police, 9 female workers arrested	9. Victorious in a great part.
1.13-15	2. Shanghai	3. 4 filatures within the Settlement	4. 2,000	5. Spon.	6.3	7.--	8. Demand same treatment as Chapel filatures	9. Victorious
1.12-31	2. Shanghai	3. Foo-Luan Filature	4. (400)	5. Spon.	6.19	7.--	8. Raise wages 11%	9. unfinished
1.10-11	2. Shanghai	3. Mai Kwong Match Fact.	4. 500	5. Y.T.U.	6.2	7.--	8. Because an executive of Y.T.U. was dismissed. Bureau of Social Affairs ordered to resume work first.	9. Reconciled
1.11-12, 18-20	2. Chuchow	3. Rickshaw Pullers	4. 2,500	5. Spon.	6.3	7.1	8. Demand to reduce rent from 90 cts to 50 cts a day. District Gov. promised to reduce 15 cts in the 1st strike, but workers would not be cheated, and demanded firmly in the 2nd strike.	9. Great part victorious.
1.13	2. Chin Poo (K'su)	3. Rickshaw Pullers	4. 300	5. Spon.	6.1	7.--	8. against running bus.	9. Reconciled.
1.15-17	2. Pukow	3. Pukow station of Tientsin-Pukow Railway	4. (1,000)	5.--	6.1	7.--	8. Opposing beating workers by RMT Gendarmerie. Demanding apology and compensation to losses	9. Victorious
1.16-17	2. Shanghai	3. Fruit Store Workers	4. 40	5. Spon.	6.1	7.--	8. to raise wages 20%	9. Victorious
1.16	2. Shanghai	3. Yuen Tai Woo Tea Store	4. 23	5.--	6.--	7.--	8. against closing shop, demanding (a) pay wages according to last year's standard (b) pay dismissal compensation, equal to 3 month's wages	9. not available
1.1-11	2. Shanghai	3. S.N.H. Line	4. Representative	5. Y.T.U.	6.--	7.--	8. Demand higher wages	9. Victorious
1.17-19	2. Soochow	3. Rickshaw pullers	4. (1,000)	5. Spon.	6.3	7.--	8. Demand to reduce rent from 90 cts to 50 cts	9. Not available
1.20-22	2. Sungkiang	3. Rickshaw pullers	4. (500)	5. Spon.	6.3	7.--	8. Reduction of rent	9. Forced to resume work
1.22-31	2. Tientsin	3. Yufeng Mill	4. 5,200	5. Red T.U.	6.12	7.--	8. (a) against continual reduction of work (b) reorganize the Y.T.U. voluntarily.	9. Capitalists closed factory. Police arrested the striking workers, 73 arrested
1.29-31	2. Chung Chow	3. Yufeng mill	4. 5,00	5.--	6.3	7.--	8. against capitalist closing down	9. Unfinished
1.1-6	2. Tientsin	3. Laundry workers	4. 1,000	5.--	6.6	7.--	8. Total number of laundry men about 2500. demanding (a) 12 hrs work (b) raise 50% of wages (c) rest in Sundays, continued from last month's	9. Partially victorious

1. 21/6-22/6 2. Ping Hu (Chekiang) 3. Ricks saw pullers 4. (100) 5. Spon. 6.1
7. — 8. Demanding 25% of rent reduction 9. Reconciled.

The last two items in the above table were missed items of last month's struggles.

Among these 24 struggles, if classified according to occupations, richer show gullers had 5 struggles, mill workers 4, Filatures 3, Municipal workers 3, Railway 2, Steamboats 1, and others altogether 6. The struggles of silk filatures covered 41 factories with more than 20,000 people participating though there were only three struggles.

Classifying according to the magnitude of the struggle, there are 3 cases with over 5,000 participants, 7 with over 1,000, 7 with over 500, and 6 with less than 500.

In a previous no. of this correspondence, we have published a special article on the general strike of Shanghai Filature workers, whose bravery and correct tactic in the struggle have exposed the treachery of the Yellow Trade Union, crushed the oppressing force of police and won for them a great part of the demanded conditions.

The offensive of the cotton mill capitalists is severer than ever this month. The products in store never ceased to increase since the reduction of 23% of work declared on April 20th by the Chinese Mills Union, therefore the mill capitalists are planning this month for a reduction of 40%. According to the latest, the latest investigation of the Bureau of Social affairs, Tientsin, revealed that the highest wages for male mill workers is \$3.53, and the lowest is \$0.43 a day, while for the female workers, it is \$1.41 and \$0.27 respectively. And imagine from such low wages, 40% is still to be reduced!

When reduction of work in May, the capitalist did on only for two months, but another month. Recently, 10 years of the workers, all, rew the I.T.U. which happened on July 22nd, under the armed with knives and engaged by capitalists to soldiers were refused to warnings from IWT, Bureau disregarded. IWT, furious to attack the factory, and driven out and a wholesale prison still keeps 40 of

At the Yi-Yuan Cotton Mill Tientsin was announced, ed the workers that the measure would be carried out, when the time came, they prolonged it for the news of a further prolongation reached the than 5,000 of them rose to protest and over the workers struggles. they declared a strike in defiance of the Red Trade Union. Pickets organized to fight against gangsters entered the factory was occupied, police and interfere, and oral and written Bureau of Social Affairs were a big force of police and troops, is of the workers. Workers were made. Up to present, the Tientsin

the closing down of these Feng Hill or Lung Chow, under the pretext of lack of raw material, had put 5,000 workers and about 15,000 family members in addition (occupying 20% of the local population) to the road of starvation.

In the struggles of the Fientsin Ironcar Co. and Shanghai Sawyer Co. workers, the Y.P.E. bureaucracy once again played the trick of selling workers by leading them to petition to ILO organs, or to subject the struggles to arbitration or reconciliation by ILO or some "Society Prominent People". And, definitely, they are destroying the struggles, and the workers will not get any of their conditions.

In this month, the form of petitioning has greatly decreased. Spontaneous struggles greatly outnumber those struggles under the lead of Y.T.U.. It signals the rising tide of workers' struggles. However, with the exception of the struggle of Yuyuan Mill, Nienan, the Red Trade Union has not yet fulfilled its function as organizer and leader of strikes.

Why 73 workers were arrested in the YuYuan mill struggle, and 9 in the Filature General Strike of Shanghai. Rickshaw pullers in Hankow, and Shungking were also arrested for striking.

EST 1961

END

- (1) Second National Congress to be Held in December
- (2) The Bankruptcy of Chinese National Economy (continued from no. 73)
—The decline of Chinese national industries and commerce
- (3) World Anti-War Conference Finally Held In Spite of The Ban by Imp.-KMT Alliance

**SECOND NATIONAL SOVIET CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN DEC.
Resolution of the Chinese Soviet Gov.**

It has been nearly two years since the holding of the first national Soviet congress on November 7, 1931, in the Central Soviet District of China. At present, when the revolutionary war and the anti-Imperialist and anti-Kuomintang movements have reached a higher stage of development than ever, the assemblage of a second national Soviet congress becomes quite necessary, for the strengthening of the lead to revolution and anti-Kuomintang struggles, the summing up of the two years' experiences of Soviet movements, the decision of new policies, and the election of new C.E. C. of the Soviet Government.

For the above reasons, the C. E. C. of the Chinese Soviet Government has resolved that the second national congress shall be held in December 11th, this year, on the 5th anniversary of the famous Canton Commune, with the following directions:

1. The Second National Soviet Congress shall be held in December 11 this year in the Central Soviet District of China.
2. The Council of People's Commissaries is instructed to collect necessary materials on the work of these two years for the preparation of a two years' report to the congress.
3. Local Soviets of various ranks shall be reorganized before the holding of the Congress,
 - (a) In the Central Soviet District, the reorganization of the four ranks of Soviets—the Shang, the regional, the districtal and the provincial soviets—must be completed before Nov. 15, and the delegates to the Congress should arrive at the place where the central Government is located before Dec. 5th.
 - (b) In other Soviet Districts, the reorganization of the four ranks of Soviets must be completed before Nov. 31, and the delegates must arrive before Nov. 30.
 - (c) Delegates to Congress from the various provinces must be elected in the Provincial Soviet Congresses.
 - (d) The soviet election movement must be closely connected with the practical life of workers' and peasants' masses, the struggles in rural villages and towns, the carrying on of the field-restitution movement and the inspection of the realization of the 2nd Labour Ordinance.
 - (e) The majority of the voters must be mobilized to participate the Soviet movements.
4. Delegates from the revolutionary organizations, anti-Japan Volunteers, and revolutionary guerrilla forces, or sympathetic individuals in the Kuomintang districts are welcome to the Congress.
5. Likewise individuals or delegates from the revolutionary organizations of the neighbouring nations are welcome.
6. Soviets of various ranks should report the process of election to the upper organs upon the completion of election, and the Provincial Soviets should hand their reports of two years' work to the Central Government before Nov. 15.
7. Every effort must be exerted to carry on propaganda work among the broad masses of workers and peasants in both the Soviet and Kuomintang districts, regarding the revolutionary significance of the second national Soviet Congress, and the masses should be called forth to struggle for the complete success of the congress.

66

THE DECLINE OF CHINESE NATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

In the 'China Review' of Oct. 13, 1932, Chang Fung Chuen (張鳳勳), Head of the Bank of China, estimated that the yearly output of the Chinese national industries is approximately \$200,000,000 which, compared with the 1,050,000,000 Baikwan taels of foreign goods imported last year, is an amount too little. In the Chinese national industries, cotton mills occupy an important place, but it is too pitiful that the total capital of the Chinese mills is only a little more than 30% of that of the foreign mills in China, and lately many Chinese mills have been closed and closed in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, while in those still running, reduction of

work has to be carried on, Mill workers work only three to five days a week, and yet cannot avoid the fate of wholesale dismissals.

80% of the international market for Chinese silk has been snatched away by Japan, and a general corruption of the silk industry is seen everywhere. There were 113 filatures in Shanghai, but only ten are running at present; only six out of fifty filatures in Wusih were running in Feb. this year (China Evening News, Shanghai, Feb.); and in Sun Tak District, the silk center of Kwangtung, only some ten filatures operated in last year, while in the period of prosperity there were more than 900 filatures in the district. Export of silk decreased a great deal last year, to only one half that of the year 1931. Besides, there has been a big drop in price, from \$1,002 taels per picul in Jan. last, to 650 Taels per picul in June the same year—a drop of some 350 taels in six months.

The pongee and satin industries are also facing a crisis, due to the introduction of artificial silk in the Chinese market, the imperialist war on China, the civil war among the Kuomintang militarists etc. Kaifeng (開封) has once been famous for its pongees, and had more than ten pongee-weaving shops before, but only two were still operating in May this year, with only three looms and six workers. The same phenomenon is seen in Hankow, another silk center, where 5,000 looms out of 15,000 have to be stopped, and 16,000 workers of 25,400 are thrown out of work. The calico or cotton clothes factories are facing the same fate, as expressed in the decrease of 1/3. Calico firms in Shanghai (there are only 638 firms dealing with calico business in Shanghai, while in the prosperous period there were more than a thousand).

There have been 193 flour mills and 189 match factories in China according to recent investigations, but most have been closed or on the edge of bankruptcy due to the recent importation of the huge amount of American wheat and the dumping of Swedish matches. Yang Chung King (楊中興) the 'flour King' of China, is said to have lost some \$40,000,000 last year.

The export of porcelains produced in Chingtscheu (清鎮) Kiangsi, amounted yearly to over ten millions before, but owing to the unchecked importation of foreign porcelains, the increase of inland taxes and the lack of capital, 80-90% of the potteries are now in a perished state.

Other miscellaneous industries such as manufacturing of enamel articles, rubber articles, felt and straw hats, printing inks, perfumes and other ornamental articles, etc. which prosper lately as the result of masses' boycott of Japanese goods and because of the eagerness to start the business, are also in an unstable state, because of insufficiency in capital, and easily collapse, as shown in the recent closing down of many Shanghai rubber factories.

Above are the conditions of the Chinese light industries.

Heavy industries in China are practically equal to zero. Industries for the production of machines are non-existent; there is only one iron work—the Hanyang Iron Works—for the production of iron and steel, but that has already bankrupted; iron mines are entirely in the hands of Japanese Imperialists, and by agreement 90% of the ores and cast iron has to be shipped to Japan. The production in coal mines greatly decreases, due to the dumping of Japanese coal and the high rate of transportation, as shown the Pingsiang Coal Mine, Kiangsi, which produced 3,000 tons during the War, but in last May, the daily production was only some 600 tons, and still there were a huge amount of coal in store with no market at all. While the biggest coal mines are in the hands of the imperialists. The production of the Fishun mine (Japanese, about 7,500,000 tons yearly) and Kaiping mine (British, about 4,500,000 tons yearly) occupied practically a half of the total coal production in China (about 25,000,000 tons, of which Chinese mines only produce 11,000,000 tons).

The tungsten mines of South Kiangsi supply 60% of the world market of tungsten, but owing to the recent stagnancy of the international market, the price for tungsten ores drops from 50 dollars to a little more than 10 dollars per picul, with the result of a general closing down of the mines by the capitalists.

Now over sixty percent of the industrial workers in Chinese are unemployed.

A relative development is seen in the electricity enterprises, but then the electricity is consumed all for light purposes, and not as motive power. All the electricity plants in China produce about 900,000 kilowatt-hours, but that of the Shanghai Power Co. (American interest) alone occupies 160,000. There are two or three factories in Shanghai where lamp bulbs, electric fans and other small electric apparatus are produced.

Since commerce is so closely connected with industries, therefore a general crisis is also seen in the business fields, as in Swatow and Chin-an district, where it has been famous for the richness and prosperity of the business circle, over 200 firms closed during last winter and this

3

spring with an account of over three million dollars unpaid, and 130 out of the 700 firms of the Wutse district city (蕪湖) and 200 out of the 600 firms in the Yen Yang district (揚州) both of the Shansi Province closed because of suffering too great losses. The 1932 business report of the Bank of China says: "Business of the Shanghai firms decrease one third this year as compared with the last, and a further decrease of 50% is expected next year (1933)". The total import and export of Szechuen Province last year was only 5% of that of 1930.

Because of the general decline in industries and commerce, the condition of navigation enterprises can no mean be bright. Last year a business loss was suffered by all the Yangtze River steamships of the China Navigation Co. (Butterfield and Swire), one of the two biggest foreign navigation companies in China (the other being the Swo Co. or Jardine and Matheson & Co.), because the income of cargo freights and passenger fares last year was 60-70% less than that of other years. However, due to the boycott of Japanese goods and ships in South China, and the lack of Chinese steamships running the South China Lines, the profit gained by the China Navigation Co. in South China balanced the loss in the Yangtze line. But it is a different story with the Chinese navigation enterprises, which, owing to the Japanese bombardment of Shanghai and its subsequent blockade of the port last year, the improvement of Chinese steamships by the Kuomintang Government for transporting soldiers to attack the red armies, the outbreak of civil wars in Szechuen which resulted in blockade of communication in the upper Yangtze, and the loss of the Manchurian ports, all suffered great business losses last year, and besides, there were losses due to sinkings, pirates, etc. Shun Pao of Nov. 9 last year described the decline as follows: "The exportation of the Upper Yangtze goods is out off, and the importation to such places greatly decrease, resulting a great drop in the business of the Chinese steamships of the Yangtze line. Cargoes carried by the regular-sailing steamships are only 20-30% as much as before, and the two or three thousand dollars of up at the present day's freight collected each trip, as compared with the 10,000 dollars or up of the good old days, are not enough to cover the outlays for coal."

In conclusion, the main reasons for the corruption of Chinese industries and commerce are (1) the flowing in of foreign goods (2) the imperialist partitioning of China (3) the civil wars among the Kuomintang warlords (4) the heavy taxes (5) the bankruptcy in rural districts and (6) the blockade of Soviet districts carried out by Kuomintang militarists (i.e. the prohibition of transporting goods into the red areas). The corruption of Chinese industries and commerce makes the powerless Chinese bourgeoisie resort to the more shameful ways, such as to be complicit to selling Japanese or other foreign goods, and to launch greater attacks on the workers by reduction of wages, prolonging of work hours etc., in order to save themselves from the fate of inevitable corruption, with the result that the living standard of the workers are greatly lowered, most workers are thrown out of factories to the road of hunger and death, the national market for the capitalist productions is diminished the more, class antagonism grows more and more acute, and struggles, strikes and general movements of revolutionary movements of the workers rapidly grow and spread all over the country.

WORLD ANTI-WAR CONFERENCE FINALLY HELD IN SPITE OF BAN BY IMP-INT ALLIANCE

Warm Welcome Meetings given to Delegation by Shanghai Masses

As the C.W.O. has predicted, the Shanghai Settlement and Kuomintang authorities banned the World Anti-Fascist and Anti-War Conference which was arranged to be held in Shanghai this month.

The oppressive measures taken by the Imperialists was first expressed in the joint announcement of Sept. 11 made by the French General Consul at Shanghai and the police headquarter of the Shanghai French Concession in which it said that political meetings of any nature have always been held prohibited in the French Concession, and therefore it cannot be exceptional to the Anti-War Conference (however a great number of instances can be cited that political meetings of reactionary nature have held in the French Concession) in response to the announcement of the French Authority, Lord Marley, Chairman of the Conference, related that it was rather a surprise to see that the Conference was banned by the French authority in Shanghai, since in other places under the same French rule, in Paris and even in Saigon, branch offices of the World Anti-War League have been established and anti-war meetings have been always held.

The Shanghai Municipal Council also refused to give permission for the holding of the Conference in the International Settlement as was re-

requested by Lord Marley after the ban⁴ of the French. An announcement of this effect was made to Lord Marley in a letter signed by J.R. Jones, secretary of the S.M.C., on Sept. 19, in which it stated that 'having regarded to all circumstances, the Council could not see their way to grant the application'. While the Kuomintang authorities do not answer Lord Marley's letter, requesting for sanction to hold the meeting in the Chinese territory. Of course, the opinion of the lackey cannot be different from that of his master.

The banning of the Conference by the three authorities in Shanghai exposes the ugly face of the Imperialist-Kuomintang alliance vividly, and shows how the Imperialists are eager for war to re-divide the world and how the Kuomintang lackeys act as Imperialists' tools. As Lord Marley broadcasted in a Shanghai radio station on Sept. 12, 'the opposition of other nations to the Japanese occupation of Manchuria is only for their selfish destinations. The French plunders in Yunnan, the British aggressions in Tibet and the American endeavour to expand their trade with China are the real causes why the Imperialists are so furious with the Anti-War Conference being held in China.'

In addition to the suppressive measures taken against the Anti-War Conference, the actions of Lord Marley and other delegates in Shanghai have been under close watch by the Imperialists and even their mails have been secretly censored. This dirty trick of the Imperialists was leaked by a Japanese reporter of the Shanghai Nichinichi Shinbun who in an interview with Lord Marley on Sept. 11 carelessly informed the latter that the Japanese paper has discovered that recently he (Lord Marley) has corresponded with certain persons, and the reporter could even recite the names of the persons and the contents of some letters which Lord Marley has mailed. The statement of the Japanese reporter was quite a surprise to Lord Marley who demanded at once that the paper should give the source of such tidings, but to Lord Marley's demand, the Nichinichi Shinbun could give no satisfactory answer.

Of the 23 people arrested because of giving welcome to the European delegation upon their arrival on Aug. 18, two, namely Chang Yiu Hwa and Lin Wan Muk, students of the Kwong Hwa University, have been shot by the Kuomintang with militarists these few days and some put to prison in spite of the protest made by the delegation.

However, contrary to the oppressive measures of the Imp-Int alliance toward the Conference and its delegation, the attitude of the Chinese toiling masses and the majority of the intellectuals is wholly with them. This is vividly expressed by the great number of mass meetings and welcome parties held for the delegation by the Chinese toiling masses and student organisations. Following is a list of such meetings from Sept. 11 - Sept. 17.

On Sept. 12, a welcome meeting was given to the delegations by the New People's Society of Shanghai in the Y.M.C.A. building of North Szechuen Road. In the meeting, six resolutions were passed, concerning the anti-imp. anti-fascists, anti-Japanese aggression, helps to the Manchurian Volunteers and other affairs.

On Sept. 12, the Foreign Language Society invited Lord Marley and M. Vaillant Couturier to give a speech on 'the Japanese Imperialists alliance in their aggression of China'.

On Sept. 14, a mass meeting of the workers and the peers in Yangzepoo, Shanghai's factory region, was held to welcome the European delegation of the conference, but was dismissed by the 'settlement police force. The meeting was held again the day after and was a great success, 6,000 people attending the meeting.

In the afternoon of Sept. 14, the delegation spoke before 800 students of the Fu Tan University on 'the Anti-War Conference and the Imperialist Partitioning of China!'

On Sept. 16, over eighty of the members of the Shanghai Cultural Society assembled in a restaurant in Poochow Road, and a speech was given by Madam Soong Ching Ling, chairman of preparatory Committee of the Conference.

On Sept. 17, over sixty British returned student invited the delegation to a welcome party in No. 27, Pekin Road.

The mass meeting of the Yangzepoo workers and peers was a remarkable success. In fact under the severe white terror of the Imp-Int alliance, mass meeting attended by thousands can rarely be held. This time, since the workers and the peers have suffered so much in the Imperialist war—the Japanese attack on Shanghai, that after the agitation of the revolutionary activities, 6,000 of them attended the mass meeting enthusiastically. In the meeting, which was held in the afternoon of Sept. 15, the masses closely surrounded the platform where all members of the delegation were present. Every delegate as well as representative of the workers and the peers gave his speech (Lord Marley even spoke twice), and the thundering of the fire crackers, the clapping of hands and the shouting of slogans were heard far and

A huge amount of leaflets was distributed, several resolutions were passed and delegates to the Anti-War Conference were elected in the meeting. The workers presented to the delegation a basket of flower and a red banner which the delegates embraced and kissed with joy. Here is a picture of the union of Chinese toiling masses and the Western revolutionaries, in the common fight against the Imperialist war.

As this is going to be printed, news reached us that the World Anti-Fascist and Anti-War Conference was finally held on Sept. 30 in spite of the ban of Imp-Em alliance, in the basement of a hotel in the French Concession. The Conference, held secretly and illegally of course, was presided by Lord Marley and attended by over eighty delegates including delegates from the Central Soviet District of China, ~~the~~ and the Szechuen-Shensi Border Soviet District, and many resolutions were passed. (Oct. 2.)

In a statement appearing in the North China Daily News of Oct. 3rd, Lord Marley described the proceedings of Secret meeting as follows:

"In face of the local authorities' attitude, Saturday's meeting, had to be kept secret because of the danger of arrest undergone by all Chinese attending. Between 50 and 100 who had attended meeting in support of the Anti-War Conference had already been arrested, and two were said to have been shot, while torture had been applied to others in order to extract names and addresses. . . .

"So that the presence of Europeans should not attract attention, the foreign delegates proceeded to the meeting place by dark the night before the Conference, arriving one at a time, I myself proceeding there by a circuitous route. In an empty room we waited for early morning, when the conference started. Those present included trade unionists, students, university professors, and an official delegate from the 19th Route Army. No applause was allowed, so as not to betray the presence of the assembly.

"In a review of the situation in China, Mao. Sun Yat-sen alleged that the National Government was being aided by foreign loans and armaments on condition that these were used in campaigns to crush Sovietised regions. Spokesmen from Manchuria then described warlike preparations by the Japanese on the Russian border, where White Russians were said to have been employed in continuous raids into Soviet territory. Two representatives from Sovietised regions also spoke, after which the meeting adopted a manifesto declaring that imperialist powers were ranging their forces round the Pacific for dismemberment of China and war against Soviet Union, and that the Kuomintang had betrayed the Chinese people. Resolutions were passed against 'anti-Communist terror', the granting of loans and sending of warships to China for use for continue internal warfare, and the ~~attack on~~ use of Manchukuo as a base for attack on the Soviet Union. The Fascist terror in Germany was also condemned on the grounds of the risk of similar tyranny arising in China."

Lord Marley went on to allege that Kuomintang leaders in the pay of Japan had sold cotton, from the American loan, to Japan at considerably lower rates than they might have got, and that \$16,000,000 of the proceeds of this loan had been spent on aerodromes for 'internal warfare' instead of for education and reconstruction. As punishment for showing sympathy with Red troops, he said, 3,000 men of the 19th Route Army had been buried alive, and 1,000 thrown overboard from river transports.

All the foreign delegates will leave together, probably on Oct. 4 by the Askaniya for Vladivostok. Lord Marley will then proceed from there to see Birobidjan, the town of Jewish settlement in Siberia. (Oct. 3)

— E N D —

AFTER READING, PLEASE SEND IT TO ~~SECRET~~ WHO FINDS INTEREST IN INFORMATION ABOUT CHINA.

- (1) A Review of the Kuomintang's 4th Anti-Red Campaign
- (2) Military Achievements of The Red Armies in The Upper Half of 1933
- (3) The 'Life-and-Death Struggle' of Kuomintang
- (4) The Meeting of The World Anti-War Conference

A REVIEW OF THE KUOMINTANG'S 4TH ANTI-RED CAMPAIGN

Exactly two years after the holding of the First National Soviet Congress, which was held in the Soviet capital Suifu on Nov. 7, 1933, and in which the Provisional Central Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic was formally established and the constitution, the Labour Law, the Land Law and etc. were passed, a Second National Soviet Congress is decided to be held in the same place on Dec. 11 this year, the sixth anniversary of the famous Canton Commune.

Within the passing two years, the revolutionary red armies of the Chinese workers and peasants have crushed the KMT-HK's 4th anti-red campaign which was participated by no less than 400,000 soldiers of the Kuomintang armies, and completely incapacitated Chiang Kai Shek and his followers from making any immediate counter attack by defeating them severely in the battles of Wangpei (望平) and Tungpei (淞浦) during this spring, forcing them to resort to defensive policies before they could gain economical and armament recruits from the Imperialists to start another drive. In fact, under the zealous support of the workers, peasants' and soldiers' masses, and as a result of being trained up during their fights against the enemies, the red armies have grown stronger and stronger, and a new Szechuen-Shensi Border District Soviet District, covering an area of fourteen Hsein (districts) as well as an O-pien-Mapien-Leipo Soviet District (鄂坪麻坪黎坡) covering three Hseins about 100 miles Southwest of Changtu, Szechuen, have been created by the red Fourth Army Group, during KMT's 4th campaign, while in the Shensi-Kansu border and in Manchuria, red partisan forces are developing and heading toward the road of new soviet district creation.

Immediately after the Japanese bombardment of Shanghai in Jan. 28 last year, the anti-Imperialist and anti-KMT revolutionary movements of the Chinese toiling masses rapidly grew and developed into an upsurge, as expressed by the enthusiastic participation of the Shanghai workers and poor into the fight against the Japanese invasion together with the brave soldiers of the 19th Route Army, offering a stubborn resistance to the aggressing Japanese bobbers, and the greater effort of the red armies in the various sovietised regions to crush the rule of KMT and the Imperialists.

Seeing that and frightened by this high tide of revolution, Kuomintang the faithful scavenger of international imperialism, at once ended the Shanghai war in the traitorous Shanghai Truce signed on May 5, 1932, suppressed all the anti-Japan fightings carried on by workers, peasants and soldiers independently, and under the shameless slogan 'Internal troubles must first be removed before coming to the question of resisting foreign invasion' mobilised 27 divisions and 6 brigades of their forces to Hsuei, Honan and Anhwei to carry on the 4th anti-red campaign. These troops together with those participating the anti-red campaign in Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Hunan, Szechuen and Fukien, numbered more than 50 divisions or 400,000 men.

Having digested the experiences of their failures in the previous three campaigns, Kuomintang employed some new tactics in its 4th drive, e.g., when they drove forward or retreated, all the divisions in the front acted at the same time, so that certain units of their armies could not be trapped by red armies, and for the purpose of distracting the local peasants from their support to the red armies, they propagated to or rather cheated the peasants that land would be also divided among the peasants under the KMT regime. The tactic, as KMT describes it, is "30% military and 70% political".

The fourth Kuomintang campaign commenced Friday last, and was first directed against the Soviet regions of the Hsuei-Honan-Anhwei Border, South Hsuei, etc. The main body of the red armies in Hsuei-Honan-Anhwei border Soviet region, in order to avoid heavy sacrifices and to establish a new soviet region in the North to extend the soviet influence there, withdrew from the old base, leaving only the small armed forces of the local peasants behind, and started to create the above-mentioned Soviet region in the Szechuen-Shensi Border. When in last winter Chiang shifted his troops, 40 divisions, to attack the Central Soviet District of Kiangsi where he met his fatal defeat and had to stay there till now.

In the hundreds of battles carried on between the KMT and the red armies during this period of a little over one year, the red armies have won the following great victories: In April-May last, the red armies have captured Changchow, one of the three big cities in Fukien, annihilating the entire division of Chang Ching's (張清); the 1st Division of the Kuomintang's Division and the Fan Shih Shieh's division (樊世錫) were utterly destroyed in the Hsuei-Anhwei border last summer; in Sept., the Canton armies were

surrounded in Ta-Yu(大峪) and Nanhsiang(南雄) and Chang Mei Sun's division(程啟新) was totally disarmed, and in this year spring, in the battles of Tungpei and Wangpei in Kiangsi, Chen Cheng's army(陳誠), Wu Chi Wei's army and some divisions were destroyed, and two Division Generals, Li Ming of the 52nd Division and Kuo Ping Sheng of the New 37th Division, were captured alive by the red armies. These battles have forced Chiang to change every of his attacking plans and thus ended the Kuomintang's 4th anti-red campaign.

At the same time when the red armies of the Hupei-Honan-Anhwei border left the old base for Shensi last fall, all the Kuomintang and bourgeois press propagated that the Soviet region in Hupei-Honan-Anhwei border was finished, now it has not been quite a year yet, and the same propaganda organs of the reactionary ruling class cannot deny that the former soviet areas have now been all in the hands of the red armies again(Hankow Correspondence of Ta Kung Pao, June 17), and the Imperialist papers in Shanghai, e.g., the North China Daily News of May 20, even printed in big types ~~such headlines~~ such headlines as "RED NEAR HANKOW, GRAVE SITUATION LIKELY TO ARISE" to report the new activities of the red armies in Hupei as a warning to their lackey Kuomintang.

Now, the Hupei-Honan-Anhwei Border Soviet District has been restored, and the districts Kwangshan(光山), Machang(麻城), Huanggan(黃安), Yingshan(英山) etc. are again under the rule of the Soviet Government. In South Hupei, there has not been many changes. The red armies under Ho lung(胡龍), who marched with Yeh Ting(葉挺) from Nanchang to Swatow in 1927 when the Hankow Government Kuomintang Government compromised with Nan-king and turned reactionary, still occupy the districts Wu-feng(武風), Lai-feng(來風) etc. in the Hupei-Honan border and the region around the Hsien-ning district of Szechuan. This army has extended to capture the district Shungtze(松滋) opposite to Shashi(沙市) in Hupei and the district Shih-men(石門) Li Hsien(理縣) etc. of Hunan. The Northeast Kiangsi Soviet district has been broadened and united into a single piece with the Central Soviet District. Besides, a new soviet region in the Szechuan-Shensi border covering an area of 14 Hsien(Districts), namely Sisiang(西鄉), Chepa(鎮巴), Ningkiang(寧強) of South Shensi Province, Chengchow(城口), Wanyuan(萬源), Tungkiang(通江), Nankiang(南江), Kwangyuan(廣元), Paching(巴中), Suiting(遂寧), Lingahan(梁山), Hsuenhan(宣漢), Taki and Lungchung(龍溪園中) of North Szechuan. As well as a new O-pien-Mapien-Leipo Soviet district(龍馬) covering 3 Hsien in Southwest Szechuan have been created. A Soviet Government was also established in Nanahan(南山) by the East River of Kwangtung, and inspite of the continuous attacks carried on by Chen Chi-tang(陳其堂), the Canton Warlord, under the heel of the British Imperialists for two years, the Soviet Government stands firmly on its ground. Even in the relatively backward regions as the Shensi-Kansu border, and Manchuria, Soviet movements have begun to germinate. In the former region, the partisan area of the red armies covers several districts, such as Shunhui(順水), Tungyin(通陰) Chingpian(清江) and Tiempien(定遠) of North Shensi, while in Manchuria, the red armies(The People's Revolutionary Army) scattered over the Eastern part, with Panshi(盤石) of Kirin and Tanguan(湯原) of Heilungkiang as its bases, and a new soviet region is expected to be erected very soon. The partisan battles carried on by the peasants under the Kuomintang regime also grow and develop in such places as Hsuyi district(舒城) of Anhwei, Kuangyuan and Hantung(懷遠) of Kiangsu, and Chichow(池州) of Shang-tung.

The population now under the Soviet rule numbers approximately 100,000,000.

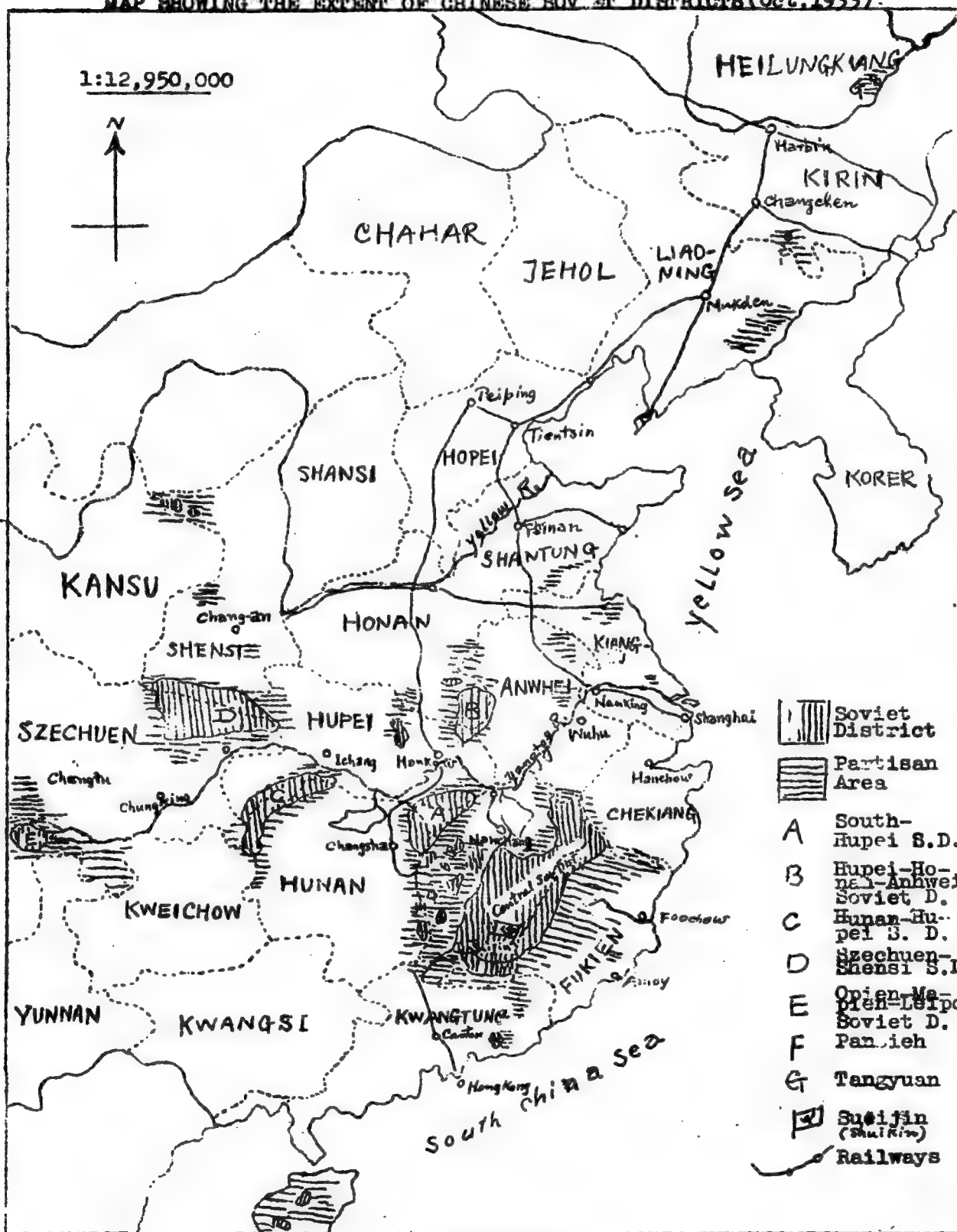
A SUMMARY OF THE MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS OF CHINESE RED ARMIES IN THE UPPER HALF OF 1933

Units of red armies fighting (2) No. of battles fought (3) Number of Enemies' troops annihilated (4) Quantity of Munitions captured (5) Number of KMT officers and soldiers captured or killed (6) New Area sovietised, and other achievements

(1) The 1st Army Group, some independent divisions, and some partisan forces in North Kiangsi (2) 59 big and small battles altogether (3) 24 regiments, 6 battalions, and 2 companies completely destroyed, 3 divisions, 12 regiments, 5 battalions and 2 companies defeated and dissolved. (4) Rifles 19,822; Heavy machine guns 199; Light machine guns 275; pistols 400; Mortars 13; Radio transmitters 3; Money \$160,000 (5) 27,305 officers and soldiers captured including 2 division General, 1 brigadier gen. and 2 regimental colonels, excluded 2,000 landlords' volunteers. 2 division gen., 1 brigadier gen., and 6 regimental col. killed; 1 division staff gen., 6 brigadier gen., and 7 regimental col. wounded. (6) The districts Kinki(金溪), Tzuohai(資溪), Kueowu(弋陽) and Kwangtsech(光澤) sovietised; Northeastern Kiangsi So-

MAP SHOWING THE EXTENT OF CHINESE SOVIET DISTRICTS (Oct. 1933)

1:12,950,000



Soviet District

Partisan Area

A South-Hupei S.D.

B Hupei-Honan-Anhwei Soviet D.

C Hunan-Hupei S. D.

D Szechuen-Shensi S.D.

E Opium-Mien-Luipo Soviet D.

F Pan-ieh

G Tangyuan

Suifuin (Shuifuin)

Railways

3

viet district connected with Central Soviet District into a single piece; Tungshang(東鄉) Shuwan(舒灣) Shikan(新干) and Er Tun Tu(二頓渡) occupied; Fuchow(撫州) and Changshu(樟樹) threatened; Nanfeng(南豐) Yihwang(宜黃) Loan(樂安) and Yungfeng(永豐) surrounded; Nancheng-Nanfeng, Yihkwang-Loan, and Yungfeng-Chungjen public routes cut off; a new Shikan-chungjen Soviet District established; and North Kiangsi front strengthened.

(1) The 23rd Army, 19th Army, some local independent divisions and partisan forces, in South Kiangsi (2) 15 big and small battles. (3) 2 regiments and 5 companies completely destroyed, 3 regiments 4 battalions 4 companies and numerous landlords' volunteers defeated and dissolved. (4) Rifles 1,103; pistols 4; machine guns 1; and automatic rifles 1; (5) 1,233 KMT officers and soldiers captured, including some captains of landlords' volunteers.

(6) Situations in South Kiangsi and West Fukien greatly developed.

(1) The 10th Army and some local forces, in North Eastern Kiangsi (2) 9 available (3) 4 companies destroyed; 3 regiments 3 battalions and companies and many landlords' volunteers defeated. (4) Rifles 388, Machine guns 2, pistols 13. (5) over 400: 1 assisting regiment col. killed.

(1) The 6th Army Group and some local forces, West of Kan River(贛江) Kiangsi. (2) 20 available (3) 4 regiments and 4 companies annihilated; 1 regiment, 7 battalions and numerous landlords' volunteers defeated. (4) Mortars 6, machine guns 4, pistols 20, radios 2. (5) 1 assisting brigadier gen., 1 division staff gen., 2 regiment col. and 2 assisting regiment col. captured; 1 brigadiers gen. killed. (6) District Fenyi(分宜) and Shangkao(上高) once occupied, situation West of Kan River developed.

(1) The 4th Army Group in Shensi-Szechuen Border (2) 9 main battles (3) 11 regiments completely annihilated, 5 divisions and 14 regiments defeated and dissolved (4) Rifles 6,800, machine guns 20, mortars 50 (5) 4,500 officers and soldiers captured, including 2 brigadier gen., 2 regiment col. and one commander; 3 brigadier gen. and 4 regiment col. killed. (6) Districts Pa-chung(巴中) Hankiang(南江) Fungkiang(通江) Kwan-ran(廣安) and Chu-Hsien(渠縣) completely sovietised and other 9 districts wholly or partially occupied.

(1) The 2nd Army Group in Hunan-Hubei Border (2) — (3) — (4) — (5) — (6) Districts Sangchih(桑植) Hsifeng(慈利) and Liling(醴陵) occupied; Pak Lo Chi(白果園) Shang Chieh Wan(上甘潭) and Hung Wu(衡武) restored. (7) —

TOTAL (2) approx. 132 battles. (3) 41 regiments, 6 battalions and 10 companies annihilated; 8 divisions 33 regiments 19 battalions and 9 companies defeated. (4) Rifles 31,471; heavy machine guns 526; light machine guns 270; pistols 437, mortars 69, and radio transmitters 5. (5) 37,238 officers and soldiers captured, including 2 division gen. 1 division staff gen. 3 brigadier gen. 1 assisting brigadier gen. 6 regiment col. 2 assisting regiment col. and 1 commander; 2 division generals, 10 regiment col., 6 brigadier gen. 1 assisting regiment col. killed. (6) 13-14 districts sovietised, and 8-9 partially captured.

THE LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE OF KUOMINTANG

Large-Scale 5th Anti-Red Campaign carried on by KMT Robbers

A Reuter Nanchang dispatch of Sept. 28 reported: "The Government (KMT) troops concentrated in North Kiangsi at present number more than two hundred men, preparing for a life-and-death fight with the red armies.... Aerodromes have been constructed in Hokow(河口) Yushan(玉山) and Chubbow(浮橋) along the Chekiang-Kiangsi highway. 30,000 men work both day and night for the hurried completion of the big aerodrome in Nanchang to accommodate the 20 twin-engined Ford bombing planes recently purchased from U.S.A. Many boats carrying coolies impressed from other provinces as Shanghai, Honan, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang etc. for transporting military supplies arrived at Kiukiang recently." And the French paper 'Le Journal de Shanghai' of Sept. 29 stated that the fifth campaign will be started early in October.

The 5th anti-red campaign carried on by Kuomintang, the faithful scavenger of international imperialism, with an aim to eradicate the only force fighting against imperialist oppression in China, has pleased the imperialists so much, that the latter could not control themselves from patting their faithful servant's back and praising that "the present campaign against the communist arais is the starting point of the movement for the construction of a new China (the new completely colonized China—c.w.c.)" (Le Journal de Shanghai, Sept. 29.)

Under the present conditions of economic bankruptcy, financial chaos, and the great losses suffered by the landlord-bourgeoisie Kuomintang in the continuous defeats of the previous four campaigns, there should have been no possibility for the Kuomintang Government to make any counter attacks. Kuomintang's incompetence to carry on further attacks on the red armies well shown in the fact that they have not been credited to issued any more bonds in the

market since 1932, and that the value of these issued before 1932, (totally more than \$1,000,000,000) has dropped 50%. This was why after the defeat in the battles of Wangpei and Tungpei in spring this year during the 4th campaign, Chiang Kai Sek had to give up his offensive policy for a while to adopt a defensive one. However, in order to save themselves as well as the imperialists in China from the fate of total corruption, Kuomintang under the direction of the Imperialists resorted to the most shameful means of giving up one fifth of the Chinese territory and auctioning the national interests, to exchange for the Imperialists' help in the form of ammunitions, loans and technical advisors, to equip themselves once more for the 5th drive. The traitorous, surrender policy of the Kuomintang Government is well expressed in the signing of the Shanghai Truce on May 5, 1932, the signing of the Tangku Truce on May 30, 1933, and the world tour of T.V. Soong, the Kuomintang financial minister, for the purpose of auctioning China's interests before the world imperialist heads, Roosevelt, Mac'donald, Daladier, Mussolini, and Hitler.

Now, T.V. Soong has come back in Sept. from his auctioneering tour, bringing with him the \$50,000,000. wheat and cotton loan from USA., the British ammunition and machine loan of \$100,000,000., a great number of Italian bombing planes and German Fascist advisors, and an agent of International Imperialism—Dr. Rajchman, sent by the Commission of Technical Assistance to China of the League of Nations.

Under this help and direction of the Imperialists, Kuomintang now comes up again to carry on its brutal slaughter of the 100,000,000 toiling people under the rule of the Chinese Soviet Government.

In this big scale campaign of Kuomintang against the red armies, air forces will be employed as the main weapon. This savage means for the oppression of Chinese revolutionary forces gains the spiritual and material support of the Imperialists, as expressed in an editorial comment of the North China Daily News (British) in which it suggested that "air bombardments have been the effective methods in suppressing the Indian revolutionary movements by British, and therefore it should be employed by Nanking in the anti-red campaign", and the fact that a great number of fighting aeroplanes have been sold to the Kuomintang traitors by foreign imperialists. Under the help of American Imperialists, Chiang Kai Sek is planning to import 3,000 planes within three years. The number of American planes imported recently can by no means be known, but according to some news leaked out from papers, 18 fighting planes purchased by the Aviation Association were imported in Aug., and The Sin Wan Pao of August 30 said that "the 36 fighting planes recently purchased from Curtiss-Aeroplane and Motors Co. of America have been ordered to Kiangsi to participate the anti-red war." And the China Weekly Review of September 30 reported that the aerodrome newly established in Nanchang is prepared to accommodate 300 planes.

The fact that Kuomintang has to employ air force as its own weapon in the 5th campaign tells us that the soldier masses under the command of KMT officers are not considered by Kuomintang as reliable any more. Another fact likewise showing the shaking of the Kuomintang social pillar is that all staffs working in the Governmental organs of Nanchang are required lately to have reliable guarantee (June 26, Shun Pao).

Since the old soldiers and the local transporting coolies are no more reliable, because of their acquaintance of the real nature of the Soviet Government, Chiang Kai Sek has been compelled to look the farther away provinces as Honan, Shangtung, Kiangsu etc. as sources for the recruitment of new soldiers and ~~many~~ transporting coolies. Now 15 divisions of such new soldiers and many transporters have been hired (or rather impressed), and a great number of lower military functionaries is being trained in Kuling under the German advisors. "By order of the Military Affairs Commission there will be a special Control Committee in charge of the fighting corps in Kiangsi and throughout the Central China area. It will control the promotion and punishment of officers in the various bandit suppression divisions" (China Weekly Review, Sept. 30)

Most of the soldiers and transporters impressed by Kuomintang from the foreign provinces are men with families and occupations in their old places. Kuomintang specially picked up these people because they think that there will be less chance for such men to surrender to the red armies.

In Sin Wan Pao of Sept. 26, a tragedy of Kuomintang's impressment of peasants was described:

"The tragedy was like this....the Government of our district (the writer's district, Kiangyin, 130 km. from Shanghai in the upper Yangtze) has been ordered to supply one hundred transporting coolies....for this, the whole Bureau of Safety was mobilized to search and arrest people.... a hundred transporting coolies were at last impressed on Sept. 10. They are all fine strong people, with occupations, and families. Some were arrested while selling woods in the district city, and others while carrying manures, pushing carriages or selling sundries as vendors.

"At six p.m. that day, they were brought to the steamboat Chen Da sailing for Chenkiang, capital of the Kiangsu Province. They were guarded by police, and tied up by ropes to one another as if they were crabs, while the family folks, wives, children and babies, parents, brothers and sisters cried at the door of the district Government and on the wharf, to have a last sight of their husbands, fathers, sons or brothers. Whenever they tried to reach the poor victims, they were at once stopped by the whips of the KMT police. It was so pitiful that the writer could not bear to see the scene.

"It was said that four men jumped down overboard after the boat stalled in order to escape the impressment."

Parallel to the military preparations, strict economic blockade is carried on by the Kuomintang murderers, aiming to arouse uneasiness in the Soviet districts because of lack of salt and other daily-needed articles. They divided the Chinese Soviet district into eight regions, in each of which, a special commissioner is appointed to look after the blockade affairs, and in addition, inspectors are sent from the Headquarter in Nanchang to various regions to see that the blockade is properly carried on. District magistrates are instructed to act in strict measure. All daily-needed articles, mainly salt, rice, kerosene oil, cotton seeds, other foodstuffs, cattle, horses and other domestic animals are not allowed to be transported into the Soviet area. The sale of salt and kerosene oil near the Soviet districts is a Government monopoly. Local peasants have to apply for a purchasing certificate before they are allowed to buy a certain amount of salt or kerosene oil a day, lest the peasants will ship them into the Soviet area. Cases of shooting peasants for shipping salt into Soviet districts appear in newspapers frequently.

Kuomintang is suffering great financial crisis at present, Wang Ching Wei, Head of the Kuomintang Executive Yuan, reported that every month, the revenues collected by the Nanking Government fall short of the expenditures by over ten million dollars (Sun Wan Pao Oct. 4) (The total expenditures of Nanking from July 1931 to June 1932 was \$364,000,000, excluding the payment of foreign debts and indemnity, according to the financial report of T.V. Soong). To overcome this difficulty, the Kuomintang resorts to such means as the legalization of opium sale (which has been practised practically all over China), the inflation of Government Bank notes (in July and August, the Kuomintang Central Bank has issued more than 10,000,000 dollars of banknotes and inflation of paper money up to the value of \$20,000,000 is also practised by the Farmers' Banks of Hupei and Hupei-Honan-Anhui Border, which are directly controlled by the Kuomintang anti-red headquarter), and the raising of loans (besides the foreign loans recently raised from abroad, the Kuomintang Government resolved to issue \$100,000,000 of Treasury Bonds recently with the Custom revenue as security, but only \$50,000,000 have been paid by the Shanghai bankers).

The preparation of the Kuomintang 5th anti-red campaign has been mature. The war will break out in the nearest future. The savage actions of Kuomintang can only deepen the national and economic crisis of China and hasten the process of Imperialist partitioning. On the other hand, under the support of the toiling masses all over China, a sure victory will be won by the revolutionary red armies, and a higher tide will come upon the Chinese revolution. The 5th campaign of Kuomintang will be its last struggle, and a total corruption of the Landlord-bourgeoisie-Kuomintang rule will be the inevitable result. (Oct. 3)

THE MEETING OF THE WORLD ANTI-WAR CONFERENCE

59 Delegates Attended the Meeting

Manifesto and Many Important Resolutions Passed

In spite of the suppressive measures taken by the three Shanghai authorities, the World Anti-War Conference was finally held with great success on Sept. 30 in a certain house within the Shanghai Settlement. This success is specially significant in the present period when the Imperialist robbers are madly preparing for the second world war and the war against the socialist state of U.S.S.R. and for the partitioning of China.

Several hundred delegates have been elected among the Shanghai workers and revolutionary organizations, but for the sake of adapting to environment, only tens, elected again from the hundreds, attended the Conference. The total number of delegates attending was 59, and including the European delegates, Madame Soong Ching Ling, and a few interpreters, the number present in the meeting was somewhere around seventy. Of the delegates, nine came from other Chinese Provinces—Manchuria, Chahar, Fukien etc., while the delegates' composition is: workers 61%, students and intellectuals 27%, soldiers 6% and peasants 3%. There were nine women delegates in the meeting, these being women workers. The delegation represents many branches of important industries such as the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, the Shanghai Water Work, the Shanghai Tramway Co., iron works, wharf coolies, seamen, cotton mills and filatures. The Manchuria Volunteers, the retired soldiers of the 19th Route Army and the soldiers of Kalgan were also represented.

6

The presidium of the Conference consisted of Lord Marley, Soong Ching Ling, M. Vaillant Couturier, the Soviet China delegate, the Manchuria delegate, the Falgout delegate, and two women delegates of the Shanghai filatures and cotton mills, etc.

Chu Teh, Commander in Chief of the Chinese Red Army,
Mao Tse-tung, President of the Chinese Provisional Soviet Government,
Lusen, the first of the Chinese writer,
Romain Rolland, Nobel Prize, French (France),
Tom Mann (Great Britain),
Voroshiloff, Gorki (U.S.S.R.),
Dimitroff (Bulgaria),
Thaelmann, Tompaer (Germany), and
Katayama (Japan)

were elected honorary presidents of the Conference.

An air of enthusiasm and spiritedness was seen when all the delegates from all corners of the world gathered together in the meeting room and shook hands with one another. Then the congress was opened, at about 8 a.m., and greetings from different places, Indo-China etc., and different revolutionary organizations were read out. After that, Lord Marley, Chairman of the Conference, reported on the general world situation, the imperialist aggression in the Far East and the present movement against the imperialist war. Soong Ching Ling followed to make a lengthy report describing the corruption of capitalism, the imperialists' attempt to find their way out by means of imperialist war and by attacks on USSR., the present imperialist partition of China and the Imperialist-Kuomintang joint attack on the Chinese Soviet areas and "revolutionaries", and the necessity of struggles of the Chinese workers and peasants against the imperialist war, against war on USSR., and for the climax of Kuomintang's 5th anti-red campaign. The speech of the delegate from Soviet China met the great welcome of the attending delegates, who forgot that they were under the condition of severe white terrorism and nearly clapped their hands and shouted while the Soviet delegate stood up and addressed the first sentence—"I am here speaking on behalf of the million of red army fighters and the scores of million of toiling masses in the Soviet regions of China." Speeches were also given by the delegate from Fukien province, from the Manchuria volunteers, from the retired soldiers of the 19th Route Army and from a number of worker delegates representing the cotton mills, seamen, wharf coolies and etc.

A manifesto was passed in the conference, together with some resolutions opposing the white terror, the fascist terror in Germany, the new Kuomintang anti-red campaign and the war of intervention of the USSR.. The organizational outline of the Far East Anti-Imperialist League, the organization of 'Friend-to-China Leagues' were also resolved. After the election of the E.C. of the Far East Anti-Imperialist League, the congress was concluded by a speech given by Vaillant Couturier, who stated that it was only the second time that he had attended such meetings, that the delegates in the meeting when going back to their countries or factories should spread the resolutions of the conference among the masses by every possible means, and engage in practical work for the carrying out of such resolutions and etc.

The Conference was closed at 5 p.m. the same day, lasting eight concrete hours. The delegates were so energetic in the meeting that many of them were finding to stand hunger, so as to avoid the arousing of police suspicions by ordering so many people's food all at once, because the food prepared in the house was not sufficient for the great number of delegates.

How the Chinese workers have been influenced by this Conference is very well illustrated by the facts that when the delegate from the Shen Ching Iron Work went back to report the process and the resolutions of the conference before the mass that elected him, the mass resolved they should make a banner to present to the European delegation so that they could crush imperialists with it, and that when another women worker made a report of the same nature before the electing mass, the latter at once subscribed some ten dollars to make an embroidered red banner to present to the international delegation.

The European delegation left on Oct. 4th, and a farewell demonstration was held by the Shanghai workers and students in spite of the rainy weather of that day. The banner presented to the delegation by the various revolutionary organizations were numerous. Three flags were also given by the international delegation, one to the Manchurian volunteers, another to the brave red armies of China, and still another to the Shanghai toiling workers.

END

THE IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS OF THE ANTI-WAR CONFERENCE WILL BE
CONTAINED IN THE NEXT NUMBER OF C.W.C.

Please pass on to others after reading

- (1) Bankruptcy of Chinese Rural Economy
- (2) Independence declared in Inner Mongolia as result of Japanese Agitation
- (3) Imperialists active in Sinkiang Civil War
- (4) Soviet Development in Szechuen Worries the Imperialists

BANKRUPTCY OF CHINESE RURAL ECONOMY

The bankruptcy of rural economy in China, which even the Kuomintang cannot deny, is revealed in the following facts:

1) The increase of uncultivated land—which has now amounted to 440,000,000 acres, out of the total 680,000,000 acres of cultivable land in China (calculation of Professor Buch of Nanking University).

2) The extensiveness of calamitous districts—As a result of the shifting of all the revenues, that should be spent to prevent calamities, for anti-flood expenses by Kuomintang, floods, droughts, and other forms of calamities devastated more than 800 districts (out of 1941 districts in the whole country) every year from 1927-1931, and the total number of refugees for the same four years was 118,813,115, being $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total population (investigations of Kuomintang's Relief Commission). At present, there are at least 8,000,000 people who are suffering hunger and cold in Manchuria. The overflow of the Yellow River in August this year inundated an area of 3,432 sq. km. of the four provinces of Shangtung, Hopei, Honan and Kiangsu, and the number of refugees in Shangtung and Honan was 2,000,000 and 700,000 respectively. Before that, there had been in the province of Shensi 3,340,000 calamity sufferers who had to sell their wives and children for a few dollars to maintain their lives. Such tragic occurrence can also be seen in West Chekiang, where, as Shun Pao of May 1 described it, "owing to the decline of silk-worm rearing business last year, a 'human market' has been established and wives and children were brought there by their husbands and parents, to wait for their customers". But the misery of the Chinese peasants wins no pity from the Chinese ruling class, on the contrary it was utilized by them to intensify their oppressions on the toiling masses, thus the Kuomintang Government has raised a big wheat loan from U.S.A. in 1931, under the name of carrying on relief work for the flood refugees; the International Relief Commission for China has utilized the slogan 'work in substitute of relief' to exploit the peasant masses; the landlords have taken the chance to rob the lands of the peasants by means of usury; and the capitalists threaten the workers with this big reserve army of unemployed to attain their aim of wage-reduction.

3) The low prices of agricultural products—In places where peasants do not suffer calamities, they suffer low prices of their products. "In such rice-producing centers as Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, the price for grains is only two to three dollars per picul, i.e., the price for rice each picul will be five dollars only, but the cost of production for each picul of rice, even in places like Anhwei and Kiangsi, where the standard of living is low, can not be less than ten dollars, that means for every picul of rice produced, the peasants have to lose some five dollars" (P. 2-3 of the Eastern Miscellany Magazine, Dec. 1, 1932). On the other hand, in those places where rice is not produced, the peasants have to purchase rice at high prices, as in the case of Anhui district (Hankow), Kwangtung, where rice sold as high as 42 dollars per picul this May. The unevenness is mainly caused by the existence of a great number of inland taxes and the difficulties in transportation. Peasants suffer just the same whether the agricultural products are over- or under-produced.

4) The decline of the main agricultural productions—The decline of silk industry (See Vol. 9, no. 80 of C.W.C.) inevitably leads to the drop of prices for silk-worm cocoons, which in turn causes declination in silk-worm rearing and mulberry plantation. The highest price for cocoons in Chekiang 1931 was 380 per picul, and the lowest \$35, but in 1932, the figures dropped to \$36 to \$15 respectively with result that mulberry fields were turned to plant other crops, and the harvest of spring cocoons (about 100,000 piculs) in 1932 was not quite 40% of that of 1931. The same phenomenon is seen in other places. In Wushih of Kiangsu, two thirds of the mulberry fields have been changed into rice fields within the past three years. 24,000,000 of the Chinese peasants who are engaged in silk-worm rearing or mulberry plantation are suffering in the silk crisis.

Tea plantation is also one of the main lines in Chinese agriculture, but since the exportation of Chinese tea has decreased year by year (the export in 1932 was only 44% of that of 1915) as a result of the domination of Japanese, Indian and Ceylon tea in the world market, the price for tea greatly drops in China e.g., the price of Anhwei and Chekiang tea has been reduced one third to one half, and so the income of the peasants has been diminished to only 50% of the original amount. Recent investigations reveal that the total tea production in China is about 4,500,000 piculs a year, an amount

5) The great decrease of food productions--Because of the extensiveness of calamitous districts and war districts, the intensification of rural exploitation (which conditions force the peasants to leave their lands), the change of rice fields into opium, tobacco or cotton fields, the selling of cows and mules by the hunger-stricken peasants, and the robbing of peasants' cows, horses mules etc. by the Kuomintang militarists (the last two conditions make land-plowing impossible), a great diminution of food is seen in whole China. The average yearly production of wheat from 1914-1917 was 238,964,787 piculs, but the figure drops to 42,337,461 piculs from 1929-1932, i.e., a decrease of 82% strong in fifteen years.

The causes of bankruptcy are:

1) The economical and political aggressions of international imperialism. The circulation of foreign commodities in the Chinese market has totally crushed the home industries of the rural districts and peasants have to spend a portion of their income in exchange of matches etc., which causes an out-flowing of the rural capital and creates the condition of financial crisis in rural districts. The case is more severe in recent years when the importation of imperialist commodities does not limit in daily articles, but also includes rice and other foodstuffs (the average yearly importation of foreign foodstuffs into China from 1927-1931 was 143,143,539 Haikwan taels; the import of rice and wheat flour in 1932 alone worthed 206,000,000 Haikwan taels).

Peasants in the coastal provinces usually earn their livings by fishing but since French and Japanese fishery companies openly fish along the Kwantung coast and coasts of Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsu and Shangtung respectively as a result of Kuomintang's shameless surrender policy, this way is again blocked by the imperialists.

Peasants sometimes plant according to the demand or order of the imperialists, as many peasants in Shangtung are planting tobacco for the British American Tobacco Co., but the price for the product is wholly manipulated by the compradores through whose hands the imperialists suck the bloods of the Chinese toilers. Besides, since the occupation of Manchuria by Japanese imperialists, the emigration of Chinese peasants there, which number 500,000-1,000,000 yearly in former times, is not only checked, but a great number of the peasants who have settled in Manchuria have been compelled to return again to the China proper. The brutal exploitations and oppressions of the Japanese imperialists on the Chinese peasants under their rule in Manchuria, Jehol, Inner Mongolia and North China are facts that need little explanation.

2) The squeezings of the Kuomintang militarists and officials.

The Kuomintang militarists lay taxes as much as they desire, regardless of the peasants' burdens, so in every part of China under the Kuomintang regime, the amount of "supplementary taxes" is at least several times that of the regular field tax (sometimes tens of times), as in the case of Teh Hsien (特縣) of Suiyen where the regular tax per 100 mows of fields is only several dollars a year, but other supplementary taxes laid on the same lot of land totally amount to \$150-160. The 'advance collection' of taxes is also a common phenomenon, some districts in Szechuen have been taxed up to the year of 1972.

In every province, the number of taxes laid under more than a hundred, and the total number of taxes raised by the Kuomintang Governments is 1,756 while the number of likin stations in the whole country is 897 (China Evening News, March 22nd). Goods transported from Chungking (重慶) to Chengtu (成都) of Szechuen has to be taxed 100% by the 300 likin stations distributed along the 290 miles between the two cities. (Shun Pao, April 24, and Takunpao May 19), and along the two or three miles from Si Tow (息陬) to Chiao Tung (膠東), near Kalan, there are eight likin stations and on each carriage of food coming from the villages to Kalan, a tax of \$5.82 is laid while the food worths only some four dollars. In Fukien, even the deads are taxed.

Then there are the civil wars, the expenditures on which are the burdens of the peasants. From the year 1916-24, seven provinces have been involved in civil wars each year; and in 1925-30, it extended to fourteen provinces. 851 districts out of the total 1941 districts of China have been imposed with military services during 1929 and 1930, and the objects of levy include not only money and foodstuffs, but also opium, heroin, strong men, women, and what not. The ratio between the military service burdens and the burden of regular fields tax, borne by the peasants of Shangtung, Honan, Shensi, Shansi, Hopei and other provinces of North China, is as high as 80,645%, i.e., 800 times, in some places ('Military Services and the Peasants of North China' by Wang Ying Sang).

During civil wars, the Kuomintang militarists usually destroy the dykes for the purpose of realizing certain strategic plans, and cause flooding

of drying up in extensive rural areas. One glaring example of this brutal action of the Kuomintang militarists is the case of Liu Wen Hui, who in order that his troops might cross the River Pi (沱江) more easily, destroyed, in this way, the Tao Fung Lake of Kuan Hsien (關縣), North of Chengtu, to dry up the River, with the result that the fertile fields of thirty six districts of West Szechuen were either flooded or dried up. The actions are more barbarous when the Kuomintang militarists are carrying on attacks on the Soviet districts. Looting, burnings and wholesale slaughters have been their common practices.

Many Kuomintang militarists force the peasants to plant poppies, because from poppies, opium, the militarists can get much more than from rice or other crops. In the opium districts, a certain amount of opium tax regardless what kind of crops the peasants are planting, or as in Fukien, a special 'Laziness Tax' is laid on peasants who do not plant poppies, thus forcing the peasants to change their rice fields into poppy fields. Since so many peasants are engaging in poppy plantation, the overproduction of opium, thus a stagnant market for opium, is always the case, but the taxed imposed by the Kuomintang militarists cannot be reduced, and peasants are suffering losses just the same as when they are planting other crops. This opium policy of the Kuomintang results in the increase of habitual opium-smokers among the peasants at one hand, and at the other, the immense decrease of rice fields, which is the main cause of the big famines so frequently occurred in China. And finally, the inflation of paper money by the Kuomintang Government and militarists also has done much harm to the peasants.

3) The exploitations of the landlords, gentry and bourgeoisie class as a result of the economic crisis in the rural districts, the frequent attack of floods and droughts, and other causes, many a middle peasants have become unable to maintain their original positions and have to lose their lands to join the rank of tenant-peasants. Lands are being concentrated into the hands of landlords, militarists, officials, capitalists and usurers. At present, tenant-peasants occupy 50-80% of the peasants' population, according to different places, and since lands are urgently needed by the peasants, ground rents are growing high in China. The rent paid by the tenants to the landlords in different provinces is from 30% to 70% of the total harvest, but not infrequently the landlords take away not only all what the peasants have harvested but also their furnitures, tools etc. and sometimes even force them to sell their children to pay up the rents" (Eastern Miscellany Magazine, May 16, p. 37).

Besides the regular field rent, a deposit is required to be paid to the landlords at the time when the peasants rent the land from them. This deposit is never returned to the peasants though in name, it is only deposited as security. In some places, like Kuan district (灌縣) of Kiangsu, landlords have their own laws and courts, and peasant who cannot meet their obligations or who opposes the landlords' oppressions, are brought before the courts to be tortured or even to be sentenced to death.

Because of the lack of capital in the rural districts, usury becomes the prevailing method of exploitation on the peasant masses. Peasants borrow money from the landlords, gentry, kulaks or money lenders with their lands (in case the peasants still have lands of their own) or crops as securities, at an interest rate of at least 30% per annum (up to the rate of 300% per annum in some places), and under the condition that the lands will be confiscated by the money lender if the borrower fails to pay the interest or to repay the capital according to the fixed time (as in Kiangsu). Some merchant-capitalists lend fertilizers to the peasants in Spring or lend them foodstuffs at the time when they are in urgent need of them, raising the prices of such things to as high a level as possible, and require them to repay all the debts at the harvesting time when the price for crops usually drops greatly. The peasants, forced by the debts and the urgent need of some necessary articles, have to sell their crops at this time even though they clearly understand it is a great loss to do so, and then when they need to purchase rice afterwards, the price will not be the same as at the time they sell it.

The armed organizations--the Volunteers, guards, etc.,--in the rural districts, under the Kuomintang regime, are nothing more than the landlords' weapons for oppressing the peasant masses, although the expenditures for maintaining such organizations are paid all from the sweat and blood of the peasants.

Kuomintang, seeing the general corruption of the rural economy in China, the extensive development of the peasants' struggles, and the glorious triumphs of the Red Armies and the Soviet districts, is trying to remedy the corrupting landlord-bourgeoisie rule by shouting loudly their newly invented slogans 'to abolish the hindering harsh taxed', 'to rehabilitate the countries', 'Relieves for the rural districts', 'to distribute fields according to the number of family members' etc., etc. which as the suffering toiling masses understand, is serving only to deceive the peasants and to cover up their

ugly face of increased exploitation, oppression and slaughter of the peasant masses.

INDEPENDENCE DECLARED BY INNER MONGOLIA AS RESULT OF JAPANESE AGITATION

For the purpose of attacking USSR, and the Mongolian People's Republic, or dismembering China, and of exploiting the oppressed peoples to a greater extent, the Japanese imperialists are carrying on the first step of their plan to annex Mongolia--to agitate the Mongolian Princes and nobilities to declare independence.

Out of the six 'Leagues' (盟) which are sub-divided into sixty-one 'Banners' (旗) of Inner Mongolia, three (the Djerim League 哲里木盟 of Manchuria and the Djosotu League and Douda League 都達盟 of Jehol) have already been detached from the Chinese territory since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and Jehol. The present question of independence is therefore dealing with only the other three Leagues in Suiyuan and Chahar--the Silingol, the Ulanbus and the Iede. A League (盟) is a group of Banners (旗).

Since the Japanese captured Manchuria, a 'Manchuria and Mongolia Affairs Association' has been organized in Changchun as a center to carry on the work of agitating and buying the Mongolian princes and feudals, and much success has been achieved in this field.

The most important figure in the present independent movement of Inner Mongolia is Prince Teh-Muk-Chu-Ko-King-Ju-Pu, vice-head of the Silingol League. This prince is the leader of many Mongolian princes, and, as the press described him, is 'young, able, ambitious and learned'. He has been to Nanking last winter together with some ten Mongolian nobilities with an intension to persuade the Nanking authorities to appoint him head of the 'Commission of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs', but his desire was not accepted by the Kuomintang authorities, and so later he fled to Changchun by a Japanese plane with seven Mongolian nobles to 'talk' with Henry Pu Yi the Manchukuo Executive, and the Japanese Kwantung authorities about the question of Inner Mongolia's independence. The result of the discussion was not quite known, but in some papers it was reported that several conditions have been agreed upon in the meeting, the conditions being (1) that the Japanese and Manchukuo authorities shall assist the independent movement of Inner Mongolia (2) that the Autonomous Government of Inner Mongolia shall be treated as an independent unit and not to be included under the Manchukuo, and so on. Teh-Muk-Chu has also attended a number of meetings called by the Japanese Imperialists in Changchun and Dairen afterwards.

After all these pre-arrangements, the Mongolian Prince returned to Suiyuan to carry on his plan and summoned several meetings of the Mongolian nobles. The movement was crystallized in the Conference of Pailingmiao (八里溝) on Oct. 9, when a declaration of independence was issued, an autonomous Government organized, and the regulations of autonomy for Inner Mongolia were drafted. The conference placed Panchen Llama (班禅喇嘛) as both the political and religious head of the new Government in order to win the support for the Llama-worshiping Mongolian people.

Tek-Muk-Chu himself was the Nanking-appointed Pangkiang Garrison Commander (烏珠穆沁) and had about a thousand soldiers under his command before the independence movement. This force, together with the body-guards of Panchen Llama and other miscellaneous forces constitutes a troop of about six thousand men under the command of the new Government. But since the final destination of the Japanese annexation of Inner Mongolia is for carrying on attacks against the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic, it is quite evident that more powerful armed force needs to be established in Inner Mongolia. Regarding this, a Tokyo dispatch of the Chinese United Agency of Oct. 13 reported: "The Japanese military authorities have organized the Mongolian youth into military units according to the plan suggested by Kawashima, advisor of the Japanese Kwantung Army. Particular attention is paid to the training up of a Mongolian cavalry to oppose the Cossack cavalry of USSR. A Mongolian army of 50,000 soldiers have now been organized according to the investigations of the Hsing-an General Office and the Japanese authorities are still exerting every effort to associate with the different 'Banners' of Inner Mongolia hoping that an Inner Mongolian Army of 200,000 men will be organized to be the ally of the Japanese armies". Then on Oct. 14, the North China Daily News published a shaken dispatch of the Associated Press stating that the Mongolian Prince Tek-Muk-Chu has declared independence after having organized an army of three divisions or about 100,000 men.

As a supplement to the above military preparations, the Japanese Imperialists are planning to construct a railway joining Dolonor (多倫多) of Chahar, Pailingmiao (one hundred miles north of Kweihsia 歸化) along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway) and Pangkiang, passing thru the entire Silingol League and are urging Tek-Muk-Chu to sign an agreement granting the Japan-

ess the right of doing so (China Evening News, Sept. 8). the main purpose of this railway is subtly for the convenience of Japanese military transportation in the war of intervention against USSR.

There is no doubt that the whole Inner Mongolia is now under the influence of the Japanese Imperialists. What then is the attitude of the Kuomintang toward this crisis? Or what steps are they taking to guard against the Japanese aggression?

First we can see that the Kuomintang tried hard to cover up the news concerning the Mongolian independence movement as was indicated in a Peiping telegram appeared in the Sin Wan Pao of Oct. 4. The dispatch read: "The autonomy movement of the Mongolian princes is only for self-defense and system-improvement of Inner Mongolia, and there is absolutely no treachery behind the curtain. Important affairs concerning the party and politics will be still under the control of the Central Government. The fact that Prince Tek-Muk-Chu refused to accept the post of 'Commander of the Mongolian 1st Army', appointed by Fang Yu-Hsiang when the latter declared independence in Kaigan shows that Prince Tek is still a loyal supporter of the Central Government". How shameless!

Then the mask of Tek-Muk-Chu and his independence movement was torn off in the conference of Pailingmaiao held on Oct. 9th, in which Tek-Muk-Chu and his followers issued their declaration, condemning the Nanking Government for its wrong policy toward Inner Mongolia in dividing the Mongolian territory into several provinces and depriving of the autonomy privileges of the Mongolian people, as well as the pressure upon the Mongolian people by the emigration of the Chinese. The declaration also openly admitted that if autonomy of a high degree is not granted by the Nanking Government, the Mongolians will not doubt in seeking their help from foreign nations. After all these, the Kuomintang Government still deceived the people with lies like the following: "The autonomous conference of Pailingmaiao was poorly attended. The Iedebu League sent no delegate to the conference and only one or two persons represented the Uliastai League.... The delegates from the different 'Banners' remained silent throughout the conference.... The conference was dismissed without any result." (Oct. 12, Sin Wan Pao). Of course, the Kuomintang traitors are taking precautions against the people fearing that their indignations may be turned into violent actions if the real state of affairs is made known.

Up to the present, the steps taken by Kuomintang regarding the Mongolian affair are limited to the following few:

First, the question was brought up to discussion once in the Executive Yuan; then an outline of the Principle for Mongolian Autonomy was drafted by the Commission of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs; then the principle of re-organizing the Commission of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs was passed in a meeting of the Kuomintang political council on Oct. 18; and two delegates are being sent to Inner Mongolia to investigate the affair and to 'console' the Mongolian princes.

At first, Huang Shao Hsiung, Minister of the Department of Civil Affairs and Shih Ching Yang, Chairman of the Commission of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, were selected as delegates to Inner Mongolia, but Shih Ching Yang, thought that a trip to Mongolia at this moment might not be a 'pleasant' one, and he resigned. Chao Pai Lien, vice-chairman of the same Commission, was afterwards selected as his substitute.

One more trick played by Kuomintang is to 'show friendliness' to a portion of the Mongolian nobilities and lamas, thus on Oct. 18, Pachen Lama was 'honored' by an order of the Kuomintang Government, and the Living Buddha Chang-kafu-tao-ka-tao (張家口活佛) who was staying in Wu Tai Shan, Shensi was called out by the Kuomintang Government to make a trip similar to that of Huang and Chao to Inner Mongolia.

Kuomintang is the party of the Chinese landlords and bourgeoisie, who are oppressing the toiling masses of Inner Mongolia together with the imperialists and the Mongolian princes nobilities or lamas. The few Mongolians in the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang as well as the Mongolian members of the Kuomintang commission of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs are without exception Mongolian nobilities and feudals. The Kuomintang, the imperialists, Japanese, and the Mongolian princes and feudals are all enemies of the broad Mongolian masses, and therefore, it is quite clear that the Kuomintang will not oppose the annexation of Mongolia by Japanese Imperialists, and on the contrary, Kuomintang will approve of it and facilitate it, because by that, the common enemies of the Kuomintang and the imperialists i.e. USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic--will be hindered in one or another. This is why that at the moment when the Mongolian princes are voicing most loudly for their independence under the Japanese direction, the Kuomintang high officials are talking at the same time with Ariva Ariyoshi, Sugimura and Tokugawa, Japanese diplomatic representatives, in Nanking and Peiping on the question of 'Breaking the deadlock of Sino-Japanese relations', and why Li Tseh Yi (李濟) was sent to Japan by KMT to visit the Japanese important figures only fortnight after Chiang Tsuo Pin; had returned to his post as

Chinese Minister in Tokyo on the 7th inst.

IMPERIALISM IS ACTIVE IN SINKIANG CIVIL WAR

On Plane no. 1 of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation that flew to Sinkiang from Shanghai on September 30, there were two Japanese military officers among the passengers. This fact has aroused the attention of many people and some blamed the Corporation for letting the Japanese officers book for Sinkiang when the civil war in the province was at its height, but the Corporation reasonably declared that they were not responsible for the action because the plane was specially hired by the vice-minister of a certain Government Department.

The fact that Kuomintang hired a plane to convey two Japanese military officers to Sinkiang at this moment is really worthy of attention, since the imperialists behind this fact there lies the plot of Kuomintang to assist the imperialists in their attempt to attack USSR and to dismember the Chinese territory.

The shameless surrender of the Kuomintang and its giving up of vast territories to the imperialists to be their bases for attacks on USSR are not only shown in the Manchurian Jehol and Mongolian affairs, but also in its attitude toward the question of Sinkiang. Kuomintang served the imperialists not long ago by sending its minister of foreign affairs, Lo Wen Kan, to Sinkiang to carry on investigations on the situation of USSR in the province, aiming to cancel the commercial agreement concluded between the former Sinkiang Governor Chin Shu Jen (陈绍禹) and USSR, and to check the development of the Soviet trade in the province. For this purpose Lo Wen Kan interviewed with W.W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador to USSR, in Novosibirsk on the USSR border at the end of September. This action of the Kuomintang is doubtlessly directed by the imperialists, especially the Japanese and the British, who have long desired to expel from Sinkiang the Soviet trade which is having a comparatively superior position on account of the geographical proximity. This was why at the time when Lo Wen Kan started his long journey, the fascist paper Chien Pao as well as the bourgeoisie press in Shanghai attacked Chin Shu Jen violently for having signed the commercial agreement and advocated for the abolition of same.

Besides utilizing the Central power of the Kuomintang to realize their plans in Sinkiang, the imperialists at the same time the tactic of 'divide and rule', that they have practiced with great success on other colonial peoples, to agitate and develop the civil wars in the provinces.

The complicatedness of the Sinkiang conditions furnish a very suitable ground for the imperialists to adopt the splitting policy. In Sinkiang, there are inhabi many nations--the Chinese (mostly being military officers, soldiers, Government officials, merchants and money-lenders with a small portion being workers and peasants), the Mongols, the Taranching, the Turks (mostly engaging in farming and stock raising) the Tungans and many others, the last two are antagonistic to each other in spite that they are both Mohammedans. There is also an armed force of several thousand white Russians organized many years ago by Yang Ching Shun, ex-Governor of Sinkiang, and they also play their role in the Sinkiang politics.

The Kuomintang militarists and officials in Sinkiang squeeze the local people with harsh taxes, and, because there are not many Chinese women in Sinkiang and the Mohammedans do not wish to be married to the Chinese, they sometimes even kidnap the Mohammedan women to be their wives. The oppression of the Kuomintang officials together with the exploitations of the merchants and money lenders on the local toiling masses are the main causes of the hostile attitude of the Mohammedan nations toward the Chinese. To the backward toiling masses of the Mohammedan nations whose class conception is far from being clear, the class contradiction inevitably was misinterpreted as racial antagonism. It is upon this basis that the imperialists, chiefly Japanese and British, can utilize the Mohammedan militarist Ma Chung Ying (马仲英) to call forth a great number of the Mohammedans to start his big-scale anti-Chinese revolt. At the same time, the imperialists are also carrying their splitting works among the different Mohammedan nations.

An October 10 India dispatch of the Reuter's Service reported that the Turks and the Tungans were again at war, and the former were violently attacking the city of Kashgar. Messages of Nanking, source in Shun Pao of October 13 stated: "Ma Chung Ying is pushing on Lhwa, the Capital, from Turfan in three different routes, and Ma himself has left Turfan for the front." Other similar news reporting the process of the Sinkiang civil wars appeared frequently in the Shanghai press.

What is the attitude of the Kuomintang toward the imperialist intrigues. In the matter of attacking USSR, the Kuomintang has positively assisted the imperialists to realize their plans. It has even despatched its diplomatic chief to Sinkiang for this purpose, and has conveyed the imperialist officers to the province.

As to the matter of hostility between the Mohammedan nations and the Chinese, Kuomintang is not at all prepared to solve the question in the country.

7

damental way. At the beginning, they stood by the Chinese militarists, officials, bourgeoisie and usurers in Sinkiang, helping them to fight against the Mohammedan militarists. Now a different policy, altho wrong just the same, seems to have been adopted by the Kuomintang Government, as was expressed in the following dispatches: "The Sinkiang trouble is considered by Central Kuomintang as an internal struggle for power between Ma Chung Ying and Hsing Si Tsai (the present Sinkiang Border Commissioner)" and "the Central Kuomintang has wired Liu Wen Lung (the present Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government) to mediate the Ma-Hsing quarrel" (China Evening News, Oct. 15) The Kuomintang is probably taking steps to unite the ruling class of the different nations for the common task of exploiting the Sinkiang toiling masses and to carry on attacks on USSR side by side with international imperialism.

Not long ago, Chiang Kai Sek had the plot of planting his loyal followers, the Blue Jackets, in the Sinkiang Government, aiming to take over the Sinkiang power, but his plan was smashed when the Sinkiang authorities voiced their protest by holding Huang Mu Hsueh (黄慕松), representative of Kuomintang Central to Sinkiang, into custody, and Chiang was forced to appoint Hsing Si Tsai (邢世杰) and Liu Wen Lung (刘文龙) as the Border Commissioner of Sinkiang and the Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government respectively.

SOVIET DEVELOPMENT IN SZECHUEN WORRIES THE IMPERIALISTS

The red armies in Szechuen are progressing so rapidly that conditions in the province change practically by days and hours. Following are a few of the latest imperialist dispatches reporting the Szechuen situations:

North China Daily News, Oct. 25: "Apparently authentic reports received in Shanghai late last night indicated the development of a strong communist threat to Wanh sien. General Liu Hsiang is understood to have requested the shipping companies at Chungking to give facilities for the transport of 7000 troops for the immediate reinforcement of the garrison at Wanh sien. In view of the special considerations governing the situation, the shipping companies are believed to have held a meeting at Chungking and to have referred the request to their Legation. Gen. Liu Hsiang's preparations for his own drive against the communists appear thus to have been forestalled and considerable anxiety prevails lest the garrison at Wanh sien should desert to the communists."

The same paper, the same day: "Japanese sources predict that one third of Szechuen will be in the hands of reds if the communist forces under Hsu Hsiang Chien cross the Chukiang which is now believed here only to be a question of time, in view of the wide influence of the reds in that area. Hsu's troops have occupied several districts Northwest of the Chukiang during the last few days and have captured Sanhui, a strategic point on the river. Cities and towns Southeast of the Chukiang are now menaced....."

"Meanwhile, Ho Lung has advanced from Lichuan, in Hupei, to the South bank of the Yangtse and is trying to establish contact with Hsu Hsiang Chien"

Rengo, Oct. 24: "The communists have captured more than ten districts in Szechuen and are still advancing rapidly.... If they cross the Chukiang, then one third of the province will fall into the hands of the communists. Ho Lung is also marching from Lichuan toward Wanh sien which is now being the object of the red forces both north and south of the Yangtse River.... The communication of the upper Yangtse will be blockaded in case Wanh sien is fallen.... majority of the local volunteer organizations surrender to the communists...."

— E N D —

PLEASE PASS ON TO OTHERS

- (1) Peasants Rioting Against Tax in Kiangsu
 (2) First Blow to Kuomintang's 5th Campaign
 (3) Workers' Struggles in White District of China for October 1933

PEASANTS RIOTING AGAINST TAX IN KIANGSU

In their attempt to fight against the onerous tax imposed by Nanhai the peasants in Yangchow, Kiangsu (楊州), started on November 22 a spectacular attack on the Kuomintang offices and residences of the officers. The violent suppression of the authorities resulted in a casualty of more than 20 dead and wounded. As a result of increasing taxation on a ruined village the peasant has been forced more than once to have recourse to rioting as a protest against the obnoxious tax. According to the Ta Kung Pao of Tientsin this is the 9th rioting which has taken place in Yangchow since 1912.

Sometime in last summer the peasant appealed to the government for a reduction of the land tax. In response to this appeal the authorities posted last month a proclamation asking for the immediate payment of the tax and increasing the rate of tax, too. This caused considerable indignation among the peasants. And the fact that the Kuomintang officers pressed hard for the tax added fuel to growing resentment of the peasant. On November 21 the angered peasants (the) called a mass meeting in the Toh Yin Temple by gongs in the afternoon, and 2,000 peasants responded to the call. The meeting passed a resolution against the onerous tax. No longer able to bear the oppression of the tax-collector, the public safety bureau, the landlord and the Kuomintang, the peasants broke out in a violent fit of anger and rushed for the residences of Tu Pao-shan, head of chamber of commerce and, concurrently, of the local guards, Liu Tsen-hsiang and Chang Psi-tson, both members of the Hsien Kuomintang, and of two Chutsiangs (head of a local district). And they set fire to the buildings housing them.

Next morning the peasants approached the Yamen of the magistrate and facing a volley ordered by him, suffered a few casualties. On the fall of night more peasants swarmed from the neighboring countryside and attacked the Hsien Government. This bloody clash ended in 3 dead and numbers wounded on the side of the peasants. Any how the rioting was suppressed by local police with the aid of 200 soldiers despatched by the provincial government. Four peasants died in the struggle, 18 arrested, over 20 wounded.

Located near the provincial capital Chinkiang, Yangchow has made greater progress in agriculture, but the peasant has been groaning quite a good deal under the mounting burden of land tax. The Ta Wan Pao (China Evening News), of Shanghai, gave publicity on October 30 to the information that the surtax on land exceeds the normal tax by several times and in extreme cases it is greater by as much as 26 times. The following table, constructed on the materials furnished by the Sin Wan Pao (Nov. 9), shows the rate of increase of the land tax in Yangchow () a neighbour district of Yangchow:

	1920	1925	1926	1929	1932	1933
1st Payment (Summer).....	76	88	100	195	328	354
2nd Payment (Winter).....	89	100	100	276	256	—
Winter Rice	60	61	100	79	90	—

NOTE: Winter Rice is a tax paid in rice usually shipped to the North

1926, being taken as base, is the year preceding the advent of the Kuomintang into Kiangsu. In that year the governor of the province raised the winter rice by 20 cents to fill his war chest in the height of his campaign against the Kuomintang. Hence the land tax for that year was the heaviest. The Kuomintang rule raised the land tax in Yangchow almost fourfold. The peasant has probably to pay double the amount if we reckon with the sharp decline in price of rice.

Following the rioting of the peasant against the increased tax the Hsien government continued high-handed repression and drove thousands of defenceless peasants and their families out of the Hsien. According to the information of the Shen Pao, of Shanghai, (Dec. 11), several thousand peasants took refuge in Shanghai, and the Yangchow Industrial and Commercial Association in Shanghai took cognizance of the matter and sent representatives home to conduct an inquiry into the affair.

[illegible]

(Yellow) Impure white powder, odorless, tasteless, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, benzene, acetone, nitrobenzene, and concentrated sulfuric acid.

S. Shih

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

[illegible][illegible]

1-50 (1) History

1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26, 2026-27, 2027-28, 2028-29, 2029-30, 2030-31, 2031-32, 2032-33, 2033-34, 2034-35, 2035-36, 2036-37, 2037-38, 2038-39, 2039-40, 2040-41, 2041-42, 2042-43, 2043-44, 2044-45, 2045-46, 2046-47, 2047-48, 2048-49, 2049-50, 2050-51, 2051-52, 2052-53, 2053-54, 2054-55, 2055-56, 2056-57, 2057-58, 2058-59, 2059-60, 2060-61, 2061-62, 2062-63, 2063-64, 2064-65, 2065-66, 2066-67, 2067-68, 2068-69, 2069-70, 2070-71, 2071-72, 2072-73, 2073-74, 2074-75, 2075-76, 2076-77, 2077-78, 2078-79, 2079-80, 2080-81, 2081-82, 2082-83, 2083-84, 2084-85, 2085-86, 2086-87, 2087-88, 2088-89, 2089-90, 2090-91, 2091-92, 2092-93, 2093-94, 2094-95, 2095-96, 2096-97, 2097-98, 2098-99, 2099-00, 2100-01, 2101-02, 2102-03, 2103-04, 2104-05, 2105-06, 2106-07, 2107-08, 2108-09, 2109-10, 2110-11, 2111-12, 2112-13, 2113-14, 2114-15, 2115-16, 2116-17, 2117-18, 2118-19, 2119-20, 2120-21, 2121-22, 2122-23, 2123-24, 2124-25, 2125-26, 2126-27, 2127-28, 2128-29, 2129-30, 2130-31, 2131-32, 2132-33, 2133-34, 2134-35, 2135-36, 2136-37, 2137-38, 2138-39, 2139-40, 2140-41, 2141-42, 2142-43, 2143-44, 2144-45, 2145-46, 2146-47, 2147-48, 2148-49, 2149-50, 2150-51, 2151-52, 2152-53, 2153-54, 2154-55, 2155-56, 2156-57, 2157-58, 2158-59, 2159-60, 2160-61, 2161-62, 2162-63, 2163-64, 2164-65, 2165-66, 2166-67, 2167-68, 2168-69, 2169-70, 2170-71, 2171-72, 2172-73, 2173-74, 2174-75, 2175-76, 2176-77, 2177-78, 2178-79, 2179-80, 2180-81, 2181-82, 2182-83, 2183-84, 2184-85, 2185-86, 2186-87, 2187-88, 2188-89, 2189-90, 2190-91, 2191-92, 2192-93, 2193-94, 2194-95, 2195-96, 2196-97, 2197-98, 2198-99, 2199-00, 2200-01, 2201-02, 2202-03, 2203-04, 2204-05, 2205-06, 2206-07, 2207-08, 2208-09, 2209-10, 2210-11, 2211-12, 2212-13, 2213-14, 2214-15, 2215-16, 2216-17, 2217-18, 2218-19, 2219-20, 2220-21, 2221-22, 2222-23, 2223-24, 2224-25, 2225-26, 2226-27, 2227-28, 2228-29, 2229-30, 2230-31, 2231-32, 2232-33, 2233-34, 2234-35, 2235-36, 2236-37, 2237-38, 2238-39, 2239-40, 2240-41, 2241-42, 2242-43, 2243-44, 2244-45, 2245-46, 2246-47, 2247-48, 2248-49, 2249-50, 2250-51, 2251-52, 2252-53, 2253-54, 2254-55, 2255-56, 2256-57, 2257-58, 2258-59, 2259-60, 2260-61, 2261-62, 2262-63, 2263-64, 2264-65, 2265-66, 2266-67, 2267-68, 2268-69, 2269-70, 2270-71, 2271-72, 2272-73, 2273-74, 2274-75, 2275-76, 2276-77, 2277-78, 2278-79, 2279-80, 2280-81, 2281-82, 2282-83, 2283-84, 2284-85, 2285-86, 2286-87, 2287-88, 2288-89, 2289-90, 2290-91, 2291-92, 2292-93, 2293-94, 2294-95, 2295-96, 2296-97, 2297-98, 2298-99, 2299-00, 2300-01, 2301-02, 2302-03, 2303-04, 2304-05, 2305-06, 2306-07, 2307-08, 2308-09, 2309-10, 2310-11, 2311-12, 2312-13, 2313-14, 2314-15, 2315-16, 2316-17, 2317-18, 2318-19, 2319-20, 2320-21, 2321-22, 2322-23, 2323-24, 2324-25, 2325-26, 2326-27, 2327-28, 2328-29, 2329-30, 2330-31, 2331-32, 2332-33, 2333-34, 2334-35, 2335-36, 2336-37, 2337-38, 2338-39, 2339-40, 2340-41, 2341-42, 2342-43, 2343-44, 2344-45, 2345-46, 2346-47, 2347-48, 2348-49, 2349-50, 2350-51, 2351-52, 2352-53, 2353-54, 2354-55, 2355-56, 2356-57, 2357-58, 2358-59, 2359-60, 2360-61, 2361-62, 2362-63, 2363-64, 2364-65, 2365-66, 2366-67, 2367-68, 2368-69, 2369-70, 2370-71, 2371-72, 2372-73, 2373-74, 2374-75, 2375-76, 2376-77, 2377-78, 2378-79, 2379-80, 2380-81, 2381-82, 2382-83, 2383-84, 2384-85, 2385-86, 2386-87, 2387-88, 2388-89, 2389-90, 2390-91, 2391-92, 2392-93, 2393-94, 2394-95, 2395-96, 2396-97, 2397-98, 2398-99, 2399-00, 2400-01, 2401-02, 2402-03, 2403-04, 2404-05,

17-00000 (3) B.A.F. 1st and 2nd Shops (.08,000 (7)1 (8)1 (9)1 (10)1 (11)1 (12)1 (13)1 (14)1 (15)1 (16)1 (17)1 (18)1 (19)1 (20)1 (21)1 (22)1 (23)1 (24)1 (25)1 (26)1 (27)1 (28)1 (29)1 (30)1 (31)1 (32)1 (33)1 (34)1 (35)1 (36)1 (37)1 (38)1 (39)1 (40)1 (41)1 (42)1 (43)1 (44)1 (45)1 (46)1 (47)1 (48)1 (49)1 (50)1 (51)1 (52)1 (53)1 (54)1 (55)1 (56)1 (57)1 (58)1 (59)1 (60)1 (61)1 (62)1 (63)1 (64)1 (65)1 (66)1 (67)1 (68)1 (69)1 (70)1 (71)1 (72)1 (73)1 (74)1 (75)1 (76)1 (77)1 (78)1 (79)1 (80)1 (81)1 (82)1 (83)1 (84)1 (85)1 (86)1 (87)1 (88)1 (89)1 (90)1 (91)1 (92)1 (93)1 (94)1 (95)1 (96)1 (97)1 (98)1 (99)1 (100)1 (101)1 (102)1 (103)1 (104)1 (105)1 (106)1 (107)1 (108)1 (109)1 (110)1 (111)1 (112)1 (113)1 (114)1 (115)1 (116)1 (117)1 (118)1 (119)1 (120)1 (121)1 (122)1 (123)1 (124)1 (125)1 (126)1 (127)1 (128)1 (129)1 (130)1 (131)1 (132)1 (133)1 (134)1 (135)1 (136)1 (137)1 (138)1 (139)1 (140)1 (141)1 (142)1 (143)1 (144)1 (145)1 (146)1 (147)1 (148)1 (149)1 (150)1 (151)1 (152)1 (153)1 (154)1 (155)1 (156)1 (157)1 (158)1 (159)1 (160)1 (161)1 (162)1 (163)1 (164)1 (165)1 (166)1 (167)1 (168)1 (169)1 (170)1 (171)1 (172)1 (173)1 (174)1 (175)1 (176)1 (177)1 (178)1 (179)1 (180)1 (181)1 (182)1 (183)1 (184)1 (185)1 (186)1 (187)1 (188)1 (189)1 (190)1 (191)1 (192)1 (193)1 (194)1 (195)1 (196)1 (197)1 (198)1 (199)1 (200)1 (201)1 (202)1 (203)1 (204)1 (205)1 (206)1 (207)1 (208)1 (209)1 (210)1 (211)1 (212)1 (213)1 (214)1 (215)1 (216)1 (217)1 (218)1 (219)1 (220)1 (221)1 (222)1 (223)1 (224)1 (225)1 (226)1 (227)1 (228)1 (229)1 (230)1 (231)1 (232)1 (233)1 (234)1 (235)1 (236)1 (237)1 (238)1 (239)1 (240)1 (241)1 (242)1 (243)1 (244)1 (245)1 (246)1 (247)1 (248)1 (249)1 (250)1 (251)1 (252)1 (253)1 (254)1 (255)1 (256)1 (257)1 (258)1 (259)1 (260)1 (261)1 (262)1 (263)1 (264)1 (265)1 (266)1 (267)1 (268)1 (269)1 (270)1 (271)1 (272)1 (273)1 (274)1 (275)1 (276)1 (277)1 (278)1 (279)1 (280)1 (281)1 (282)1 (283)1 (284)1 (285)1 (286)1 (287)1 (288)1 (289)1 (290)1 (291)1 (292)1 (293)1 (294)1 (295)1 (296)1 (297)1 (298)1 (299)1 (300)1 (301)1 (302)1 (303)1 (304)1 (305)1 (306)1 (307)1 (308)1 (309)1 (310)1 (311)1 (312)1 (313)1 (314)1 (315)1 (316)1 (317)1 (318)1 (319)1 (320)1 (321)1 (322)1 (323)1 (324)1 (325)1 (326)1 (327)1 (328)1 (329)1 (330)1 (331)1 (332)1 (333)1 (334)1 (335)1 (336)1 (337)1 (338)1 (339)1 (340)1 (341)1 (342)1 (343)1 (344)1 (345)1 (346)1 (347)1 (348)1 (349)1 (350)1 (351)1 (352)1 (353)1 (354)1 (355)1 (356)1 (357)1 (358)1 (359)1 (360)1 (361)1 (362)1 (363)1 (364)1 (365)1 (366)1 (367)1 (368)1 (369)1 (370)1 (371)1 (372)1 (373)1 (374)1 (375)1 (376)1 (377)1 (378)1 (379)1 (380)1 (381)1 (382)1 (383)1 (384)1 (385)1 (386)1 (387)1 (388)1 (389)1 (390)1 (391)1 (392)1 (393)1 (394)1 (395)1 (396)1 (397)1 (398)1 (399)1 (400)1 (401)1 (402)1 (403)1 (404)1 (405)1 (406)1 (407)1 (408)1 (409)1 (410)1 (411)1 (412)1 (413)1 (414)1 (415)1 (416)1 (417)1 (418)1 (419)1 (420)1 (421)1 (422)1 (423)1 (424)1 (425)1 (426)1 (427)1 (428)1 (429)1 (430)1 (431)1 (432)1 (433)1 (434)1 (435)1 (436)1 (437)1 (438)1 (439)1 (440)1 (441)1 (442)1 (443)1 (444)1 (445)1 (446)1 (447)1 (448)1 (449)1 (450)1 (451)1 (452)1 (453)1 (454)1 (455)1 (456)1 (457)1 (458)1 (459)1 (460)1 (461)1 (462)1 (463)1 (464)1 (465)1 (466)1 (467)1 (468)1 (469)1 (470)1 (471)1 (472)1 (473)1 (474)1 (475)1 (476)1 (477)1 (478)1 (479)1 (480)1 (481)1 (482)1 (483)1 (484)1 (485)1 (486)1 (487)1 (488)1 (489)1 (490)1 (491)1 (492)1 (493)1 (494)1 (495)1 (496)1 (497)1 (498)1 (499)1 (500)1 (501)1 (502)1 (503)1 (504)1 (505)1 (506)1 (507)1 (508)1 (509)1 (510)1 (511)1 (512)1 (513)1 (514)1 (515)1 (516)1 (517)1 (518)1 (519)1 (520)1 (521)1 (522)1 (523)1 (524)1 (525)1 (526)1 (527)1 (528)1 (529)1 (530)1 (531)1 (532)1 (533)1 (534)1 (535)1 (536)1 (537)1 (538)1 (539)1 (540)1 (541)1 (542)1 (543)1 (544)1 (545)1 (546)1 (547)1 (548)1 (549)1 (550)1 (551)1 (552)1 (553)1 (554)1 (555)1 (556)1 (557)1 (558)1 (559)1 (560)1 (561)1 (562)1 (563)1 (564)1 (565)1 (566)1 (567)1 (568)1 (569)1 (570)1 (571)1 (572)1 (573)1 (574)1 (575)1 (576)1 (577)1 (578)1 (579)1 (580)1 (581)1 (582)1 (583)1 (584)1 (585)1 (586)1 (587)1 (588)1 (589)1 (590)1 (591)1 (592)1 (593)1 (594)1 (595)1 (596)1 (597)1 (598)1 (599)1 (600)1 (601)1 (602)1 (603)1 (604)1 (605)1 (606)1 (607)1 (608)1 (609)1 (610)1 (611)1 (612)1 (613)1 (614)1 (615)1 (616)1 (617)1 (618)1 (619)1 (620)1 (621)1 (622)1 (623)1 (624)1 (625)1 (626)1 (627)1 (628)1 (629)1 (630)1 (631)1 (632)1 (633)1 (634)1 (635)1 (636)1 (637)1 (638)1 (639)1 (640)1 (641)1 (642)1 (643)1 (644)1 (645)1 (646)1 (647)1 (648)1 (649)1 (650)1 (651)1 (652)1 (653)1 (654)1 (655)1 (656)1 (657)1 (658)1 (659)1 (660)1 (661)1 (662)1 (663)1 (664)1 (665)1 (666)1 (667)1 (668)1 (669)1 (670)1 (671)1 (672)1 (673)1 (674)1 (675)1 (676)1 (677)1 (678)1 (679)1 (680)1 (681)1 (682)1 (683)1 (684)1 (685)1 (686)1 (687)1 (688)1 (689)1 (690)1 (691)1 (692)1 (693)1 (694)1 (695)1 (696)1 (697)1 (698)1 (699)1 (7

13 (2) Ningbo (3) Pao Cheng Cotton Mill (4) 1,000 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) For relief of strikers discharged last month. Oppressed by Fellow Trade Union (10) No result

14 (2) Shanghai (3) Sun Hwa Rubber Shoe Factory (4) 60 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Demand employment by jobless to trade union (10) Unavailable

15 (2) Ningbo (3) Fikshew Fullers (4) -- (7) 600 (7) 0 (8) (9) Against increase rentals-3 co. a day (10) Victory

18 (1) Shanghai (3) San-Yow-Zoo (4) 500 (7) 1 (2) Sp. (9) Delegates of unemployed petition to city Government for execution of arbitration conditions and reinstallation. (10) no result

20 (2) Pientsin (3) Tramway Co. (4) 18 (7) 1 (8) So. (9) Discharged petition to B.S.A. for resumption of work (10) Fail

3. There has been shown a marked increase of workers' struggles in this month, as compared with the last. In table V, among the 64,000 participants of struggle, 20,000 are strikers. This however, is due to the 30,000 of S.M.R. workers being placed under the item of petitions. In general, strike participants are far more than petitions.

The strike of B. & S. began at Canton passed the 5th north now, the sign of surrender is shown on the part of the workers, and several in 1930, passed to the same company are in strike, especially strikes.

Shanghai lower 30. is one of the most important interests of imperialism in China, and is the major power source for S.M.R. Since the outbreak of strike of S.M.R., K.M.T., and the Yellow Union started a big campaign to organize and support the strikers. The Yellow Union locked a part of the strike, preventing the workers from getting out of the strike with food; but they failed. Since this situation would be turned into a general strike, their power campaign is by met with a forceful through class solidarity. And, lastly, even kidnapping of police officers, which was in order, which produced no effect. And when order of this strike was against a section of police and therefore, the police did join the motion for some time. The K.M.T. Ministry of Industry, together with the General Headquarters of Workers, dispatched 'special' committees to carry out negotiations and chatings. But the strike goes on!

4. The bankruptcy of K.M.T. economy increased unemployment. According to official reports, there are 12,000 unemployed in the province of Ching-kiang. Several thousands of salt-well workers were sent out in Szechuan. The third of silk factories in Shanghai locked themselves in depression of silk prices, which is 15,000,000. The Italian Company (British) of Hanoi declared reduction of work for 3 days per week, which held the income of 10,000 to 50,000 dollars. The coal mine at King-shan in Anhui declared with 3,000 unemployed.

5. A report was made told that a number of labor unions in Shanghai were not turned by wages with fixed prices, which is intolerable to slaves!

Contents:

- 1) THE ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISANS IN MANCHURIA.....1
- 2) The National Emergency Crisis in the Soviet Union.....2
- 3) Workers Assigned to the Front During the Anti-Japanese Struggle.....3

The Anti-Japanese Struggle in Manchuria

I. The 3rd Stage under Japanese Occupation

Bleeding under Japanese yoke, Manchuria has entered upon the so-called third stage characterized by frenzied military preparation on the part of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union as well as by increased oppression and exploitation of the toiling masses and the suppression of anti-Japanese revolutionary activities by disarming and butchering the armed peasants. Far from being cowed, the workers, peasants and soldiers in Manchuria have continued their struggle against the Japanese invader with increasing vigor and energy. This fight is assuming a sharper form in the east of China, particularly along the lower Sungari.

To consolidate its position along the lower part of the Sungari Japanese imperialism has stationed here troops there, sending in addition a considerable number of armed immigrants (reservists and merchants) to colonize the country. With this move and in view, Japanese imperialism organized the Manchurian Association and Manchuria Association as a tool to carry on the colonization campaign and to clear up the anti-Japanese elements.

Japanese troops swarmed both banks of the Sungari and are busy with view to preparing for intervention against the Soviet Union. From Chungking to Changchun near the Soviet border Japanese imperialism posts one or several detachments in each town or locality deemed of strategic importance. We saw more Japanese troops when we came nearer to the Soviet border as, e.g. Mumin, Fungkiang, etc. Artillery and cavalry figure largely among the troops stationed in these places. Judging all in all, probably one full division is on duty there. At the same time, a considerable portion of the troops has been assigned to the task of keeping a watch on the workers in the industrial districts. According to the story of a worker (a refugee) Wutun Hsien Gold mine has been placed under the protection of three detachments while the gold mine at Taiping is guarded by two.

At Chumoose and Fuchin the aerodrome has been enlarged and strong forts constructed. In Fungkiang and along the Helungkiang defence works against the Soviet Union have been built up, highways for military transport constructed, etc. A railway for military use has also been completed from Chumoose to Hah-chuan. Information emanating from Fuchin talks about the enforcement of conscript labour (conscription) in that hsien. Japanese imperialism takes one boy or man from every family with two able-bodied men and forces him to build highways or airdromes. No compensation is paid to the workers so conscripted. The aerodrome is said to have been constructed entirely by conscript labour. The same method of conscription was applied to other engineering work.

The armed Japanese immigrants play the role of assisting in enslaving the toiling masses of Manchuria. Equipped almost in the same way, they are really Japanese troops. They perpetrate direct robbery by seizing the fertile land and good farms, robbing the peasant of his property, driving him away. In collaboration with the regular troops, armed reservists and merchants, they watch and suppress all forms of the anti-Japanese movement.

II. Mutiny of Manchurian Troops

In the districts around the lower Sungari about 10,000 Manchurian troops officered by Chinese but the latter can not act with an autho-

rity of their own. As a matter of fact, All Chinese officers whether high or low are under strict vigilance and surveillance of Japanese imperialism. The round of duties from patrolling to fighting is performed by Manchurian troops under direct order of Japanese superiors. The soldiers have been subjected to unbearable hardships such as bad food, lower pay, flogging, extra work, etc. The soldiers as well as officers have shown a resentment against the Japanese. The influence of Chinese volunteers combined with Japanese oppression has brought about many mutinies, either partial or entire, among the shaken Manchurian troops stationed in the area around the lower Sungari. Such mutinies have taken place by the tens in Shansen, Holikung, etc, during the past few months. As to the rest of Manchurian troops who have not as yet gone over to our side, they usually reached an understanding with the volunteers and maintained an attitude of passive neutrality during the anti-volunteer campaign. Sometimes they even openly went over to the anti-Japanese camp.

Under such conditions Japanese imperialism decided to disarm the unreliable Manchurian troops in accordance with their strategy of the third stage in the occupation of Manchuria. This strategy caused considerable uneasiness and indignation among the Manchurian troops resulting in mutinies. Take, for example, the brigade commanded by Gen. Tu and stationed in Tangyuan, Tunggho, etc. The soldiers there refused to answer the roll call of Japanese officers and moved to the forests. The 4th battalion of the Wu regiment in Holikung turned back to the persuasion of Japanese officers who desired to disband the "unruly" soldiers by inducing them to listen to admonition and then catch them in a trap with machine guns. Later on, the Japanese called their officers to a conference and formally discussed the means of dissolution but before the conference ended, the soldiers rushed in and fired on Japanese and Chinese officers. Then street fighting ensued, terminating in the killing of 17 Japanese and the capture of 1 machine gun. More than 50 mutineers formed an anti-Japanese detachment under the leadership of a Captain called Wu Chunghu and went to the north in company of 20 others who deserted the main body of troops.

After the mutiny in Holikung the Japanese gave full vent to their rage by arresting the workers and others there, beating and torturing them. They required the populace to put up "dog license" (certificate for good people) on their doors. As a result, 6 policemen were buried alive, one of them with the heart taken out of the chest as a sacrificial offering to the dead Japanese officers.

Another regiment of the Manchurian troops, under the command of Major Mao, has mutinied and formed a partisan detachment, moving to Pannian. The soldiers resisted roll-call and then flared up in a mutiny.

III. Peasantry Against Japan

Simultaneously with the disarming of regular troops, the Japanese proceeded along with the task of disarming the peasants, obviously with a view to confiscating all arms and ammunitions which may be used for anti-Japanese purpose or turned over to anti-Japanese volunteers.

The Japanese attempted to register all the arms held by the people as the first step towards the realisation of the sinister scheme of disarming the armed units of the masses. In Tangyuan, Tunggho, etc, the Japanese however directly dissolved the militia of the merchants. They robbed the peasants in Holikung of their arms in the same way. The raging peasants and the landlord, too, immediately rose up against confiscation and employed various means for this purpose. Some said nothing about their rifles or made false declaration as to the actual number of rifles while the more militant revolted and organised anti-Japanese units. Nay, they have been fighting the Japanese fearlessly. Such peasant partisans are numerous, operating over a vast territory. In Sipai-gu 50 peasants, all armed, joined the anti-Japanese volunteers in Chinshan. The peasants in Menkakung fought hard against the massacre of the Japanese armed immigrants. In Tunggho, Wufenglung, etc, the peasants demanded ~~xx~~ to join or actually joined the volunteers. Dissatisfied with the Japanese confiscation of rifles, a portion of the landlords went over to the volunteers on a united front against Japanese imperialism.

Such conditions are certainly very favorable to the wide development of the activities of the volunteers in conjunction with the development of the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses. The influence of the communist party of China has steadily gained ground among the masses of Manchuria, especially so with its unwavering leadership of the anti-Ja-

panese struggle. As an evidence of it, we may mention the West and North Manchurian Peasant Committee under the direct guidance of the party, which committee has staged an attack on Tangyuan in conjunction with the volunteers who are more or less inclined towards the C.P.C.

IV. Demagogy of Imperialism

In face of the growing anti-Japanese movement as carried on by workers, peasants and dissatisfied soldiers in Manchuria, Japanese imperialism has been compelled to use a little bit of demagogy as a means of mitigation of the movement. At the same time, it endeavored to buy over the landlord-bourgeoisie and military officers in order to facilitate its attack on the revolutionaries, particularly the communist party of China. It called a landlord conference composed of delegates from various hsien but camouflaged it as a cereal parley. The conference was actuated primarily by the desire to stage an effective offensive against the volunteers and communists. Japanese imperialism promised to give back a portion of the confiscated rifles to the landlord for the formation of self-defence units or militia, to increase the salary and to raise the pay of soldiers to \$20.00 per month, to cut the taxes, to clear the greedy officers, to practise Wongtao (Principle of Saints), etc. Thus allured and gratified to a certain degree, the landlord has rallied to the call of Japanese imperialism in a common attempt to check the growth of the revolutionary and liberation movement. Consequently, in west and north Manchuria a campaign against the communists and anti-Japanese elements was launched, killing them by the score, to say nothing of the headquarters which were of course smashed. In this drive the Chinese landlord fully supported Japanese imperialism.

V. Union of Anti-Japs Volunteers

The counterrevolutionary actions of the landlord-bourgeoisie and the non-resistance of the KMT generals, Li Fu, Ping Chao, Ma Tsan-san, etc., have enabled the masses to view them in their true light and more easily to accept the anti-imperialist programme of the communist party of China. The Japanese blows directed against the communists only enhanced the prestige of CP among the volunteers.

Such factors are responsible for the rapid spread of the volunteer's activities under the leadership of the communists. Red partisans have been very active in Tangho but received a serious setback owing to the pursuance of a militarist adventurist policy.

Recovering from the blow since July last and swollen up by more mutinies from the Manchurian troops, the volunteers became active again. They are always operating in the lower reach of the Sungari. Our slogan of "uniting all anti-Japanese units in a war against Japanese imperialism" has been accepted by them. Now a Manchurian volunteer army has been inaugurated out of the scattered units commanded by Chinsan and Ts. Chunhai, Tsan Chunmu, etc. It consists of three detachments with over 500 rifles in all. The commander's quarter serves as the highest organ, with the general staff, the secretariat and the political department in charge of the matters falling under their respective jurisdiction. The Manchurian volunteer army has a program of struggle, too. It has recognised and accepted the leadership of the proletariat in its struggle against Japanese imperialism. May this army, the sole anti-Japanese revolutionary army in Manchuria, grow larger and stronger in the course of fighting against Japanese imperialism and its ally, the Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie in the Three Eastern Provinces.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY CRISIS IN ITS ACUTE STAGE

In the few months just past large cities of the country have been, one after another, drawn into the wave of a currency crisis which, as the end of the lunar year approaches, is increasing in sharpness. Of course the crisis is bound to come amid the steady decline of the KMT economy, particularly of the village economy which is just being crushed between the two faces of a vise, namely, imperialism and feudalism. The crisis finds its clearest expression in the crumble of the Chuan-tuan (money shops), the Yin hao (silver stores) and commercial houses carrying on monetary transactions, in the freezing of credit, the runs on banks, the shortage of ready money, the rising of exchange, etc. Except Shanghai and Tientsin, a majority of the commercial centres

4

from Suiyuan in the north to Swatow and Canton in the south have been adversely affected by the crisis. In spite of its accumulation of large stocks of silver money, Shanghai is facing a currency crisis, too, which is well reflected in the present tightening of the money market. All the banks here in Shanghai refused to grant credit to the commercial houses including the large ones (for example, the Commercial Press, Ltd, which needs \$800,000 cash but can not obtain it, etc). Reliable forecasts have been made that when the new lunar year comes nearly 3,000 shops large and small will be unable to reopen their doors for business. The situation in Shanghai then is bad, too.

Causes of the Crisis

Just like in other countries, the crisis in China is developing on a local scale, directing its blows to the local commercial centres through which the commodities of imperialism pass into the interior and native agricultural produce is shipped to the large ports (like Shanghai), thence to foreign lands. The native banks located in these centres usually finance the payments of the commodities exported or imported. They also issue notes for local circulation. But their reserve is as a rule quite insufficient. When cash flows out in large quantities to the big ports to pay for the unfavorable balance of trade as is usually the case, the native banks not only face an empty vault but can not get enough credit to tide over the difficulty.

The Chinese farmer produces for the market in practically the same way as those in the other countries. He exchanges his products for those coming from outside, mostly imperialist goods. This process was greatly hampered to his detriment in 1932, and the more so in 1933. The reason lying at the bottom of it is that foreign wares such as the rice of Saigon, the wheat of Australia, Canada and USA, etc, have flooded the country driving native produce out of the market while native products like silk, tea, eggs, hides, etc, have been unable to find a market in foreign countries in consequence of the world crisis as well as of the raising of duties by foreign governments. The adverse balance of trade against the Chinese village is so heavy that the native banks in the local commercial centers have to pay out cash in large quantities, leaving very little in its own vaults. Needless to say, these native banks act as agencies for the payment of goods exchanged between the village and the imperialist merchants. The fact, as set above, is the fundamental reason behind the currency crisis now sweeping over the country.

The second cause lies in the fact that the different fractions of the KMT governments squeezed much harder than before in order to purchase arms and ammunitions from foreign countries. For this purpose, they need cash or bank notes of the foreign banks, refusing to accept as taxes the paper money issued by native banks or commercial houses. In our previous issues we repeatedly referred to the augmentation of the land tax in Kiangsu by 400% since the advent of the KMT power. This exorbitant tax swallowed all the income of the farmer. Along with the increase of the land tax the KMT raised in December last other levies such as the matches, tobacco, salt taxes, etc. The KMT militarists and politicians collected these increased taxes and shipped the proceeds to the treaty ports (so-called because opened to foreign trade by treaty) for the purchase of ammunitions (to be used for the war against the reds and Soviets, or militarist wars) or luxuries or for land speculation in the foreign concessions, thus causing an acute shortage of money in the village or the towns and cities near-by. The tax bureaus in Kwangtung frowned on the native bank-notes and refused to accept them for the payment of taxes. They preferred the notes issued by the banks in Hong Kong. This fact added fuel to the currency crisis already developing at an accelerated pace.

Another thing—The stoppage of large remittances from the overseas Chinese has also played a big part in the sharpening of the crisis (in Swatow, Canton, Fukien). Relying on this source as a cash reservoir in the past, the commercial houses and banks have always been able to smooth their difficulties to a considerable extent but now they can no longer do it. In the years preceeding 1931 the remittances from the overseas Chinese amounted to 300 or 400 millions a year on the average.

Of course the recurring militarist wars constitute another factor

in bringing about the crisis. The civil war in Sinciang caused the standstill in business in Suiyuan (and the monetary crisis). The independence of Fukien brought on its heels a run on the banks in Canton and threatened Wuhu with a crisis owing to the stoppage of importation of rice from this city.

The Leading Cities Hit

In the present article we mentioned but a few of the cities hard hit by the crisis. These cities are Swatow, Hsuehchow, Kaifeng, etc.

Swatow is the most important port on the south China coast, probably second only to Canton, provincial capital of Kwangtung. Beginning in 1932, the crisis there broke out in 1933 with considerable violence. Before June, 1933, over 1,000 shops closed down in Swatow and the neighboring cities and towns. And a few of the leading banks and commercial houses met with the fate. To grapple with the crisis, the native banks and shops issued the Pei-go-piao (a sort of inconvertible paper) as a medium of payment. The situation worsened considerably since June. Without any prospect of redemption, the Pei-go-piao gradually depreciated and thus lost its effect of alleviation. In September the biggest native bank in port, the Chen-ta-yuan Chuen-tsun, collapsed and rocked the credit system to its very foundation. Then the Kwangtung Provincial Bank came on the scene, allegedly to provide relief to the monetary situation. It circulated more than one million notes but exported \$500,000 cash out of the city. By this very act it rather aggravated the situation instead of improving it as had been anticipated. Following the outbreak of the Fukien rebellion in November 19 native banks together with a number of first rate commercial houses went into liquidation.

According to a correspondence published by the Shun Pao of Shanghai, dated Dec. 20, the chamber of commerce at Swatow petitioned the Pacification Commander to force the acceptability of the discredited Pei-go-piao by military orders, and to restrict the withdrawal of deposits, an action that is highly problematical in its attempt to relieve the crisis. The large circulation of the notes issued by the provincial bank of Kwangtung but not backed up by corresponding reserve caused skepticism among the populace. The revolt in Fukien served as an occasion for this skepticism to manifest itself in a run on the provincial bank. In Canton the public has little confidence in the notes of the provincial bank of Kwangtung and has been forced to accept them at the point of the bayonet. As soon as the news of the Fukien revolt came to Canton, the people rushed for the bank and press for cash payment. The authorities got around the difficulty by another forcible means: borrowing one month's house rent from the populace (this borrowing amounted, in fact, to additional taxation because it will not be paid back).

Turning to North China, we have the same dismal picture. On Oct. 12 the Hsin-chang native bank at Kaifeng crumbled and spread the panic to Chenchow, Tsinan and other cities. The bank was supposed to be sound in view of its long history, and the collapse came as a surprise. Influenced by the failure of the banks, the Chuen-twuns in Chenchow and Tsinan suspended business for the time being. Had not the government and the bankers of Shanghai come to the rescue, the crisis would have become more disastrous.

In almost the same period we find another serious outburst of a monetary crisis in Hsuehchow, Kiangsu, where seven note-issue houses closed down on Oct. 7, 1933. The note-issue houses referred to put out in circulation notes of various denominations worth 2,100,000,000 cash or 502,500 dollars, if converted at the present rate of exchange. Even down to the present, they are still unable to resume specie payment. The peasants and petty merchants, being the bulk of the note holders, lost heavy consequently. Involved in the crisis, more than ten small shops shut up as a matter of course.

Tragedial incidents occurred later on. The chamber of commerce and the authorities at Hsuehchow cooperated in establishing a joint office to cash the notes outstanding, and limited specie payment to one dollar for each note holder. On the proclaimed date of specie payment the office was thick with poor people from the country-side. Beaten and flogged by police and military who guarded the office, the poor country people waited patiently but received nothing after a whole day's waiting. Some of them tried to rush to the office but were badly beaten by the police and military. Not a few were fatally injured, mostly women and old men.

Today The specie payment lasted one week, paying out about a hundred dollars. And only 2 or 3 hours were allowed to the big crowd—apparently designed only to fool them. Instead of abating, the run became more serious as more people came along for specie payment. Then the authorities unmasked themselves by issuing an order to stop payment outright and to advise the note holders "to wait quietly" for liquidation. A couple of months have passed without any concrete steps being taken towards resumption of specie payment. The toilers are undoubtedly the hardest hit: now a heap of worthless papers remain in their hands as the only tangible sign of a compensation for their blood and sweat.

How About Shanghai?

On the surface the monetary situation in Shanghai seems much better than anywhere else in the country. But this is only a superficial observation. True, Shanghai is experiencing some trouble in handling the large stocks of idle funds coming from the interior. True, we do not witness any runs or signs of runs on the banks either Chinese or foreign. The inflationist policy of the Shanghai banks, together with Nanking's inflationist policy of public debts, have been causing much concern and worry among the populace. On the other hand, money is also tight. Seeing the approach of the crisis, the banks here are no longer liberal in making loans to their clients. Now even the first class firms in Shanghai are turned down in their proposal for a moderate loan. Slowly coming as it does, the crisis in Shanghai will nevertheless break out in the end. When it does come to the surface, it will be the most severe, perhaps similar to the ones which successively occurred in New York or Chicago.

GREATER TASKS ASSIGNED TO AEROPLANES during the 5th campaign

In view of the breakdown of the four campaigns before the heroic resistance of the red armies in the past the counterrevolutionary regime at Nanking has come to realize the importance of the aeroplanes as a more effective weapon in the 5th campaign against the Soviet and red armies in Kiangsi and other provinces. The theory lying back of it is that the air force possesses a far greater destructive power in fighting than the troops on land who have always gone over to the side of the red army when brought face to face with the latter while the airships will be more reliable under the direct guidance of imperialism.

Proceeding on this theory Chiang Kai-shek built a network of aerodromes under the instruction of imperialist advisers in Kiangsi where Chiang's 5th campaign is in full swing at present. There 45 aerodromes have been constructed for the use of military planes, those at Nanchang, Nanchen and Nanfeng being said to be the largest, each covering 1,000 square metres, to be shortly enlarged to 10,000 square metres. Besides taking the land from the farmer forcibly, Chiang ordered the construction of the airdromes by conscript labour. All those forced to work for him must bring food and meals with themselves. Always subject to the fire of red partisans, the aerodromes under construction were made unsafe for the engineers in charge who went in by planes.

The KMT Air Force

Accurate statistics are not available on the real strength of Nanking's air force but conservative estimates place it at 350-400 planes as against 150 in 1932. Nanking laid down a plan to increase this number up to 700 in 1935, to be distributed among 23 squadrons for the army and navy. In addition there must be four squadrons of dirigibles.

As to the planes actually in the possession of other militarists, we have the following estimation more or less reliable: 100-200 for Gen. Chen Chitong, warlord of Kwangtung, who has spent huge sums in the development of the air force, 40 for Kwangsi, 20 for the 19th route army, all these to be called out to fight the reds. Of course they are to be used occasionally for militarist wars, that is to say, for the expansion of territory as well as for the acquisition of the control of a counterrevolutionary government in order to find favor with imperialism and to bolster the tottering Fuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie rule.

7

In selecting the candidates for the air force the KMT military authorities exercised more care than ever because they have found in the past that those chosen from among the workers and peasants are "unreliable". In face of the sharpening of the class struggle the workers and peasants are most easily aroused to class consciousness, hence "unreliable". Admission to the central aviation school at Hangchow, for instance, is very strict, the candidates required to secure guaranty from 10 high officials or from capitalists of over 100,000 dollars in property besides taking the regular entrance examination. The students now numbering 600 are therefore sons of the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie. Besides the technical instructions from the American instructors, the students must receive the regular fascist political training. They are not allowed to read other periodicals besides the fascist journals. Recently one student was expelled owing to his initiative in organising an Esperanto society. Suspectious elements among the students have been regularly cleared by a process which, as a matter of fact, permitted only 50% of the students to be graduated and to participate in the drive against the workers and peasants. Even this has failed to prevent the graduating students from flying over to the red armies on two occasions in the past two years.

Rivalry Among Imperialists

Imperialism not only takes a hand in the development of the KMT air force and civil aviation but sharpens the imperialist conflicts by striving to obtain a larger share in the control of the KMT air force, to secure more aviation rights as well as to get large orders for the planes. No doubt America stands out first in the importation of planes to China but Italian imperialism does not wish to lag behind. Recently, with the arrival of Chang Hsueh-liang came the Italian aviator, Commandante Mario de Banardi, winner of the Schneider cup, accompanied by several other Italian aviators (6 in all), all ready to secure orders for Italy and to take a part in the training of Nanking's air force. In Kwangtung British and American imperialism are active in their attempts to develop and control Chen Chitong's air force. According to a Reuters message dated Sept. 6 Chen Chitong was prepared to spend \$30,000,000 on military aviation. On the part of England, she wants to form an air company in competition with the China National Aviation Corporation, American, which controls three major airways, one from Shanghai to Hankow, thence to Chungking and Chentu in Szechwan, another from Shanghai to Peiping and the third from Shanghai to Canton passing Chekiang and Fukien. Now this American concern is contemplating to inaugurate a new line connecting Shanghai with Manila and also another linking Shanghai with Yunnan. The German concern, Luft Hansa, operates a line from Shanghai to Sinkiang. In 1933 China imported more planes valued at \$20,000,000 according to a conservative estimate. Thus imperialism is not only making a large profit but equips and trains the KMT air force, to hold it in readiness to attack the red army and the Soviet.

Finally, we may say a few words about the demagogical campaign of the KMT "to save the nation by aviation". The campaign was carried on in cities and villages for no other purpose than to rob the people (worker and peasant) of their earnings. Consequently, large funds were raised from this source. But how much was actually obtained no body knows because those in custody of the money made no report on it. The aviation tax was levied here in Shanghai generally on the workers, deducting the tax from their wages. But the worker knew nothing about the use of the money he was forced to contribute. The five planes contributed by Shanghai to Nanking's air force have thrown bombs on the toilers in the Nanking-Fukien war, and will certainly throw more on the workers, peasants and red soldiers in Kiangsi and elsewhere.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date July 16, 1935

MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY

1791/6

16/1/35

Subject Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 5, No. 3, dated February 10, 1935.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Everest.

I forward herewith a copy of the Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 5, No. 3, dated February 10, 1935, which was obtained from the Dead Letter Office of the Chinese Post Office on July 13, 1935.

The above mentioned publication was contained in a letter posted in Shanghai and addressed to Mr. J. K. Murray, 58, Gough Street, London, W.C. 1, which was returned to the local postal authorities after attempts at delivery had failed.

The attached copy of the Chinese Workers' Correspondence contains the following articles:-

1. The 3rd Anniversary of the Anti-Japanese War at Shanghai.
2. The Red Army Marches Further On.
3. The New Political Situation in China.
4. The Ta Tan Conference.
5. Japanizing North China.

D. I. Everest

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

82 Please show to A
D. I. Everest requested 12/35

Shown to A
July 24, 1935

File
JHE

22 JULY 1935

24 JULY 1935

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE

Vol. 5, No. 3,
Feb. 10, 1935

Contents:

1. The 3rd Anniversary of the Anti-Japanese War at Shanghai
2. The Red Army Marches Further On
3. The New Political Situation in China
4. The Ta Tan Conference
5. Japanizing North China

The Third Anniversary of the Anti-Japanese War at Shanghai

.....

Just three years ago, on Jan. 28, 1932, the workers of Shanghai together with the soldiers of the 19th route army began to put up a stiff fight with the Japanese invaders and carried it on for 32 days. By this war they wrote down one of the most glorious pages in the history of the anti-imperialist movement in China. By this war they repudiated the KMT traitorous theory that China was too weak to fight Japanese imperialism. Leading the mass of the ranks and files of the 19th route army, the peasants in the environs of the metropolis, the city poor and the revolutionary students and intelligentsia, the Shanghai workers fought heroically against 70,000 Japanese picked troops aided by 30 warships, 200 airplanes and numerous tanks and guns. Were it not for the intervention of other imperialists and the arrival of Nanking troops to sabotage the war in the fear, they would have certainly succeeded in driving out the Japanese bandits. The war proves that only the Shanghai workers are the real and effective force against Japanese and all other imperialism. The war tears down the mask of the Kuomintang and exposes it as a servant of Japanese imperialism.

Thanks to the heroic example of the Shanghai workers large masses of the soldiers of the 19th route army and, also, of the other units of Nanking troops joined the war on the side of the workers in defiance of the interdiction of the superior officers to the contrary. Before and in the war the workers of the Japanese mills at Shanghai quit work and organized auxiliary units in support of the fighters. Workers refused to have anything to do with Japanese boats, letting them to rot at port. One chauffeur by the name of Hu drove his truck load of Japanese ammunition right into the Whangpoo river, when compelled by Japanese troops at the point of the bayonet to drive his truck to the Japanese front. Large numbers of workers joined the defence of the Woosung forts. In many places at the front the workers directed military operations.

Finally, leaders of the 19th route army, imperialists and the national government at Nanking succeeded in betraying the workers and soldiers by concerted action. Since then Nanking sold more national interests to Japanese and other imperialism by the Shanghai truce agreement followed by the Tientsin truce agreement in 1933, the resumption of train and postal service with Manchuria, the lowering of duties on Japanese imports, etc., all demanded by Japanese imperialism. Nanking has ruthlessly suppressed all anti-Japanese activities and shot all anti-Japanese elements. Now it is ready to place itself formally under the protection of Tokyo and convert itself into a pure Japanese colony, handing all North China over to Japanese imperialism.

But, on the other hand, continuing the spirit of the Shanghai workers Chinese toilers have increased their force in fighting Japanese and other imperialists by reorganizing their activities, broadening the basis of the anti-Japanese front under the leadership of the national armed self-defence movement with the popular six point programme, sending red armies to march north to check the Japanese advance, etc. The volunteers in Manchuria are fighting with more effective methods and better organization. The heroic red armies now advancing far into the northwest will no doubt play a decisive role in calling a halt to the Japanese offensive, recovering the lost territories. Adapting itself to the new situation the anti-Japanese movement holds out a more brilliant prospect for

The Red Army Marches Further On

Equipped with new tactics, the red army in Szechuan, Shensi and Shansi have brought about new significant developments. The Shansi red army occupied Konan hsien and marched in the direction of Suifu. It attempts to check the recent Japanese drive in east Chahar and to recover the territories handed by the KMT betrayers over to Japanese imperialism. It tries to achieve this objective by effecting a conjunction with the national armed self-defence movement in North China which grows stronger every day. The red army operating in South Shensi advances on Si-an, capital of the province. In the section between North Shensi and East Kansu the red army crushed 30,000 KMT bandits. The red army in North Szechuan smashed the KMT bandits around Chaohua and Kwanyuan, marching on Chentu while the red army, i.e., the expeditionary force, in South Szechuan reached as far as Pingshan in the southwest of the province. These new developments of the red army add greatly to the strength of the national armed self defence and strike a hard blow at the betrayal of the traitorous Kuomintang.

At the same time, we look back to the glorious record of the red army with considerable pride. From July, 1933 to July, 1934 the red army in the various provinces smashed 120 regiments of the KMT bandits and completely annihilated about 40 regiments, capturing in the case of the central Soviet district 4 brigadier-generals, 4 regimental commanders together with 20,000 soldiers, seizing 30,000 rifles, 300 machine guns, etc. For the half year ending 1934 the red army has also much to show in its record. In August the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army crushed the 3rd and 9th divisions of the bandits at Pengkow, Lienchen and captured 5,000 rifles. Another portion of the red army disarmed the entire 52nd division of the bandits in Yinan and seized 5,000 rifles. According to Japanese statistics the red army in N. Szechuan captured some 40,000 rifles. Near end of October the red army wiped out 20 regiments of the bandits around Changting and wrested 10,000 rifles from the beaten bandits. In November the red army in Sinkuo smashed 10,000 bandits and shot down five airplanes, capturing several thousand rifles. The expeditionary force, while en route, dispersed large bodies of the bandits and seized rifles by the tens of ~~the~~ thousands. All in all, at least 100,000 rifles have fallen into our hands for the latter half of 1934.

The New Political Situation in China

The following is the brief translation of the analysis made by the central bureau of the CPC of the new political situation in China appearing in the 77th issue of the 'Struggle' organ of the CPC---Ed.

The events in the past year entirely confirm the correctness of the appraisal of the Chinese situation made by the Communist International. The conditions of "revolution, war and intervention" not only exist but continue to develop.

The deepening of the national crisis and the stiffening of imperialist aggression are revealed in the Japanese seizure of North China, the resumption of train and postal service paving the way for the recognition of Manchukuo, the extension of the Peiping municipality, the removal of the Hopei provincial government to Paoing, the evacuation of Chinese troops from North China to consolidate the Japanese domination in North China and facilitate the Japanese attack on the Soviet Union, Mid China and South China. The Japanese hands off statement of April 17 places China under exclusive Japanese control. British imperialism endeavors to march from the frontier regions such as Tibet and Sikong into the interior (Hunan, Kwangtung, etc). American imperialism desires to establish its economic domination in China by means of the silver policy. French imperialism is in close alliance with the Kwangsi militarists. This rapid imperialist advance is made possible by the surrender of the KMT traitors..

In the second place, the increasingly relentless exploitation of the Kuomintang brings on its train the general economic collapse. The drought of 1934 caused a loss of more than \$1,000,000,000 and victimized more than 100,000,000 peasants. National industries decline more rapidly than before. Lockout and curtailment of production are a common occurrence every-

where. Production is out by 25% to 80%, throwing out a big army of the unemployed and partly unemployed. The compulsory arbitration of disputes and shooting of strikers by fascists bandits are only a means by which to shift the burden of the crisis to the toilers. Taxes exacted from the toilers by the KMT bandits amount to less than one fourth of the military expenditure, and KMT finances are bankrupt. This entails the issue of more than \$200,000,000 in unsecured bonds. The outflow of silver in large quantities and the sharp drop in the prices of the bonds (falling off by two to four dollars immediately after the conclusion of the optimistic 5th plenary session of the KMT bandits) hold out greater dangers for the KMT finances.

In the third place, fascist terrors are badly raging. Bandit Chiang had to confess that his one million men reduced the three provinces to ruins by burning and killing. Fascist bandits murdered the famine sufferers, and shot the strikers, especially aiming their pistols at the Communists. They spared no bourgeois oppositionists as Sze Liang-tsai, proprietor of the Shun Pao (one of the leading journals at Shanghai). This raging fascist terror reflects the rising tide of the mass struggle and the extension of the Communist influence. The inner conflicts of the KMT bandits are sharpening more than ever, a fact that makes the struggle of the KMT bandits for maintaining their tottering rule hopeless and fruitless.

Fourthly, on the other hand, the revolutionary struggle is advancing, first of all, in Manchuria where the people's revolutionary armies are growing by leaps and bounds under the Communist leadership. The national armed self defence movement with the workers and peasants as the main gainstay is spreading in all directions, particularly in the North more threatened by Japanese invasion. It embraces all Chinese who do not wish to submit to imperialist rule. Workers throughout the land are fighting against the offensive of capital under the most terroristic conditions (for example, the several ten thousand miners in North China). The broad mass of famine victims fight for the division of food. Red partisan fighting is developing everywhere. Mutinies of the KMT soldiers are reported from time to time. And, the red armies scored sweeping successes with the adoption of new tactics, exercising immense influence on the further revolutionary fight of the masses.

Fifthly, the red army adopts new tactics and carries on new activities. It evacuates certain Soviet cities and the red capital, considering that the imperialist-KMT bandits have a superior force, especially planes and gases, designed to wear out the red army by wanton burning and killing, also considering that the enemy intends to stifle the revolutionary movement by capturing the main body of the red army. The withdrawal of the red army is not a defeat for the red army but, on the contrary, for the KMT bandits who failed to enbottle the red army as they repeatedly announced. The enemy reported the evacuation of 100,000 red fighters (but, in fact, the number is much larger). When withdrawing from Changting, the red army crushed 20 regiments of bandits. At Sinkuo the red army smashed 10,000 bandits and brought down 4 aeroplanes. We captured more new ground. In spite of the withdrawal of the red army the Central Soviet district is still in our hands protected by millions of workers and peasants. This is why the enemy can not move his troops, hundreds ~~of~~ of thousands of them, away from the central Soviet district (Kiangsi). In reality, our red fighters are making new gains in and out Kiangsi, territorially in particular. With the changes in tactics the red army has gone over from the defensive to the offensive, attacking the enemy along a wide front.

In short, the KMT propaganda of "peace", "construction" and "unification" is only a shameless lie. China is still torn asunder by imperialism and hostile KMT factions. The KMT bandits have only sharpened the economic and national crises. Gigantic mass struggles are forging ahead, the influence of the Communists expanding, the Soviets and red army growing stronger. Forced to leave the basic cities and to find new territories elsewhere, the red army has suffered undeniably a temporary set-back. But this is only a difficulty of growth which we may quickly overcome under such favorable conditions as the correct leadership of the Communist Party, the growth of the red army, the revolutionary fervor and creative power of millions of the masses and large numbers of cadres well versed in revolutionary war and Soviet constructive work. We can create new conditions favorable to the revolution and accomplish the historical mission of the Chinese Soviet revolution.

The Ta Tan Conference in Jehol

On Feb. 2 the KMT representative, Chang Yeh-ting, met Japanese delegates, Matsui, etc, in a conference at Ta Tan, a town on the Jehol border to hand over another portion of Chinese soil to Japanese imperialism. Within hardly ten minutes Chang signed away a vast track of land, called Shitu Chentse, Tungtsaitse and Nanshi Lingtse, measuring by several hundred square li. The conference ended so quickly because the Japanese were previously assured of the certainty of turning all North China into a Japanese colony through the conversations of Major General Suzuki and bandit Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking. The KMT delegate promised to return the 37 rifles to the Japanese, rifles that were taken by Chinese soldiers ordered to retreat immediately but remaining firm on the ground and fighting the invaders. The return of the rifles means that the Japanese do not have to worry about the loss of their weapons in marching on Chinese territory because the loss, if any, will be made up by the KMT officers,

The Ta Tan conference decided that the territory above mentioned should be neutral without the stationing of troops from either side. From the experiences of the Tangu agreement only Chinese troops are excluded from the demilitarized zone while the Japanese have full right to move in and out their troops as they please. The shameless betrayal of the KMT bandits, however, provides a great impetus to the national armed self defence movement in the north. The masses have learned that only their own action right at the moment can put a stop to further betrayals of the KMT bandits. Branches of the national armed self defence have sprung up in the north and developed in certain cases their activities to the higher stage of partisan warfare against Japanese imperialism and its agent, the KMT bandits. Furthermore, the red armies in Shansi and Shensi are moving in the direction of Suiyuan and Chahar to meet the fresh Japanese drive in alliance with the national armed self defence in Hopei.

Japanizing North China

This is an article written for us by a correspondent from Peking and printed below in a condensed form---Ed.
.....

The foreign policy of the Kuomintang, the party of landlords, bourgeoisie, bankers and generals, is the policy of selling out China to imperialism, especially to Japanese imperialists. The resumption of train and postal service with Manchukuo and the customs agreement opening the frontiers for the penetration of Japanese goods are only stages on the road to the surrender of the whole of China to Japanese imperialism.

Striving to capture Inner Mongolia as a springing board for a thrust against the Soviet Union, the Japanese military are acting openly and ruthlessly, anticipating that Nanking will not resist this seizure. In the banner regions in Chahar the Japs have built up four wireless stations, one of them at the palace of Prince Teh, head of the Mongolian autonomy movement. These stations are manned by a Japanese staff. The Japanese have constructed motor roads across Jehol into Chahar to facilitate further aggression. Kalgan, the junction city on the Peiping-Suiyuan railway and end of the caravan route to Outer Mongolia, is probably their first objective. Having seized the Mukden-Peiping line, the Japs are ready to grab the Peiping-Suiyuan railway which will be extended from Paotow to Sinkiang for further aggression against Outer Mongolia and the Chinese northwest. Nanking are assisting the Japs by withdrawing Chinese troops from the north and sending them to fight the red army in South China, the only truly anti-imperialist force in China.

To colonize North China the Japs do not have to bring in their troops, leaving the work to be finished through the KMT traitors. At the demand of Japanese imperialism the KMT bandits suppressed all anti-Jap. organizations and publications, tortured and shot newspaper editors who dared to call for resistance to Japan or criticize the Nanking policy in North China. At the demand of Japanese imperialism even KMT committees in N. China were dissolved, KMT members expelled. Japanese paid and voluntary Japanese agents were placed in all governmental offices from the very top down to the bottom. These agents, whether military or civil, arrested scores, nay, hundreds of patriotic youths in Peiping, Tientsin and other cities. Rumour has it that should Huang Fu, head of the Peiping administration, fall into disfavor and be turn-

ed out by the Japs he would be replaced by Wang I-tang, a former compradore of a Japanese shipping firm in Tientsin.

The proposed extension of Peiping and the removal of the Hopei provincial government to Paoting will leave the former capital and Tientsin entirely to the direct domination of the Japanese. In aiding the Japs in dumping their goods in the north, Nanking appointed Kishimoto, a Japanese, as head of the customs in Tientsin. Steps are now taken to establish direct radio, telephone, telegraph and air communications with Manchukuo.

On Jan. 23 the Japs began a new drive into eastern Chahar with 13,000 troops, an air squadron and forty armoured cars; and poured a rain of death on peasants, workers and soldiers in several Chinese villages. The KMT bandit moved their airplanes, tanks and guns against the red army in the south. By this the KMT bandits tried to justify their loud call that "they have no modern weapons in resisting the Japanese". By the truce agreement of Feb. 2 eastern Chahar practically fell into the hands of the Japs. Japanese imperialism needs this territory for the preparation of the attack on USSR and, with this end in view, turns it into a perfect military base with the full backing of Nanking. The Japs now are consolidating their control over the Mongolian leagues and banners, again, with the full backing of Nanking. The KMT bandits are helping in every way possible the Japs in realising the plan of the Japanese conquest of China as laid down in the famous Tanaka Memorial. To this purpose bandit Chiang Kai-shek conducted secret negotiations with the Japanese in the Peking Medical Hospital under the guise of 'sickness' in December and later at his home on his estate at Fenghua (not far away from Shanghai). By order of bandits Chiang and Wang the vice-foreign minister, Tang Yu-jeng, always came to Shanghai and stayed in the Japanese Fu Min hospital off Szechuan Road to negotiate with the Japs, again under the guise of 'sickness'. These negotiations, all carried on behind closed doors, decided on the role of the Kuomintang bandits in the Japanese conquest of China. When the Japs, for instance, should begin a drive into Chinese soil again, the KMT ought to immediately withdraw Chinese troops and thus prevent Chinese soldiers from fighting the invaders; at the same time lull public opinion by spreading the falsehood that the incident is not serious and only local. As soon as the Japanese drive conquers large tracks of territory, the KMT bandits invariably propose a conference and sign away the territory demanded by Japanese imperialism. On the Japanese demand the KMT bandits prosecuted a vigorous campaign against all anti-imperialist and anti-Japanese organisations and magazines or papers. In 1934 not less than 110 such publications were suppressed in Peiping alone for the publication of factual reports on the KMT betrayal.

At the same time the KMT bandits are cooperating with the Japanese at every turn in the preparation of the offensive on the Republic of Outer Mongolia and USSR. A notorious example may be mentioned of the recent press campaign of the KMT bandits against USSR, centering around the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The KMT-fascist and bourgeois papers invariably accuse the Soviet Union of having committed illegality in selling the line to Japan (in a factual sense) but never said a word about the Japanese attempt to grab the line (meaning the other half of the ownership, the Manchurian half being already in the hands of Japanese imperialism), intimating to the Japanese that China would not protest in case Japan should seize the line but will bark violently should the Soviet Union sell it, that is, its own half of the ownership of which it certainly has full right to dispose of in any way it pleases. The KMT bandits want the Soviet Union to hand over the CER to Japan exactly in the same way as they had presented Manchuria, Jehol and part of N. China, that is, without compensation whatsoever.

Well-informed circles say that Nanking is just in negotiation with the Japanese for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact calculated to be a military alliance both offensive and defensive against the Soviet Union. Now the KMT bandits are performing an excellent service to Japanese imperialism by concentrating all they have on the attack against the Chinese Soviets and red army, the sole force that will be able to check further Japanese aggressions and kick out Japanese imperialism in the future. Unless this force is crushed (and it can not be crushed) the Japanese plan of conquering China is unrealizable. The trouble is that the Soviets and red army are growing stronger every day and digging the graves for all imperialism and its agent, the KMT bandits.

E N D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ~~7791/6~~
S. B. REGI

S.2, Special Branch ~~Section~~

REPORT

No. D 7791/6
Date June 12, 1934.
Date 1935

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No. 19,
dated May 25, 1934.

Made ~~by~~ and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith a copy of the Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No. 19, dated May 25, 1934. The contents of this issue comprise the following :-

- (1) Our Victorious Stubborn Fight During 5th Drive.
- (2) Peasant Rioting Against Taxes.
- (3) Violent push of Red Army.

✓ The above publication was addressed to "Mr. H.R. Isaacs, Embankment Apt., North Soochow Road, Local". The postal cancellation chop shows that the journal was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 601A Avenue Joffre, on 24.5.34.

D. I. Ross

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CONTENTS

VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING 5TH DRIVE

- (1) Our Victorious Stubborn Fight During 5th Drivep.1.
 (2) Peasant Rioting Against Taxesp.5.
 (3) Violent push of Red Armyp.6.

OUR VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING 5TH DRIVE

(This is an article by Comrade Chew En-lai, head of the political department for the red army, specially written for the red star, organ of the Soviet military council, which published it) on March 18, 1934---Ed.

Imperialism and KMT started its 5th drive from the fight around Lichuan last October with the central Soviet district (Kiangsi) as their main objective. All fighting previous to the attack on Lichuan forms only a prelude to the major war, that is, the 5th campaign.

A rather long period of preparations preceded the 5th drive on the part of the enemy. A change in tactics took place: a stubborn struggle plus the forts system. The transformation became as clear as water since the commencement of the major war.

The enemy learned the lesson of the successive defeats suffered during the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th drives. All such tactics as advancement step by step, offensive on a joint front, simultaneous attack from different directions launched by crack units, etc, have all failed to save the enemy from defeat at our hands. As a consequence, large number of officials and men were taken prisoners, large quantities of ammunitions fell into our hands. Worse still, oftentimes the vanquished units could not recover from the blow during the course of two or three years. Our success always brought large territory under the Soviets. The crushing blows delivered to the enemy shook the KMT rule as well as the troops. Men and officers of the white army lost confidence in the success of the war. Even the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie are forced by facts to recognize the utter impotence of the KMT, to say nothing of the petty bourgeoisie who loses faith in the ruling classes.

Taught by the lesson of successive failures, the KMT, particularly imperialism, has become fully awoken to the impossibility of destroying the Soviets within a short period. Hence the adoption of the tactics of the protracted war. We are supposed to be wiped out by this war supported by the forts system and the blockade. The following changes are observed to have taken place in the organization of the enemy troops, calculated to increase the efficiency of the KMT bandits in fighting us.

In the first place,

Last autumn Chiang Kai-shek reorganized his army to meet the difficulties encountered in fighting the red army. The size of the division was reduced to three regiments in order to be suited to the fighting among the mountains. Instead of equipping each battalion with 100 heavy machine guns, divisions now give each regiment only 100 machine guns while each company has three more light machine guns than before. The non-combatant elements within the army have been cut while the combatants have increased.

As to tactics, Chiang decided to strike us principally from the north and now with the east route (Fukien) in addition. He put his crack and reliable divisions in the vanguard (such divisions are now officered by the fascist Whangpo cadets) but assigned the duty of defence to other unreliable units. Such units, always smashed by the red army, are now used to act as a check on

on the red army only. At the beginning of the 5th drive Chiang relied on the north route as the main mainstay in the offensive against the Soviets with the east, south and west routes the auxiliary aids. This state of affairs lasted about three months during which we gained brilliant successes in Sinkow, Ksu-wan and Tientsin, all located in Kiangsi. Within the same period the 19th route army melted. All these facts upset the plan of Chiang in the initial stage of the offensive. With the collapse of the 19th route army Chiang arranged an attack from the east (from Fukien). Chiang's north route aims at Kwang-chung while the east route at Taichin, Chienning and Lienchen (cities in Fukien).

The enemy has thrown 320 regiments into the battle against us, distributed among the following four routes:

NORTH ROUTE: 25 divisions, 1 independent brigade, totalling 99 regiments.

The KMT bandits are concentrated here and, for the most part, form the crack units of Chiang.

EAST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 1 independent brigade totalling 71 regiments.

These are for the most part Chiang's personal troops.

WEST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 5 independent brigades, aggregating 41 regiments which, for the most part, come from Hunan.

SOUTH ROUTE: 9 divisions and 1 independent brigade numbering 41 regiments all coming from Canton.

Thus the enemy forces at the front are 66 divisions, 8 independent brigades totalling 320 regiments, numbering 600,000-700,000 men. In other words, out of the 99 divisions of the KMT 2/3 have been sent at the front against the Soviets. 70% of the KMT soldiers are compelled to fight us now.

Except the 1st and 2nd divisions now fighting the 4th red army in Szechwan, except the 25th division defeated in Jehol, Chiang's personal troops have practically all come to Kiangsi. Moreover, Chiang is calling for more troops from the north. According to the statistics published by the headquarters at Nanchang some 100,000 new recruits were enlisted from Honan, Anhui and Kiangsi in order to make up the losses of the defeated units.

Training of Cadres

Following the tragical defeat of the 4th drive Chiang resolved to train more new cadres, placing special emphasis on the tactics of climbing mountains, searching, reconnoitring, defending, etc. The forts as a defence against the red army was stressed, too. The new cadres are more clever and cautious than the old who always suffered crushing defeats in succession. The primitive forts afforded a certain measure of protection to the KMT troops. Menaced by a defeat from the red army, the KMT troops may withdraw into the forts immediately. In spite of these improvements the KMT will suffer inevitable reverse during the 5th drive.

Chiang also obtained financial aid from imperialism (e.g. the \$50,000,000 cotton and wheat loan from U.S.) as well as from Chinese bankers who bought Chiang's bonds or gave him ready cash whenever he called for it. Besides buying large quantities of arms and ammunitions from imperialist countries Chiang ordered the arsenals at Hankow and Hangchow to work day and night for supplies to the Kiangsi front against the Soviets.

Chiang put 100,000 vast army in a tiny place but he can not secure enough food to feed it. The blockade enforced by the red army is quite effective in cutting off the rice supply. Chiang must import rice from abroad. The coolies impressed by Chiang for carrying rice always eat up one third of what they carry on their shoulders. Here is another disadvantage for Chiang. Another thing—Chiang is forced to organize a large number of carriers for the regular army to carry things for the soldiers. One fifth of the army is composed of carriers. Out of 15,000 men of a full division 3,000 are carriers. The lack of road facilities is another weak point. A rice carrier from Shao-wan, Kwangtung, may finish the rice at the end of his journey in Tayu, Kiangsi. Hence the construction of more roads which, as a rule, are built up by the peasants without pay and provision of food. The soldiers must take part in road construction in addition to fighting.

The enemy makes use of tactics both old-fashioned and modern. Chen Chen, one of the lieutenants of Chiang, has summarized the tactics of the enemy in one word. He said that fish can not be caught unless the pond is drained and dry. The enemy wants to starve us by blockade. He also organizes counterrevolutionary activities in Soviet territory.

The above are the preparations of the KMT for a prolonged war under the direction of imperialism.

Relying on the economic blockade to strangle us, on the mines and arsenals to turn out more arms and ammunitions, on the transportation system under its control, on the domination of sea ports, on imperialism to isolate us from the world revolutionary movement, on news blockade to shut off all victories of the red army and isolate us from the national revolutionary movement in China the KMT has prepared to carry on the protracted war. While recognizing to a certain extent the harmful effects of these factors on us we should not forget the fact that the mighty force of the people and the powerful red army have grown up out of the anti-imperialist land revolution. They are, indeed, so powerful that they will, we firmly believe, break through the restrictions imposed by imperialism and KMT sooner or later. They will link with the world and Chinese revolutionary forces. Here is a factor beyond the ~~enemy's~~ perception of the enemy. Our workers and peasants are found in possession of supreme militancy and creative power of the new classes in sharp with the landlord and bourgeoisie who are feeble and corrupted sinking down every day. Depending on the mighty strength of the masses and the red army we will win the protracted war. Under this condition our enemy will suffer his final defeat.

Our Struggle Victorious

What successes have we scored in the past five and a half months of sustained struggle?

In the first place, to the surprise of the KMT our red army fighting at the front all the time has never proved weakened as expected by the enemy. On the contrary, the red army has strengthened considerably as well as expanded tremendously to the great disappointment of the KMT. The red army desisted from the usual practice of sending a batch of its ranks to the rear for rest after a victory. The discontinuance is rendered desirable by the ceaseless onslaught of the enemy. Besides, the red army has improved its military training and political level.

As to the expansion of the red army it may be stated that the red army is now one and a half larger than it was last May. The said extension does not include the reserves, training corps and independent regiments which have increased in numbers, too. The red army has reached the largest number ever recorded in the central Soviet territory. The shock movement for the expansion of the red army has been crowned with startling success. The quota of new red recruits for February has exceeded the original plan in Kiangsi. The red army Kang Tung Pei has doubled while that in North Fukien has enlarged by 50%. All the neighboring Soviet districts have shown expansion of the red army at greater or lesser speed.

The recruits enlisted from the village do not need much time in learning the art of fighting. They prove as efficient as the old fighters in the process of learning. This is made possible through the political class condition. After less than one month the newly formed young communists division has wiped out the units of Chow Tse-chun by walking 80 li a day. The glorious 45th regiment has for two months resisted successfully the attack of the enemy which was three times larger. The Juikin division composed of new recruits bravely fought against five divisions of the enemy at Lichuan. In the light of such facts the red army always won the stubborn fight.

For training and educating the red armists four military schools were added to the sole one already in existence with the attendance of the students doubled. The cadets, mostly of the worker and peasant class, are candidates for higher and middle officers. And some of the cadets have been promoted to high positions for the formation of new divisions. The cadres for artillery, engineering, air defence, chemical warfare, etc, have also increased. The wireless sets have augmented by four times as compared with the 4th drive while wireless students are sufficient in number to do the necessary work. Doctors are now more numerous than before. At present we have two doctors for each improvised hospital.

The overwhelming majority of such cadres comes from the worker and peasant class. They master in one year what takes five or six years for those from the landlord-bourgeois class. These cadres are a sufficient reply to the imperialist-KMT offensive as well as to the opportunists among our ranks who pin no faith in the promotion of new cadres.

While admitting of difficulties in connection with military supplies on our part, we have been fighting persistently and successfully in surmounting these obstacles. Our finances are placed on a sound footing capable of raising military funds for the red army which in former times shouldered the main responsibility of filling the red war chest. Now the red army takes only secondary part in collecting money for military purpose. From last September to January, 1934 our military expenditure for each month has increased by 40% to 45% and is raised by the masses who pay the land tax, buy the bonds or increase production.

As to the question of uniforms and blankets we may say that we have succeeded in procuring enough for our red fighters. Formerly this question could not be solved until after the victory of the red army. Now we have overcome this difficulty. Last December new red fighters increased by 25% and thus upset the original plan but we handled it all right. Spring and summer uniforms will be secured with 80% certainty. The red army is assured of 6 months rice supply and does not have to worry about the spring famine. Owing to the fact that the masses have brought rice to the red army in large quantities we don't need to be anxious about the supply of rice to the red fighters. One red regiment in the vicinity of Chienning collected 20,000 catty of rice in one day while originally planning to have 10,000 only.

Despite the forts of the enemy which are used to obstruct us in seizing his arms our guns and rifles have increased ceaselessly. Compared with last July the rifles in the principal units of the red army has augmented by 30%. The output of ammunitions is enlarged considerably, especially since February. We turned 100% more ammunitions (for rifles) in February than January but the increase will be 150% in March. The production of hand grenade increased 100% as compared with January but the increase in March will be 1,000% and in April 1,200%.

Our manufactured medicines are even better than the imported foreign products.

All such facts signalize the achievements in war supplies. They will dispel the pessimist view of the question of supplies.

Coordination of Fighting Forces

During the 5th drive of the KMT we have succeeded in securing better coordination of the fighting units of the red army. We fight the enemy on the main front but we never give up fighting on minor fronts. The red forces in west Kiangsi repulsed the enemy from the west route. The red army in east and north Kiangsi holds six divisions of the enemy in check. Even the Soviets in north Fukien have held up three KMT divisions. Red partisans have shown increasing activities in the rear of the enemy. Not only that, we have built up strong defence areas and forts to cope with the protracted campaign of imperialism and KMT. The red units fighting at various fronts have, in the course of hostilities, been better coordinated.

Step by step we have consolidated the organs in the rear. During the 1st, 2nd and 3rd drives of imperialism and KMT we had, strictly speaking, no stable base in the rear. But now we have a secure base in the rear for the storage of war supplies, for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, for the transshipment of war booties. Now we have reserve regiments and red youth guard much more enlarged than before. It has been contemplated that during April over 60% of the youths (able-bodied) shall join the red youth guards. We have set up offices for the training of enemy prisoners. We have more hospitals than before. In sanitation the KMT army is far behind us. Our success at Su hui last year enabled us to extend our war industries to a considerable degree.

Finally, the transport system both at the front and rear has become quite efficient. We rely on our own feet for transportation but our success in this regard is startling. The couriers set a new record in walking. They cover the distance from Juikin to Sintien (how many li?) within 40 hours. They must walk fast because know what their tasks means in relation to the shattering of the 5th campaign.

The above achievements enumerated, together with the growing militancy of the workers and peasants, the expansion of the red army, the improved education of the cadres, the sufficiency of war supplies, the coordination of the fighting units, etc., will assure our decisive victory in the prolonged war. On the basis of these fundamental factors our red army fighting all the time and on all fronts has never shown any sign of weakness as has been expected by the enemy. It rather strengthened itself and enlarged itself during the hand-to-hand fight with the enemy. It has set to naught the plan of the enemy in the first phase of the war, successfully defended the Soviets in Kiangsi. This triumph tells the toilers of the whole world and of whole China that the red army of the Soviets together with the workers and peasants will certainly smash the 5th campaign and achieve victory of the Soviets on a national scale.

On the other hand, the enemy has suffered many casualties. The 4th division of KMT has, for example, decreased by 6,000 men, the 10th and 83rd divisions by 1,000 each, the 87th division by 3,000, the 9th by 2,000, the 43rd division by 3,000, 14th division by 3,000, the 59th by 1,600. Thus the crack units of Chiang Kai-shek have received ~~heavy blows~~ heavy blows. The red army has annihilated whole regiments one after another. In addition, the enemy has consumed large quantities of ammunition and money.

PEASANT RIOTING AGAINST TAXES

In spite of the demagogical phrases of the KMT to abolish exorbitant taxes and to relieve rural districts the exploitation of the peasantry by the KMT has been steadily on the increase. According to the investigations conducted by the central agricultural station in 687 hsians of 22 provinces the burden of the peasant in the form of land tax has been increasing from year to year:

	Low Field	.....	High Field
1932.....	2.07%	.....	2.36%
1933.....	2.37%	.....	2.50%
1934.....	2.68%	.....	2.80%

Thus, the increase in both categories of the land tax is steady. No doubt this table represents the better conditions purposely chosen by the investigators. There are of course cases far worse than those just cited. In Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Hunan, Hupeh, Szechwan, Wunnan, Kweichow, etc, the peasant is forced to cultivate the poppy by orders of the KMT government. But opium is not the sole curse for the peasantry. The KMT always boasts of the construction of 89,161.51 kilometers in 1933 as the greatest achievement in the field of economic construction. These highways only facilitate the transportation of imperialist goods. They impose immense hardships on the peasantry. The peasant is deprived of his land for constructing highways. He usually gets no pay for the sacrifice. In addition he has to contribute labour towards the road-building. He pays the tax on his land which has been robbed from him.

Exorbitant taxes so much cursed by the common people have been piling up year in and year out. In Honan there are 300 such taxes out of which 200 are judged "rational" by the financial authorities of the province (The Ta Kung Pao, May 19). The same paper gives the information that the tax collector has perpetrated unspeakable outrages on the peasants, that tax collectors have usually come to the village one after another for the same squeeze.

Under the increasingly cruel exploitation of the KMT peasants have staged isolated riotings in the past two months. The peasants in Chao hsien, Anhwei, and in Seiyang, Kiangsu, fought fierce battles with the KMT armed bandits who attempted to root the poppy. The peasants in Wushih, Kiangsu, rose in protest against highway construction and surveying of land. In south Hopei many organisations have sprung up against taxes.

Compulsory Poppy Cultivation

Under the name of banning opium the KMT used to sell opium in public. It used to compel the peasants to cultivate the poppy. It monopolises the sale and transportation of opium. The peasants in Chao hsien paid the tax on poppy in compliance with the orders of the KMT but the local government still threatened to destroy the poppy. On April 13 over 10,000 peasants gathered together and put up a stiff resistance to the 1,000 KMT soldiers who came to the countryside to root the poppy. The battle lasted three days and nights. 100 peasants were killed and wounded, and several villages wiped out by the soldiery.

The above information emanates from the Sinwanpao of Shanghai on April 19. The same happenings are also observed in Seiyang, northern Kiangsu. There the magistrate collected the poppy tax last year but now sent armed soldiers to the countryside in an effort to destroy the poppy. The angered peasants resisted and wounded the secretary-general of the hsien government. The casualties on the side of the peasants are unknown. The struggle is still going along (The Tawnpao, of Shanghai, April 14 & 19).

On April 24 the peasants in the northern outskirts of Wushih, Kiangsu, assembled together by the beating of the gongs against in protest against the expropriation of land for highway construction. They attacked the surveyors and broke their instruments. In the afternoon they march on the hsien government as a demonstration. One farmer explained of his land (two mows) having been robbed, and hence could not make a living any more. On May 10 the peasants again turned on the surveyors.

According to the Ta Kung Pao of May 11 the peasants in Koo-an and Chang Teh, Hopei, secretly set up anti-tax organisations, their slogan being "resistance against exorbitant taxes and corruption". Scores of villages in Changteh have joined the movement. Of late the anti-tax movement has found its way into southern Hopei, i.e., in Feishien, Yin-nien and Chuchow.

No longer feeling any appetite for the KMT demagogical propaganda the peasants have been using their own strength to shake off the yoke of the

KMT. And the anti-tax movement of the peasantry hard pressed by the KMT will no doubt grow and spread far and wide under the expanding influence of the Soviets which have so far scored far-reaching successes over the KMT bandits.

VIOLENT PUSH OF RED ARMY

In the month just past the efforts of the Soviets and red army have been attended with significant successes every where from Fukien to Szechwan repudiating the falsified reports of the KMT on its victories.

The defeat of Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangai necessitated a little change in his tactics. As a consequence, he moved part of his troops into Fukien and hopes to attack the Soviets from that direction. But the red army operating there upset Chiang's plan by capturing Yin-an and Kweichow last month, annihilating the 52nd division under the command of Lu Shin-pun. At the same time the seven hsien along the coast in northern Fukien have been sovietized, thus creating a serious situation for the KMT authorities at Foochow, capital of Fukien.

This section of Fukien is usually called east Fukien covering seven hsien, all located close to Foochow. The 'local committee' organized last year against taxes forms the centre, with the subsequent formation of a multitude of Soviets in the neighboring hsien. Later on a powerful force of some 10,000 red guards has been organized. And about 60,000 peasants and peasants joined hands with the red guards. The whole red force is composed of more than 10 units, each with 600 or 700 men, all under the command of Comrade Fan Teh-mien. The military organization as evolved there is quite strong with strict discipline. Attached to the regular army is the political departments and GPU under the leadership of Comrade Hung Shao-yin, a girl. The GPU units are each provided with three motor boats and 60 or 70 junks. The red guards have two arsenals, too, turning out two pistols a day. They also make a certain amount of ammunitions. The peasants are willing to stand in the van in any battle although they bear only swords and spears. 60% of the area in each hsien has been brought under the domination of the Soviets with the consequent division of land.

In this part of the province the mountains offer obstacles to the approach of the KMT bandit troops. Recently, the struggle in these regions has become more violent causing great anxiety to the KMT government at Foochow. According to Tawampao of May 19 the magistrate of Foochen, northern Fukien, requested in an urgent telegram the dispatch of more soldiers from the provincial authorities in an attempt to rout the attack of the red army under Comrade Fang Tse-mien.

The Red Army in Hupeh

On May Day the red fighters under Comrade Kao Yin-son attacked Yanglu Sze, an important point on the Changsha-Huchang railway, and succeeded in disarming the KMT garrison. On the same day another portion of the red army captured Shaszekai, Iuiyang, only 30 miles from Changsha, capital of Hunan. Two days later the red army occupied the Taolin station of the line just named.

The red army in Honan has built up strong bases around Sanchen hsien and recovered bit by bit the territory lost to the KMT during the gigantic offensive last year. In the middle of May Lotien, a hsien in east Hupeh, fell into the hands of the red army. The neighboring city, Chisui, was menaced resulting in the exodus of almost all Tuhao and capitalists. Red Units in Anhwei also have been active, apparently operating in conjunction with the red army in east Hupeh. On May 6 about 100 militia in Iukiang, Anhwei, mutinied and joined the red forces there.

In April the red units in southern Hunan displayed more activities. As the Hunan government concentrated its forces on east Hunan in an endeavor to stave off the attack of the red army, the red partisans under Comrade Li Chun-pao have had a freer hand in southern Hunan. Comrade Li effected conjunction with Comrade Li Lin in Tsenchow and the units elsewhere, threatening to cut off the communications between Hunan and Kwangtung.

In response to the activities of the red army in northern Szechwan the radicalised peasants and soldiers in southern Szechwan (Anlei, Pookiang, Ya-an, etc) have organized anti-tax partisans. Enlisting the sympathy and support of the peasantry around, they have become increasingly active and always led the aggrieved masses to battle against the blood-sucking militarists and their agents. According to another report red partisans are operating in the borderland lying between Szechwan, Kweichow and Yunnan.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 10000

S. I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 28, 1934

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No. 18, dated May 18 (1934).

Made by and Forwarded by S. I. Ross

I forward herewith a copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," Vol. 4, No. 18, dated May 18, 1934, which was obtained from the Chinese Post Office on June 26, 1934. The journal which was posted at the C.P.C. Branch Office, 63 Woosung Road, on 12.4.34 and addressed to "Mr. D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel, Shanghai" was returned to the Bond Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

The contents of the above issue comprise the following :-

- (1) Heroic Defence of the Soviets by Workers.
- (2) C.P.C.'s Appeal to Followers of China against Japanese and other Imperialism.
- (3) The Tightened Japanese Grip on the Whole of China.
- (4) Manchurian Peasants in Self-Defence.
- (5) The Red Army Reasserted Themselves.
- (6) Workers' Struggle in Kuomintang China, April 1934.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CONTENTS.

TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON CHINA

- (1) Heroic Defence of The Soviets by Workers P. 1.
 (2) CPC's Appeal to Toilers of China Against Japanese
 and Other Imperialism P. 2.
 (3) The Tightened Japanese Grip on The Whole of China P. 3.
 (4) Manchurian Peasants in Self-Defence P. 4.
 (5) The Red Army Reasserted Themselves P. 5.
 (6) Workers' Struggle in Kuomintang China,
 April 1934 P. 5.

HEROIC DEFENCE OF THE SOVIETS BY WORKERS
 The Example of Workers at Chienning

After receiving the rebuff from the red army in the first stage of the imperialist-KMT campaign the hangmen of Chiang Kai-shek actively prepared for the second stage in an effort to save themselves from the final defeat. They decided to attack the Soviets from directions. By taking the route from Lichuan (Kiangsi) they wished to lay their bloody hand on Chienning, Fukien. They marched on the city in great numbers.

In such a tense atmosphere the workers in Chienning resolved to defend the Soviets with "head (The KMT executed the workers by beheading) and blood". defence of the interests of the workers and peasants they determined to use the KMT attack without regard to any sacrifices. Thus, under the leadership of CPC and red union they proclaimed a general strike on January 1934. They armed themselves and took up fighting immediately.

The Strike Committee

for strengthening the leadership in war, for performing the different in a planned way, the workers elected at the mass meeting the most elements for membership in the so-called 'The Strike and War Committee' sed of the agitation, the organisational, the mobilization, the aid tments. The mobilization department consists of the red youth vanguard, arriers, the transport corps while the aid department controls the re- nurse, washing, money-collecting, etc. All these organs started func- ing immediately. The strike practically involved the whole body of the workers. The postal s and tailors showed more activities owing to their closer connection war. They launched a wide campaign collecting money for the strikers. ing day and night, they contributed greatly towards the defeat of the bandits who threatened to encircle the city. A portion of the armed workers immediately went to the front and took in actual fighting against the bandits. They either fought with the red or shoulder to shoulder with the partisans. They charged the enemy re- ly. Thanks to their brave efforts worth of our admiration the enemy o a halt and received a decisive blow. At the same time they operated angnipu and captured two Tuhao together with the instructor of the Big bandits.

Guarding the Rear

Other part of the workers assumed patrol duties within the city to in order and suppress counterrevolutionary activities in the rear. Tightened the watch on the owners of the shops, organized the spy corps, and transport corps in aid of the red army. More noteworthy is the large nt of money and articles collected for the red fighters at the front, all y and articles forwarded to the red armists and encouraging them ably. At the same time they collected something like eighty dollars 20 strikers and 90 families of the red armists. The Milengan CP, Soviets and all organisations down the line tendered a tea party in honor of the workers and in praise of their militancy.

In response to the call of the workers thousands of toilers joined the demonstration on February 4. And they came from the outskirts and marched in processions. Within three days 1,400 were mobilized to do transport work for the red army. The result exceeded the original plan by a wide margin, a fact that proves the rising bellicose mood of the workers in the face of the menacing offensive from the enemy.

The workers continued the struggle, yes, a hard struggle for fifteen days routing the enemy and consolidating the rear. As soon as the threatening danger was over, the strikers returned to work on the revolutionary production front. On February 12 the workers triumphantly called off the strike.

Needless to say, the strike of the workers in Chienning was a great aid to the cause of the revolution and the red army as well. With the enthusiastic support of the workers the Soviets in Chienning grew much stronger out of the fight with the KMT bandits. After resumption of work the toilers exerted themselves strenuously for the economical reconstruction of the Soviets and for the increase in production. They, too, made greater efforts in the collection of cereals, in the sale of governmental bonds. They helped in expanding the red youth vanguard, in pushing the spring ploughing shock brigade campaign. The masses of peasantry around Chienning as led by the heroic workers made the land revolution more penetrating and joined in increasing numbers the red army and partisans in the continued fight against the remnants of the land-lord-counterrevolutionaries.

CPC'S APPEAL TO TOILERS OF CHINA AGAINST JAPANESE AND OTHER IMPERIALISM

{ In reply to the hands off China declaration issued by the Tokio foreign
office the CC of CPC openly called on the masses of China to rise a-
gainst the gressions of Japanese imperialism in a statement released
for publication on May 5---TM. }

.....

The CPC publicly appeals to the masses to punish the shameful, betraying counterrevolutionary regime of the KMT at Nanking which openly surrenders to Japanese imperialism. The CPC calls on all toilers of China to unite themselves in revolutionary action against Japanese and other imperialism as well as against their tool, the KMT government at Nanking; to shatter the attempts of imperialism in the division of China as well as in its complete colonisation, to push ahead the sacred struggle of national revolution, to drive out all imperialism, to build up a China entirely independent and unified without an inch of territory being yielded to the enemy, to build up a Soviet China, to fight for the unified revolutionary front in the expansion and defence of the Soviets in China.

The Japanese statement on April 17 pushes the struggle for the division and conquest of China to a new phase likely to hasten the outbreak of an imperialist war for the hegemony in the Pacific and an armed intervention against the USSR.

With the concurrence of Nanking Japanese imperialism has finished the major portion of its war preparations in North China against the Soviet Union as well as for further aggressions on Chinese soil. Apparently securing the agreement of Nanking, Japanese imperialism openly announced its intention in the said statement to control the whole of China exclusively.

The hangmen of Nanking desire to sell the toilers of China in support of Japanese intervention against the Soviet Union. The Japanese military attaches to the Peiping legation told Huang Fu, head of the Peiping political council, that 'the occupation of Chahar, Suiyuan and Tientsin is based on an absolute necessity in the offensive against the Soviet Union', a view that is entirely in agreement with Nanking. Sometime ago Gen. Araki boasted of the sure support of Nanking in the event of a war against USSR. Paving the way for further Japanese aggressions in the north, Nanking has withdrawn its troops from the Peiping-Tientsin area and transported them southward in an attack on the Soviets in the borderland between Honan-Anwei-Hupeh.

The direct negotiations now in progress with Japanese imperialism to settle the outstanding issues between China and Japan means an auction sale of Chinese national interests to Japanese imperialism. At the same time Japan is making preliminary moves in south China to wrest Fukien and to intervene against the growing Soviets in that province. In face of such violent Japanese aggressions Wang Chin-wei, "left" leader of the Kuomintang (now prime minister under the virtual dictatorship of Chiang Ka-shek), wiped his hands in behalf of the KMT government to Japanese imperialism for its friendly attitude towards China.

Now all KMT leaders and papers preach the doctrine of compromise with Japan by direct negotiation excusing themselves on the ground of impotence to fight the invaders. They consider the betrayal as a local matter. At the same time they advance the theory that the country may fall under foreign rule but the Soviets and with them the anti-imperialist masses must be massacred.

Then the appeal goes on to call on the workers, peasants, other toilers and the revolutionary students and intelligentsia to rise immediately against the further aggressions of Japanese imperialism and the betrayal of Nanking.

THE TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON THE WHOLE OF CHINA
Japanese Preparations for Intervention
in the North as Well as in the South
.....

Closely following on the hands off declaration made on April 14, Japanese imperialism has taken more threatening moves vis-a-vis China. While in process of direct negotiations (of course behind closed doors) more Japanese intrigues and plots have come to light from day to day, all designed to annex Chinese territories by war or penetration. No longer confined to the north, Japanese aggressions have been aimed at the south, particularly Fukien on owing to its geographical proximity to the Japanese colony Taiwan or Formosa. The formation of the people's government in Fukien last year and the debacle of that regime under Chiang Kai-shek's pressure earnly this year have contributed largely towards the consolidation of Japanese influence in that province. Coupled with Chiang's pro-Japanese attitude, this consolidation facilitates Japanese colonization of Fukien and intervention against the expanding Soviets within that province.

Furthermore representatives of Japanese financiers have come to Shanghai for the purpose of establishing a Japanese consortium in control of China's economy to the exclusion of American and European capitalists. In an attempt to counter act the Japanese scheme representatives of American and European capital such as Mr. Johnson (US minister), J.H. Rogers (envoy from the white house), Baron Guillaume (Belgian minister), etc, gathered in the KMT capital (now virtually moved to Nanchang where Chiang Kai-shek stays) in the mad scramble for more concessions from the KMT dictator.

According to the bourgeois press the Japanese consul-general at Nanking, Y. Suma, took a bold step in demanding direct negotiation from Wang Chin-wei without the intervention from third parties. It is reported that Sir Cadogan, British minister, will arrive Nanchang to have an interview with Chiang undoubtedly on the question of the division of China. The return of Huang Fu, head of the government at Peiping (an agent of Chiang in carrying on the betrayal negotiations) to Shanghai on May 10 from his pleasure trip to Mogan Shan (a noted summer resort) and his departure for Peiping in the near future indicate the rapid progress in the betraying surreptitious direct negotiations.

The anti-Soviet Alliance

The subjects under discussion between representatives of Nanking and Tokyo are almost known to everybody. The issues touching on the resumption of railway and postal service have been almost settled to the satisfaction of the Japanese. The ministry of communications has instructed the post offices to forward the Manchurian letters to the recipients in China but tear off the Manchukuo stamps before delivery. As reported in the Shanghai Shun-pao, travellers from the north witnessed the Manchukuo cars now running on the Peiping-Hankow line. Chang Hsueh-liang, commander at Hankow, has withdrawn his troops from the Peiping area to fight the red army in Eupeh and Honan. These are additional evidences testifying to the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo by Nanking in full compliance with the Japanese demands. The time will not be distant when Nanking will accord the Manchukuo a de jure recognition.

At the time of the Nanchang conference between Chiang and Huang Fu the correspondent of the China Weekly Review (American) reported the Japanese demand of bringing Nanking into the anti-Soviet alliance. This is in line with the information given by the London Daily Express to the effect that acting under direct instructions of German imperialism Gen. von Seeckt, now acting as chief adviser (military) to Chiang Kai-shek, will train and control the Chinese army with a view to turning it over to the Japanese in case the latter should decide to attack USSR.

Nanking officialdom openly and complacently talked about the Japanese military preparations in the north and said that the sole objective of such preparations is USSR. The same official circles are no doubt ready to give the Japanese every help and aid in this respect. The Japanese are reported to spend \$ 15,000,000 on the construction of a line from Jehol to east Chahar, and preliminary surveying has been completed. This is of course fully agreed to by Huang Fu and Ho Yin-chin, head of the military in the north. With

of the same authorities the Japanese are now constructing an air base at Tientsin covering some 1,000 Chinese now. The KMT is actively letting the Japanese rob China of her territory and in pushing the military preparations against USSR.

The Southward Policy

On May 2 the Ta Wan Pao of Shanghai carried the report that the Japanese will seize Hanoi and Amoy, and turn these two ports (Fukien) into Japanese naval bases within one or two months. And the report is said to be based on good authority, that is, it leaks out from the consular body at Hanoi, the foreign settlement near Canton. According to the Reuter message dated May 4 the Japanese will hold an "opposite shore" (referring to Fukien and Kwangtung) conference to be attended by consuls from Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hong Kong and Canton. And the foreign office and colonial ministry at Tokyo as well as the governor of Taiwan will despatch representatives to the conference. According to the China Times of May 4 the agenda of the conference includes formation a south China chamber of commerce, liquidation of the anti-Japanese boycott movement in south China, development of fishery along the south China coast, all connected with the offensive to be undertaken against the provinces in the south. On May 1 the military attaches and residents in Fukien decided at a secret meeting to demand more armed police for protection.

In the past few weeks the Japanese were quite busy in sending men to the interior of the provinces of Fukien. A number of Japanese were found in Quamchow, Putien, Yiping, Chienao, Yin-an, etc., all situated far in the interior. They were engaged in making surveys. By the way more Japanese warships arrived in Foochow and Amoy. And more Japanese battleships will arrive, it has been stated. The concentration of Japanese forces in south China together with the growing activities of individual Japanese has so far accomplished one thing: exposure of the Kwangtung authorities as a lackey of Japanese imperialism who immediately put a ban on demonstrations scheduled for May 7 and 9 against Japanese invasion in sharp contrast with the anti-Japanese phrases which they used to pour out to deceive the people.

With the arrival of influential Japanese capitalists at Shanghai like Takayama of the Asia Colonization corporation, etc., the Japanese demand for Sino-Manchurian-Japanese economic block has been taking a concrete shape.

MANCHURIAN PEASANTS IN SELF-DEFENCE

.....

In spite of the KMT suppression in the interest of Japanese imperialism the toilers in Manchuria have been ceaselessly fighting the Japanese invaders. Their fight has become more violent in the lower Sungari and in east Manchuria. The anti-Japanese volunteers operated from a firm base in Panshi.

Coming to the breakout of the volunteer activities 17 villages in Ilan, lower Sungari, were wiped out by Japanese bombardment sometime ago. 20,000 peasants were slaughtered. The Japanese killed the peasantry en masse because they wanted to make room for the arrival of Japanese immigrants. As a matter of fact, Japanese immigrants flooded the whole of Manchuria, especially the north where, as is known to every body, Japanese war preparations against USSR have been speeded up all the time. At present Manchuria is full of Japanese immigrants estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000. Chinese peasants were driven out to make way for Japanese colonists. The fields evacuated by the Chinese were given to Japanese.

The angered peasants are more susceptible of the influence of the volunteers. Sometime in March a detachment of Manchurian troops stationed at Ilan mutinied and fought hand in hand with the peasants in the vicinity against Japanese troops, and defeated them in the first rounds. Later on the fight spread over involving more peasants. The Kwangtung army detailed 40 planes and a large number of troops but the volunteers and armed peasants refused to be daunted, still making a stand in Ilan. The Japanese gunfire devastated whole villages and according to the KMT central news agency not less than 20,000 were slain by Japanese.

The peasants are determined to put up a stiff resistance. The Wah-lien news gave out the information that to show their determination to fight imperialism the anti-Japanese peasants have even gone so far as to kill their wives and children. The volunteers often scored victories in face of the superior Japanese forces. On April 9 some 1,000 volunteers stormed Wah-chuan and occupied it after fierce fighting. In the middle of April another volunteer army captured Tung-kiang city in lower Sungari.

THE RED ARMY REASSERTED THEMSELVES

Repudiating the reported success of the KMT troops, the red army has recently defeated the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions of the Szechuan army under Liu Hsiang, capturing 500 rifles, 20 guns. In the opening days of May the red army took back Wan-yuan, Szechuan. In South Szechuan Comrade Ho Lung captured Fanchui and arrested one pastor by the name of H.A. Smith.

WORKERS STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA

APRIL, 1934

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Working days lost in strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

I. Strike Unrecorded in Last Month

(1)Mar.24 (2)Wushih (3)Chan-feng Silk Filature (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)0 (8)Spontaneous (9)Against prolongation of working hour (10)Victory.

II. Strike Continued From March

(1)Jan.-April (2)Wuchow (3)silk weaving workers (4)8,500 (5)10 (6)45,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut by 12.5%.

(1)Jan.14-April22 (2)Tangshan (3)Kailian Mines (4)30,000 (5)15 (6)300,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase and better treatment. see Remarks.

(1)Mar.2-22, April (2)Shanghai (3)Gen. Strike of nine factories of Mayar Silk Weaving Co. (4)4,000 (5)22 (6)88,000 (7)0 (8)Red T.U. (9)Against wage cut. Fight against French Police and KMT forces, over 100 wounded and another 100 arrested. see Remarks. (10)Cruelly suppressed. workers

(1)Mar.10-April (2)Shanghai (3)Tsou-Tai Rubber Factory, discharged workers (4)86 (5)— (6)— (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)Unavailable.

(1)Mar.27-April11 (2)Shanghai (3)5 Umbrellar workshops (4)1,200 (5)11 (6)13,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase. Strikers clashed with capitalists, with 4 wounded and 13 arrested. Strikers resumed work at the following conditions: Wage increase by 40-50%; half pay for the day during strike; and two others. (10)Victory.

(1)Mar.31-April19 (2)Shanghai (3)Coolie for carrying faecus, Western district (4)500 (5)10 (6)5,000 (7)— (8)— (9)Against Public Safety Bureau. Coolie demonstrated before the Bureau on April 3rd. 21 of the strikers arrested. (10)Not available.

Sub-total: (2)6 (3)70 (4)40,280 (6)151,900 (7)1

III. Strike Started in April

(1)April2-19 (2)Shanghai (3)Transportation coolie (4)300 (5)18 (6)10,400 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut (10)Victory

(1)2-3 (2)Tangshan (3)Chi-shin Cement Factory (4)2,000 (5)2 (6)4,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Sympathising with Kailian Strike and for wage increase, better treatment and reorganising the union. (10)Victory.

(1)2-3 (2)Tangshan (3)Kua-shin Cotton Mill (4)1,500 (5)2 (6)3,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Sympathising with Kailian strike, for wage increase, better treatment etc. (10)Victory.

(1)Apr.14-9 (2)Wushih (3)Chin-feng Cotton Mill (4)4,000 (5)6 (6)24,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut and for better treatment. Office smashed by KMT workers. Demonstrating worker clashed with police, with 6 demonstrators wounded another arrested. (10)Partially success.

(1)6- (2)Hientsin (3)Kua-shin Cotton Mill (4)2,100 (5)5 (6)10,500 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For equal treatment as carried on in affiliated factory at Tangshan. Completely suppressed by Kuomintang, active workers arrested. (10)Unavailable

(1)5-9 (2)Shanghai (3)rice-measurehand, of the rice market along Soochow creek (4)400 (5)5 (6)2,000 (8)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut, reconciliated by KMT (10)Unavailable.

(1)16 (2)Shanghai (3)Hung-feng and other 14 Silk weaving factories (4)1,000 (5)4 (6)8,000 (7)0 (8)Red (9)Against wage cut, sympathizing with Mayar strike (10)Suppressed
 (1)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen, S.S. Tinsen, Lwo Co. (4)40 (5)1 (6)40 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Wage increase by 10% (10)Victory
 (1)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Driver and conductor, Chapel Bus (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Protest against three workers beaten by Safe Preserve Corp. Demanded: compensation, etc. (10)Victory
 (1)21-30 (2)Canton (3)General strike of gum factories (4)2,000 (5)10 (6)20,000 (7)— (8)Sp. (9)— (10)—
 (1)21 (2)Kaising (3)highway constructing laborer (4)1,000 (5)1 (6)1,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)For full pay. Contractor besieged and beaten to death. (10)Unavailable.
 (1)25-29 (2)Wushih (3)Tai-sen Silk Filature (4)350 (5)5 (6)1,750 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For full pay. 10 workers arrested (10)Unavailable.
 (1)26-30 (2)Soochow (3)Rickshaw puller (4)3,000 (5)5 (6)15,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against oppressive regulations introduced by Public Safety Bureau. 30 police arrested (10)Unavailable
 (1)26-30 (2)Kaising (3)Rickshaw puller (4)500 (6)5 (6)2,500 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For lower rent (10)Reconciliated
 Sub-total: (2)14 (3)33 (4)20,490 (6)101,890 (7)2

III. Petition Started in April

(1)Mar. 31, April 6 (2)Chenkiang (3)Representatives of boatmen, Shih-eh-ya salt market (4)65 (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)No result
 (1)9 (2)Shanghai (3)Representatives of unemployed, silk filature (4)550 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Sent petition to Social Affairs Bureau for relief (10)No result.
 (1)17 (2)Shanghai (3)Wugoo Weaving Factory (4)450 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Against dismissal of union leaders, sent petition to Yellow Union (10)No result
 (1)24 (2)Shanghai (3)B.A.T., no. 1. (4)Representatives (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Against introduction of 4-days-one-week instead of 5-days, reconciliated by Social Bureau (10)Fail
 Sub-total: (2)4 (3)4 (4)1065 (7)5

V. General Ledger for Workers' Struggle in April

	No. of Fac.	No. of strikes	No. of petitions	Total	No. of strikes	No. of petitioners	Total	Work-days lost in strike	Clash, Demons tration	Injured, Arrested
April	107	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,835	252,890	10	290
March	122	20	12	32	44,794	1,540	46,334	697,536	9	49

VI. Volume of Business (Number of workers employed in each factory)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000—	Total
April	88	7	7	5	107
March	106	6	9	1	122

VII. Classification of Trade

	Cotton Mill	Silk Filature	Weaving Fac.	Food occ	Gum Fac-tory	Post-tele-graph	Trans- portation	Muni- cipal	Mine	Mach- inery	Handi- craft	Rick- shaw Puller	o- thers	Total
Apr.	3	2	27	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	56	2	2	107
Mar.	3	1	19	1	1	0	6	2	1	0	83	0	4	122

VIII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dismissal	Against wage-cut	Against lockout	Against fore- men or contractor	For better treatment	For higher wage
April	2	7	0	1	2	6
March	10	6	4	2	5	2

	For full pay	Political causes	Other causes
	2	6	5
	1	2	3

IX. Remarks

The statistics for the month under review are compiled on incomplete information. We have been unable to gather any data from south China.

During the present month big strikes have broken out in North China and Shanghai. The Tongshan miners, altogether struck work demanding higher wages and better treatment. In the course of the struggle the strikers smashed the yellow unions and came to bloody clashes with police and soldiers. On April 17 the miners at Tongkiachun and Siling went on a strike and raised up the same demands. While coming back from work, the Tongkiachun workers were stopped by police and robbed of their coal which was usually granted them as an allowance in fuel. Angered by this fresh outrage, the workers clashed with the offending armed police, suffering one death and several wounded. Then a strike flared up. Over a dozen of worker-leaders were arrested by the KMT under direct instructions from imperialism (the Lailan Coal Co. is a British concern). The KMT tried to alienate the mass of workers from their leaders and to prevent other workers from coming to the aid of the strikers by casting calumnies on the Tongkiachun workers and falsely charging them with traitorous actions in favor of Japanese imperialism. The Kuomintang hopes in this way to protect the interests of British capitalists in the Lailan mine at the expense of Chinese workers.

The Mayar strike at Shanghai is likewise a big scale struggle, details of which have been given in our previous issues. In this struggle the strikers have shown almost unequalled heroism and set to naught all imperialist-KMT attempts to break the strike. Holding stiff to their demands, the strikers refused to resume work untill April 22 when the KMT fascists and police cooperated in dragging the workers back one by one and declared "workers have all returned". In support of the Mayar workers the operatives of the 15 silk mills in E. Shanghai struck work. With the same end in view the unemployed of the Chin-tai Rubber Mill staged a struggle. On April 12 a telegram over the signature of the All-China Federation of Labor, of the Agricultural Workers Union, the Handicraft Workers Union, the Transport Workers Union, etc., was dispatched to the Mayar strikers together with \$ 100 collected for them.

Last February the rickshaw coolies in Soochow called a strike in protest against an order of the police which put a ban on their solicitation of business at railway station. They proclaimed a strike once more against the action of the police in interdicting empty rickshaws to run on the street. They organised pickets against strike breakers. On April 27 the police was routed when attempting to interfere with the pickets. The strikers suffered 30 casualties.

As a result of the shutting down of the Yu-feng Cotton Mill in Chenchow, of the 1st Cotton Mill at Wuchang, of the arsenal at Tsinan, the volume of unemployment has been swollen up considerably. The crew of all the salt boats in Shih-erh-yu, Kiangsu, was, owing to failure in competition with steamships, threatened with unemployment. The collapse of the silk filatures at Shanghai has thrown out 60,000 workers. Unemployment figures are mounting every day under imperialist-KMT misrule.

The month under review is noted for the jump in the number of clashes on the part of workers with the police and military. Such clashes or demonstrations have increased by 10, resulting in the arrest of 290 workers or six times as many as in the preceding month.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Section 2, Special Branch

Date June 13, 1934

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No. 17, dated May 11, 1934.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith a copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," Vol. 4, No. 17, dated May 11, 1934, which was obtained from the Chinese Post Office on June 12, 1934. The journal which was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 601A. Avenue Joffre, on 15.5.34 and addressed to "Mr. V. Rover, King Albert Apt., Rue de Rio Albert, French Town" was returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

The contents of the above issue comprise the following :-

- (1) Chekiang Peasant Women Rioted on May Day.
- (2) The Invincible Red Army.
- (3) May Day in Shanghai.

D. I. Ross
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CONTENTS
.....

MAY DAY IN CHINA
.....

- (1)Chekiang Peasant Women Rioted on May Dayp. 1.
(2)The Invincible Red Armyp. 2.
(3)May Day in Shanghaip. 5.
-

CHEKIANG PEASANT WOMEN RIOTED ON MAY DAY
Protesting Against 5th Campaign,
In Celebration of May 1
.....

There are numerous examples showing the growing indignation of the peasantry in the KMT territory over the imperialist-KMT 5th campaign now waged against the Chinese Soviets. A host of such happenings have crept into the bourgeois press but by far the largest number has remained unreported. As is well known, the mass of the peasants near the Soviet territory has displayed more resentment and indignation against Chiang Kai-shek's 5th campaign in the interest of imperialism and native landlord-bourgeoisie. We may take Chekiang as an illustration. The province of Chekiang is now under complete domination of Chiang Kai-shek. On the other hand, bordering on the Soviet districts in Kiangsi, Chekiang is facing a serious situation characterised by peasant revolts here and there. In fact, many Soviets have sprung up in the frontier shiens (as in Kaihua, Kiangsan, etc) in the process of partisan warfare. The expanding influence of the Soviets has no doubt placed the body of peasantry in a more bellicose mood against imperialism and KMT. At the same time, the ruthless measures adopted by the KMT to cope with the revolts of the peasants have stirred the peasants to more indignation and greater determination which at present find unmistakable expression in the peasants' riotings, assaults, clash with the police and military, etc. Indeed, riotings have become the principal form of the peasant's resistance to the KMT in the present period.

Against Local Militia

Besides securing great achievements in the initial stage, the red army has created conditions favorable to the final shattering of the 5th campaign organised by the KMT with direct help from international imperialism. The KMT hangmen, though feeling helpless, have not yet given up their plan of crushing the Soviets which have proved in deed invincible. In the months just gone by, the KMT has directed more attention to the organisation of a drive against the Soviets in the rear of the KMT troops, intending to draw in large masses of the peasantry. The KMT wants to organise Houpeitai (militia) composed of able-bodied peasants in the white territory around the Soviets. In name the Houpeitai are a reserve force for the KMT but in reality they are to be used as the vanguard in the crusade against the Soviets. In short, the KMT desires to form the peasant's anti-communist shock brigades involving large masses of the peasantry.

But owing to the fact that the KMT has unmasked itself as an enemy of the toilers, the local KMT governments are at a complete loss to find the proper means in inducing the peasants to join the drive. Then the KMT resorts to force in forming the Houpeitai and compels the peasants to enlist. This is highly resented by the peasants. What is more important, the peasants (already under the influence of the Soviets) hate the idea of fighting the red army which has proved the sole armed force in China in defence of the interests of the toilers including the peasants. Apart from a reluctance to fight the red armies, the peasants have often given support, either material or immaterial, to the fighting force of the Soviets, a fact that has been confirmed everywhere and anywhere. No wonder the peasants in Chekiang refused to lag behind in protest against the formation of the KMT Houpeitai to be used in the fight against the Soviets (See our previous issues on this point).

May Day in Shenkamen

On May 1 a large scale rioting of the peasants (a revolt, if you please) took place in Shenkamen, a town located in Tinhaisien, Chekiang province. The revolt involved several thousands of peasants including 600 surprisingly brave women. It was organized by the angry peasants against the compulsory formation of the KMT Houpeitei, particularly against the draft of young men for military service against the Soviets. First of all, the rioters turned against the training office of the Houpeitei, smashed the quarters, attacked the police station, assaulted the policemen and soldiers, etc. The 600 women showed particular intrepidity and unprecedented heroism in the fight. They fought with a variety of dirty things (causing bad luck according to Chinese superstitious tradition) and weapons. They sprang directly upon the police without any fear. Some of their number even went so far as to take off their drawers and jump on the police, hoping to cause greater bad luck to the policemen.

Needless to mention, the result of the free for all fight is not encouraging for the rioters in face of the superior force at the command of the enemy. The clash resulted in three deaths on the side of the women fighters and one death on the side of the police and military. The number of the wounded is yet unknown.

To begin with, the peasants are quite tactical. Deprived of the right to assemble for political demonstrations, they decided to proceed with Chinese superstitions. Instead of issuing a call for a revolt, they went about it quietly but steadfastly. Under the signal of "welcoming Gods", a local tradition permitted and observed almost everywhere, several thousands of the peasants swarmed to Shenkamen on May Day. According to a pre-arranged plan the crowd was immediately turned into an unwieldy throng flying at the throat of those housed in the Houpeitei training quarters (the most hated thing). Then the fight ensued and spread to all parts of the town, causing all merchants to close their doors to business.

Then followed the suppression of the KMT. In the afternoon of May 1 the KMT administrator, Chao Tsison, appeared on the scene with more than 100 soldiers equipped with modern arms. In the proclamation posted he threatened to punish the ringleaders of the revolt and to drown Shenkamen in blood if the peasants remained recalcitrant. Just at this moment the Tuhao came along with their offer to mediate between the peasants and the military (to appease the angry masses). The Tuhao organized a committee to collect funds for the killed, giving \$200 to each of the three killed women but \$400 to the policeman who ought to have been shot owing to his shootings.

Imperialism and KMT can not place too much confidence in the peasants of Chekiang as well as anywhere else to contribute their share towards the suppression of the Soviet revolution. On the contrary, the peasants have turned one after another against the KMT. The Shenkamen rioting is being repeated in many other places.

THE INVINCIBLE ARMY OF WORKERS & PEASANTS Under Leadership of CPC

.....

At present the red army of the Chinese Soviets is rapidly approaching the million mark. And in the near future there is every possibility of passing over that mark. Emphasis is, however, placed on the quality of the red army. Steel-ed and tempered during the four KMT campaigns (all shattered by the heroic red army), the red units have become an invincible force. Nay, they are irresistible.

Originally, the red army has grown out of scattered partisan units. Its numbers have increased by more than 1,000%. The 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th corps of the red army are noted for their strong fighting strength. They represent the best units in the central Soviet districts. It is not an exaggeration to give them the title of iron-sides. They have become the iron-sides for the following reasons.

In the first place, the red army grows out of the land revolution. It has gone through years of hard fighting. It has weathered the four KMT campaigns in swift succession. Learning the rich experiences from actual fighting, turning it to advantage, the red army has, under the leadership of the best talented commanders, become an ever-victorious army.

In the second place, the red army is the armed force at the disposal of the workers and peasants. It is the armed force of the revolutionary masses. Apart from a small number of political and military leaders and commanders, apart from the small number of military cadres who are revolutionary intelligentsia, the overwhelming majority of the red army consists of workers and peasants.

The percentage of the workers enlisted in the red army is from 30% to 40% and is increasing from day to day. More workers are placed in the positions of the leading cadres. And they are the best elements chosen from the workers. This fact assures the leadership of the workers in the red army.

Vanguard of the Revolutionary Force

Judging from the history of the fight of the red army in the central Soviet district the red forces have absolutely proved themselves the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle for the emancipation of the masses. At the same time, unusual talented military commanders such as Comrades How Tsetung, Chu Teh, Pan Teh-wei, Chow En-lai, Lin Piao, etc, have gathered in Kiangsi, and contributed greatly towards the shattering of the KMT drives.

Brave and eager for a fight against the enemy, the red soldiers and inferior officers are always reluctant to come back to the rear, much less to spend the days in the rear while fighting is going on uninterruptedly at the front. Asked whether they are willing to get a rest in the rear, the soldiers and officers returned from the front will answer you in one voice: rather to work at the front. They take a great pleasure in shattering Chiang Kai-shek's 5th campaign which will probably be the last. The KMT officers and troops always tremble when facing the red fighters.

There is another factor conducive to the strength of the red army. It is the Bolshevik leadership of the CPC that considerably strengthens the red army. Yes, the communists are increasing in numbers in the red army. In some cases the communists are in the majority---in the neighborhood of 50%-60%. The leading cadres of the red army are communists transferred from the party or league or trade unions. They are the best communists. They serve as models to the ranks and files. The correct leadership of the party and strict observance of discipline have enabled the party to enlarge its prestige and authority within the red army.

We may take a recent example to show the iron discipline of the red army. Comrade Shiao Chin-kwan abandoned Lichuan hsien in violation of the instructions from his superior officers and was, for this reason, sentenced to five years imprisonment.

At the same time the system of political departments in the red army is a sufficient assurance for the party to maintain its leadership over the red army.

The Military Technique

The modern equipment of the red army is another factor in the increasing strength of the red forces. The red army is re-equipped at the expense of the KMT bandit troops. The automatic rifles, for instance, have figured and are figuring large in the 5th campaign but this new weapon has, thanks to the defeats of Chiang Kai-shek, found its way into the hands of the red army. Now every unit of the red army is adequately equipped with the automatic rifles. Even local red forces have automatic rifles in their possession. The guns, rifles, mines, ammunition, etc, turned out by the red arsenals are sufficient to meet the demands of the war. The arsenal in Hienchekiang can turn out new guns and new rifles. It has invented a new type of mine. There is a network of arsenals, although on a small scale, in the Soviet districts in Kiangsi.

The party (CPC) and the revolutionary military council have devoted considerable attention to the improvement of the military technique in the red army. In this connection, preparations have been made to meet the large scale offensives from the KMT and also to anticipate the inevitable major wars with world imperialism. The red army university has come into existence imparting a thorough education on the newest strategy. There are various classes: artillery, infantry, anti-aircraft, defence against gas, etc. Books on the newest strategy have been translated. The red star, organ of the army, appears regularly, devoted to discussions on new strategy.

The military structure of the red army has undergone ameliorations with a view to meeting the conditions of a major civil war. With the company at the bottom, the vertical organisation of the army passes through the battalion, regiment and division, with the corps at the top. And the army is stationed in different areas demarked for the purpose. But the red units act under the unified command of the military council. The military discipline has been tightened, leadership of the military council consolidated, contacts of the red army with the masses improved. All this leads to the increase in the fighting strength of the red army.

In the face of the heroic red armists Chiang Kai-shek's "turtle" policy has progressed exceedingly slow. Compared to the turtle which always shrinks his head in, Chiang's native styled forts have accomplished little. In the view of Comrade Choe En-lai Chiang's turtle would not go very far within 3 years' time. By the way, the term turtle originates from Comrade Chow, signifying fear on the part of Chiang to advance on the Soviets rapidly.

Above all, political education widely developed has in the past contributed much towards the strengthening of the red army. Wide political education in the red army is made possible through the inauguration of the political departments within the army. Wide discussions have been developed on current questions of political importance. The fight on two fronts has also been widened against, for example, the Lomin line in the army. Cultural and learning societies have been set up in the army, cultural level of the ranks and files raised, illiteracy liquidated, clubs formed, evening meetings held, mosquito papers and wall papers published, etc. Even a breathing space at the front is fully utilized for learning and discussing strategy. Under such conditions the political level of the red army has been considerably raised.

For the training of higher and middle cadres for the red army a red army university is established with an attendance of 9,000 students. Many good cadres are called back from the front, to receive a higher military training and political education. Comrade Kung Ho-tsung, for instance, who has won many significant victories over the KMT bandits, is now studying in the red army university. The said university consists of six colleges, two for infantry, one for artillery, etc.

Parallel to the elevation of political education in the red army is the tightening of discipline which rests, unlike the discipline in other troops, on the class consciousness of the red fighters. The red soldiers consciously observe discipline without compulsion. In this respect, the five years sentence passed on Comrade Shiao Chin-kwan (the supreme commander of the 7th corps) is of vital significance to the discipline of the red army.

Extension of Red Army

The CPC and the Soviets have put forward the fighting slogan of "Extend the red army to one million", a slogan that shall be realised at all costs in order to smash the 5th drive and crush the predatory imperialism. To this end a red army shock movement has been set in motion and crowned with sweeping successes. The CPC, the league, the Soviets and all mass organisations have taken an active part in the general mobilization of the masses for the expansion of the red army. The masses have shown considerable militancy in the fulfillment of the task. Many localities have forged considerably ahead of the original plan (such as in Juikin, Sinkuo, etc). Some backward regions have made good at last.

The red army itself, while fighting on the front, made use of every opportunity available for the extension of the army. A good example is furnished by the 3rd corps which recruited 1,000 new fighters within a short space. At the second Soviet congress held last January the red flag as a token of honor was awarded to Juikin, Sinkuo and the 3rd corps in recognition of their meritorious services rendered in the enlistment campaign. The red army extension movement has been accomplished within a comparatively short period.

Women played a big role in the recruitment of the new red fighters. Many enthusiastic women mobilized their own husbands or those of other women for the extension of the red army. As a consequence, a majority of the men in Sinkuo have gone to the front as red fighters. The dragging at the tail, that is, pulling the husbands back when they want to join the red army, has been steadily on the wane as a result of the fierce opposition from the more advanced women. A very popular song entitled "Farewell to the red recruits" is always on the lips of the old and young, the male and the female.

And preparations have been made for a transition from the present system of voluntary service to "draft".

Material Life of Red Fighters

During the present course of a ruthless civil war the Soviets have set themselves the primary task of assuring supplies to the red army and of assuring the improvement in the material life of the red soldiers. Such a responsibility devolves on the departments of finance and supplies in the central government. As the name implies, the supplies department under the military council attends to the business of providing all supplies to the red army. The central uniform factory turns out all the uniforms and beddings for the red soldiers without interruption. The government has succeeded in obtaining blankets for the red soldiers who need them most, especially in winter.

Moreover, the Soviet government has been trying to mobilize large masses to comfort the red fighters by giving material aids to them. Sanders are presented to them, washing corps sent to the front for cleaning their clothes, etc. Preferential treatment is afforded to the red soldiers by requiring the cooperatives to sell cheap to the red armists, by transmitting mail for the red armists without postage, etc. Thus, in spite of the mammoth difficulties prevailing in the Soviet districts the material life of the red armists has been ameliorating steadily.

Preferential Treatment to Families

Going hand in hand with the amelioration of the material life of the red soldiers is the preferential treatment given to the families of those who fight at the front in the interests of the toilers. The aid to such families has been organized on a mass basis. Long ago the Soviet government promulgated regulations on the said preferential treatment now strictly observed in the central Soviet districts. During the course of the enlistment campaign a vigorous ~~massive~~ drive was organized for aiding the families of the red soldiers. This drive scored brilliant achievements. In Sinkuo where a majority of the men went to the front the field of the families of the red armists is well cultivated with the aid from other people. The work in these families goes on quite orderly. Curious enough, the masses made more strenuous exertions and worked at faster speed in the aid to the families of the red soldiers. In Huitung Chu the families of the red recruits were worrying about the late crops not yet harvested, about the weeds not yet felled, but thanks to the militancy of the masses all such work was done within three days---at a quick pace than usual.

Mention must be made of the "Saturday" dedicated by functionaries of the CPC, the Soviets, the trade unions, to the aid of the families of the red soldiers. The work has gone along this line fairly. Near the central bureau I noticed a family of a red fighter consisting of two women only: the mother and young wife. To my surprise their field yielded good crops though they could not cultivate the land themselves. On every Saturday the workers of the central bureau carried water and cut logs for the family. The red fighter now at the front could not perhaps know anything about the happiness prevalent in his small home.

The red iron-sides are fighting confidently for the success of the Soviets on a national scale. The time is not distant when the red soldiers will march directly on the capital of the province, Kiangsi.

MAY DAY IN CHINA

This year the May Day in China presents two different pictures. In Soviet China millions of the toilers participated in the demonstrations in celebration of the success of the Soviets (that is, their own success) whereas in KMT China assembly was absolutely interdicted to the working class. On May 1 Chinese authorities practically proclaimed martial law everywhere especially in the leading cities, particularly in Shanghai where discontentment has been increasing from day to day among the working population owing to swelling unemployment. Here in Shanghai the imperialist and KMT cooperated in suppressing any outbursts from the workers. Detectives, policemen and officers in the International Settlement, the French Concession and Greater Shanghai (Chinese) got quite busy on the whole day, searching pedestrians, arresting suspects, etc. Particular attention was turned to the industrial districts.

But within these very districts the workers assembled for demonstrations in defiance of the martial law and fascist terrors. Workers gathered in small bands each numbering a dozen or so. In the west and east (industrial districts of Shanghai) workers demonstrated and defied the police. A couple of thousands took part in the demonstrations in each district, attracting a large crowd of spectators. Two mill of the Mayar silk filature stopped work in observing the May Day.

On the thoroughfare of Shanghai (the Nanking Road) workers distributed handbills among the passers-by in front of the Sincere and Wing On Companies, two of the largest departmental stores at Shanghai. In the handbills are inscribed the slogans of demanding emancipation of the working class, smashing imperialism and KMT, defending the Chinese Soviets, demanding unity among workers of the whole world, etc.

In spite of the heavy guard placed on Nanking Road workers and revolutionary students demonstrated in small bands in the most crowded part of the street in the afternoon of May 1. Revolutionary slogans were loudly shouted. Only five arrests were made on the spot.

On the demonstrations we hope to give more details in our next issues.

E N D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 6, 1934

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol.4, No.3, dated January 18, 1934.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Ross

I forward herewith a copy of the Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No.3, dated January 18, 1934. The contents of this issue comprise the following :

- (1) The anti-Japanese Partisans in Manchuria.
- (2) The National Currency Crisis in its acute stage.
- (3) Greater Tasks assigned to Aeroplanes during the 5th Campaign.

The publication which was obtained from a confidential source was delivered through the post addressed to "Secy. A-I L. 3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris." The postal cancellation chop shows that the journal was posted in the neighbourhood of Peiping on May 11, 1934.

D.I. Ross
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Contents:

- 1) THE ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISANS IN MANCHURIA.....1
- 2) The National Currency Crisis in Its Acute Stage.....3
- 3) Greater Tasks Assigned to Aeroplanes During the 5th Campaign.....6

THE ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISANS IN MANCHURIA

I. The 3rd Stage Under Japanese Occupation

Bleeding under Japanese bayonet, Manchuria has entered upon the so-called third stage characterised by frenzied military preparation on the part of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union as well as by increased oppression and exploitation of the toiling masses and the suppression of anti-Japanese revolutionary activities by disarming and butchering the armed peasants. Far from being cowed, the workers, peasants and soldiers in Manchuria have continued their struggle against the Japanese invader with increasing vigor and energy. This fight is assuming a sharper form in East Manchuria, particularly along the lower Sungari.

To consolidate its position along the lower reach of the Sungari Japanese imperialism has stationed more troops there, sending in addition a continuous stream of armed immigrants (reservists and merchants) to colonize the country. With the same end in view, Japanese imperialism organised the Koreans association and Manchuria association as a tool to carry on the colonization campaign and to clear up the anti-Japanese elements.

Japanese troops swarmed both banks of the Sungari apparently with a view to preparing for intervention against the Soviet Union. From Tungho to Fanyuan near the Soviet border Japanese imperialism posts one or several detachments in each town or locality deemed of strategic importance. We see more Japanese troops when we come nearer to the Soviet border as, e.g. Fuchin, Tungkiang, etc. Artillery and cavalry figure largely among the troops stationed in those places. Taking all in all, probably one full division is on duty there. At the same time, a considerable portion of the troops has been assigned to the task of keeping a watch on the workers in the industrial districts. According to the story of a worker (a refugee) Wutung Kiang Gold Mine has been placed under the protection of three detachments while the gold mine at Taipingu guarded by two.

At Chumoose and Fuchin the aerodrome has been enlarged and strong forts constructed. In Tungkiang and along the Helungkiang defence works against the Soviet Union have been built up, highways for military transport constructed, etc. A railway for military use has also been completed from Chumoose to Wah-chuan. Information emanating from Fuchin talks about the enforcement of conscript labour (conscription) in that hsien. Japanese imperialism takes one boy or man from every family with two able-bodied men and forces him to build highways or airdromes. No compensation is paid to the workers so conscripted. The aerodrome is said to have been constructed entirely by conscript labour. The same method of conscription was applied to other engineering works.

The armed Japanese immigrants play the role of assisting in enslaving the toiling masses of Manchuria. Equipped almost in the same way, they are really Japanese troops. They perpetrate direct robbery by seizing the fertile land and good farms, robbing the peasant of his property, driving him away. In collaboration with the regular troops, armed reservists and merchants, they watch and suppress all forms of the anti-Japanese movement.

II. Stationing of Manchurian Troops

In the districts around the lower Sungari about 10,000 Manchurian troops stationed by the Japanese but the latter can get on with an anti-

2

rity of their own. As a matter of fact, All Chinese officers whether high or low are under strict vigilance and surveillance of Japanese imperialism. The round of duties from patrolling to fighting is performed by Manchurian troops under direct order of Japanese superiors. The soldiers have been subjected to unbearable hardships such as bad food, lower pay, flogging, extra work, etc. The soldiers as well as officers have shown a resentment against the Japanese. The influence of Chinese volunteers combined with Japanese oppression has brought about many mutinies, either partial or entire, among the shaken Manchurian troops stationed in the area around the lower Sungari. Such mutinies have taken place by the tens in Shansen, Holikung, etc, during the past few months. As to the rest of Manchurian troops who have not as yet gone over to our side, they usually reached an understanding with the volunteers and maintained an attitude of passive neutrality during the anti-volunteer campaign. Sometimes they even openly went over to the anti-Japanese camp.

Under such conditions Japanese imperialism decided to disarm the unreliable Manchurian troops in accordance with their strategy of the third stage in the occupation of Manchuria. This strategy caused considerable uneasiness and indignation among the Manchurian troops resulting in mutinies. Take, for example, the brigade commanded by Gen. Tu and stationed in Tanguan, Tunguo, etc. The soldiers there refused to answer the roll call of Japanese officers and moved to the forests. The 4th battalion of the Wu regiment in Holikung turned back to the persuasion of Japanese officers who desired to disband the "unruly" soldiers by inducing them to listen to admonition and then catch them in a trap with machine guns. Later on, the Japanese called their officers to a conference and formally discussed the means of dissolution but before the conference ended, the soldiers rushed in and fired on Japanese and Chinese officers. Then street fighting ensued, terminating in the killing of 17 Japanese and the capture of 1 machine gun. More than 50 mutineers formed an anti-Japanese detachment under the leadership of a Captain called Wu Chungku and went to the north in company of 20 others who deserted the main body of troops.

After the mutiny in Holikung the Japanese gave full vent to their rage by arresting the workers and others there, beating and torturing them. They required the populace to put up "dog license" (certificate for good people) on their doors. As a result, 6 policemen were buried alive, one of them with the heart taken out of the chest as a sacrificial offering to the dead Japanese officers.

Another regiment of the Manchurian troops, under the command of Major Mao, has mutinied and formed a partisan detachment, moving to Pannan. The soldiers resisted roll-call and then flared up in a mutiny.

III. Peasantry Against Japan

Simultaneously with the disarming of regular troops, the Japanese proceeded along with the task of disarming the peasants, obviously with a view to confiscating all arms and ammunitions which may be used for anti-Japanese purpose or turned over to anti-Japanese volunteers.

The Japanese attempted to register all the arms held by the people as the first step towards the realisation of the sinister scheme of disarming the armed units of the masses. In Tanguan, Tunguo, etc, the Japanese however directly dissolved the militia of the merchants. They robbed the peasants in Holikung of their arms in the same way. The raging peasants and the landlord, too, immediately rose up against confiscation and employed various means for this purpose. Some said nothing about their rifles or made false declaration as to the actual number of rifles while the more militant revolted and organised anti-Japanese units. Nay, they have been fighting the Japanese fearlessly. Such peasant partisans are numerous, operating over a vast territory. In Sipci-gu 50 peasants, all armed, joined the anti-Japanese volunteers in Ching-shan. The peasants in Menkakung fought hard against the massacre of the Japanese armed immigrants. In Tunguo, Wufenglung, etc, the peasants demanded to join or actually joined the volunteers. Dissatisfied with the Japanese confiscation of rifles, a portion of the landlords went over to the volunteers on a united front against Japanese imperialism.

Such conditions are certainly very favorable to the wide development of the activities of the volunteers in conjunction with the development of the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses. The influence of the communist party of China has steadily gained ground among the masses of Manchuria, especially so with its unwavering leadership of the anti-Ja-

panese struggle. As an evidence of it, we may mention the West and North Manchurian Peasant Committee under the direct guidance of the party, which committee has staged an attack on Tangyuan in conjunction with the volunteers who are more or less inclined towards the C.P.C.

IV. Demagogy of Imperialism

In face of the growing anti-Japanese movement as carried on by workers, peasants and dissatisfied soldiers in Manchuria, Japanese imperialism has been compelled to use a little bit of demagogy as a means of mitigation of the movement. At the same time, it endeavored to buy over the landlord-bourgeoisie and military officers in order to facilitate its attack on the revolutionaries, particularly the communist party of China. It called a landlord conference composed of delegates from various hsien but camouflaged it as a cereal parley. The conference was actuated primarily by the desire to stage an effective offensive against the volunteers and communists. Japanese imperialism promised to give back a portion of the confiscated rifles to the landlord for the formation of self-defence units or militia, to increase the salary and to raise the pay of soldiers to \$20.00 per month, to cut the taxes, to clear the greedy officers, to practise Wontao (Principle of Saints), etc. Thus allured and gratified to a certain degree, the landlord has rallied to the call of Japanese imperialism in a common attempt to check the growth of the revolutionary and liberation movement. Consequently, in west and north Manchuria a campaign against the communists and anti-Japanese elements was launched, killing them by the score, to say nothing of the headquarters which were of course smashed. In this drive the Chinese landlord fully supported Japanese imperialism.

V. Union of Anti-Japs Volunteers

The counterrevolutionary actions of the landlord-bourgeoisie and the non-resistance of the KMT generals, Li Fu, Ting Gue, Ma Tsun-san, etc., have enabled the masses to view them in their true light and more easily to accept the anti-imperialist programme of the communist party of China. The Japanese blows directed against the communists only enhanced the prestige of CP among the volunteers.

Such factors are responsible for the rapid spread of the volunteer's activities under the leadership of the communists. Red partisans have been very active in Pangho but received a serious setback owing to the pursuance of a militarist adventurist policy.

Recovering from the blow since July last and swollen up by more mutinies from the Manchurian troops, the volunteers became active again. They are always operating in the lower reach of the Sungari. Our slogan of "uniting all anti-Japanese units in a war against Japanese imperialism" has been accepted by them. Now a Manchurian volunteer army has been inaugurated out of the scattered units commanded by Chinsan and Tsa Chunhai, Tsa Chunhu, etc. It consists of three detachments with over 500 rifles in all. The commander's quarter serves as the highest organ, with the general staff, the secretariat and the political department to charge of the matters falling under their respective jurisdiction. The Manchurian volunteer army has a program of struggle, too. It has recognised and accepted the leadership of the proletariat in its struggle against Japanese imperialism. May this army, the sole anti-Japanese revolutionary army in Manchuria, grow larger and stronger in the course of fighting against Japanese imperialism and its ally, the Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie in the Three Eastern Provinces.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY CRISIS IN ITS ACUTE STAGE

In the few months just past large cities of the country have been, one after another, drawn into the wave of a currency crisis which, as the end of the lunar year approaches, is increasing in sharpness. Of course the crisis is bound to come amid the steady decline of the KMT economy, particularly of the village economy which is just being crushed between the two faces of a vise, namely, imperialism and feudalism. The crisis finds its clearest expression in the crumble of the Chuan-tzu (money shops), the Vinhao (silver stores) and commercial houses carrying on monetary transactions, in the freezing of credit, the runs on banks, the shortage of ready money, the rising of exchange, etc. Except Shanghai and Tientsin, a majority of the commercial centres

from Suiyuan in the north to Swatow and Canton in the south have been adversely affected by the crisis. In spite of its accumulation of large stocks of silver money, Shanghai is facing a currency crisis, too, which is well reflected in the present tightening of the money market. All the banks here in Shanghai refused to grant credit to the commercial houses including the large ones (for example, the Commercial Press, Ltd, which needs \$800,000 cash but can not obtain it, etc). Reliable forecasts have been made that when the new lunar year comes nearly 3,000 shops large and small will be unable to reopen their doors for business. The situation in Shanghai then is bad, too.

Causes of the Crisis

Just like in other countries, the crisis in China is developing on a local scale, directing its blows to the local commercial centres through which the commodities of imperialism pass into the interior and native agricultural produce is shipped to the large ports (like Shanghai), thence to foreign lands. The native banks located in these centres usually finance the payments of the commodities exported or imported. They also issue notes for local circulation. But their reserve is as a rule quite insufficient. When cash flows out in large quantities to the big ports to pay for the unfavorable balance of trade as is usually the case, the native banks not only face an empty vault but can not get enough credit to tide over the difficulty.

The Chinese farmer produces for the market in practically the same way as those in the other countries. He exchanges his products for those coming from outside, mostly imperialist goods. This process was greatly hampered to his detriment in 1932, and the more so in 1933. The reason lying at the bottom of it is that foreign wares such as the rice of Saigon, the wheat of Australia, Canada and USA, etc, have flooded the country driving native produce out of the market while native products like silk, tea, eggs, hides, etc, have been unable to find a market in foreign countries in consequence of the world crisis as well as of the raising of duties by foreign governments. The adverse balance of trade against the Chinese village is so heavy that the native banks in the local commercial centers have to pay out cash in large quantities, leaving very little in its own vaults. Needless to say, these native banks act as agencies for the payment of goods exchanged between the village and the imperialist merchants. The fact, as set above, is the fundamental reason behind the currency crisis now sweeping over the country.

The second cause lies in the fact that the different fractions of the KMT governments squeezed much harder than before in order to purchase arms and ammunitions from foreign countries. For this purpose, they need cash or bank notes of the foreign banks, refusing to accept as taxes the paper money issued by native banks or commercial houses. In our previous issues we repeatedly referred to the augmentation of the land tax in Kiangsu by 400% since the advent of the KMT power. This exorbitant tax swallowed all the income of the farmer. Along with the increase of the land tax the KMT raised in December last other levies such as the matches, tobacco, salt taxes, etc. The KMT militarists and politicians collected these increased taxes and shipped the proceeds to the treaty ports (so-called because opened to foreign trade by treaty) for the purchase of ammunitions (to be used for the war against the reds and Soviets, or militarist wars) or luxuries or for land speculation in the foreign concessions, thus causing an acute shortage of money in the village or the towns and cities near-by. The tax bureaus in Kwangtung frowned on the native bank-notes and refused to accept them for the payment of taxes. They preferred the notes issued by the banks in Hong Kong. This fact added fuel to the currency crisis already developing at an accelerated pace.

Another thing—The stoppage of large remittances from the overseas Chinese has also played a big part in the sharpening of the crisis (in Swatow, Canton, Fukien). Relying on this source as a cash reservoir in the past, the commercial houses and banks have always been able to smooth their difficulties to a considerable extent but now they can no longer do it. In the years preceeding 1931 the remittances from the overseas Chinese amounted to 300 or 400 millions a year on the average.

Of course the recurring militarist wars constitute another factor.

in bringing about the crisis. The civil war in Sinkiang caused the standstill in business in Suiyuan (and the monetary crisis). The independence of Fukien brought on its heels a run on the banks in Canton and threatened Wuhu with a crisis owing to the stoppage of importation of rice from this city.

The Leading Cities Hit

In the present article we mentioned but a few of the cities hard hit by the crisis. These cities are Swatow, Hsuehchow, Kaifeng, etc.

Swatow is the most important port on the south China coast, probably second only to Canton, provincial capital of Kwangtung. Beginning in 1932, the crisis there broke out in 1933 with considerable violence. Before June, 1933, over 1,000 shops closed down in Swatow and the neighboring cities and towns. And a few of the leading banks and commercial houses met with the fate. To grapple with the crisis, the native banks and shops issued the Pei-go-piao (a sort of inconvertible paper) as a medium of payment. The situation worsened considerably since June. Without any prospect of redemption, the Pei-go-piao gradually depreciated and thus lost its effect of alleviation. In September the biggest native bank in port, the Chen-ta-yuan Chuan-tsun, collapsed and rocked the credit system to its very foundation. Then the Kwangtung Provincial Bank came on the scene, allegedly to provide relief to the monetary situation. It circulated more than one million notes but exported \$500,000 cash out of the city. By this very act it rather aggravated the situation instead of improving it as had been anticipated. Following the outbreak of the Fukien rebellion in November 19 native banks together with a number of first rate commercial houses went into liquidation.

According to a correspondence published by the Sun Pao of Shanghai, dated Dec. 20, the chamber of commerce at Swatow petitioned the Pacification Commander to force the acceptability of the discredited Pei-go-piao by military orders, and to restrict the withdrawal of deposits, an action that is highly problematical in its attempt to relieve the crisis. The large circulation of the notes issued by the provincial bank of Kwangtung but not backed up by corresponding reserve caused skepticism among the populace. The revolt in Fukien served as an occasion for this skepticism to manifest itself in a run on the provincial bank. In Canton the public has little confidence in the notes of the provincial bank of Kwangtung and has been forced to accept them at the point of the bayonet. As soon as the news of the Fukien revolt came to Canton, the people rushed for the bank and pressed for cash payment. The authorities got around the difficulty by another forcible means: borrowing one month's house rent from the populace (this borrowing amounted, in fact, to additional taxation because it will not be paid back).

Turning to North China, we have the same dismal picture. On Oct. 12 the Hsin-chang native bank at Kaifeng crumbled and spread the panic to Chenohow, Tsinan and other cities. The bank was supposed to be sound in view of its long history, and the collapse came as a surprise. Influenced by the failure of the banks, the Chuen-tsun in Chenohow and Tsinan suspended business for the time being. Had not the government and the bankers of Shanghai come to the rescue, the crisis would have become more disastrous.

In almost the same period we find another serious outburst of a monetary crisis in Hsuehchow, Kiangsu, where seven note-issue houses closed down on Oct. 7, 1933. The note-issue houses referred to put out in circulation notes of various denominations worth 2,100,000,000 cash or 502,500 dollars, if converted at the present rate of exchange. Even down to the present, they are still unable to resume specie payment. The peasants and petty merchants, being the bulk of the note holders, lost heavy consequently. Involved in the crisis, more than ten small shops shut up as a matter of course.

Tragedial incidents occurred later on. The chamber of commerce and the authorities at Hsuehchow cooperated in establishing a joint office to cash the notes outstanding, and limited specie payment to one dollar for each note holder. On the proclaimed date of specie payment the office was thick with poor people from the country-side. Beaten and flogged by police and military who guarded the office, the poor country people waited patiently but received nothing after a whole day's waiting. Some of them tried to rush to the office but were badly beaten by the police and military. Not a few were fatally injured, mostly women and old men.

The specie payment lasted one week, paying out about a hundred dollars. And only 2 or 3 hours were allowed to the big crowd—apparently designed only to fool them. Instead of abating, the run became more serious as more people came along for specie payment. Then the authorities unmasked themselves by issuing an order to stop payment outright and to advise the note holders "to wait quietly" for liquidation. A couple of months have passed without any concrete steps being taken towards resumption of specie payment. The toilers are undoubtedly the hardest hit: now a heap of worthless papers remain in their hands as the only tangible sign of a compensation for their blood and sweat.

How About Shanghai?

On the surface the monetary situation in Shanghai seems much better than anywhere else in the country. But this is only a superficial observation. True, Shanghai is experiencing some trouble in handling the large stocks of idle funds coming from the interior. True, we do not witness any runs or signs of runs on the banks either Chinese or foreign. The inflationist policy of the Shanghai banks, together with Nanking's inflationist policy of public debts, have been causing much concern and worry among the populace. On the other hand, money is also tight. Seeing the approach of the crisis, the banks here are no longer liberal in making loans to their clients. Now even the first class firms in Shanghai are turned down in their proposal for a moderate loan. Slowly coming as it is, the crisis in Shanghai will nevertheless break out in the end. When it does come to the surface, it will be the most severe, perhaps similar to the ones which successively occurred in New York or Chicago.

GERMAN PLANE ASSIGNED TO AEROPLANES during the 5th campaign

In view of the breakdown of the four campaigns before the heroic resistance of the red armies in the past the counterrevolutionary navy regime at Nanking has come to realize the importance of the aeroplanes as a more effective weapon in the 5th campaign against the Soviet and red armies in Kiangsi and other provinces. The theory lying back of it is that the air force possesses a far greater destructive power in fighting than the troops on land who have always gone over to the side of the red army when brought face to face with the latter while the airships will be more reliable under the direct guidance of imperialism.

Proceeding on this theory Chiang Kai-shek built a network of aerodromes under the instruction of imperialist advisers in Kiangsi where Chiang's 5th campaign is in full swing at present. There 45 aerodromes have been constructed for the use of military planes, those at Nanchang, Nanchen and Nanfeng being said to be the largest, each covering 1,000 square metres, to be shortly enlarged to 10,000 square metres. Besides taking the land from the farmer forcibly, Chiang ordered the construction of the aerodromes by conscript labour. All those forced to work for him must bring food and meals with themselves. Always subject to the fire of red partisans, the aerodromes under construction were made unsafe for the engineers in charge who went in by planes.

The KAT Air Forge

Accurate statistics are not available on the real strength of Nanking's air force but conservative estimates place it at 350-400 planes as against 150 in 1932. Nanking laid down a plan to increase this number up to 700 in 1935, to be distributed among 23 squadrons for the army and navy. In addition there must be four squadrons of dirigibles.

As to the planes actually in the possession of other militarists, we have the following estimation more or less reliable: 100-200 for Gen. Chen Chitong, warlord of Kwangtung, who has spent huge sums on the development of the air force, 40 for Kwangsi, 20 for the 19th route army, all these to be called out to fight the reds. Of course they are to be used occasionally for militarist wars, that is to say, for the expansion of territory as well as for the acquisition of the control of a counterrevolutionary government in order to find favor with imperialism and to bolster the tottering Fuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie rule.

In selecting the candidates for the air force the KMT military authorities exercised more care than ever because they have found in the past that those chosen from among the workers and peasants are "unreliable". In face of the sharpening of the class struggle the workers and peasants are most easily aroused to class consciousness, hence "unreliable". Admission to the central aviation school at Hangchow, for instance, is very strict, the candidates required to secure guaranty from 10 high officials or from capitalists of over 100,000 dollars in property besides taking the regular entrance examination. The students now numbering 600 are therefore sons of the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie. Besides the technical instructions from the American instructors, the students must receive the regular fascist political training. They are not allowed to read other periodicals besides the fascist journals. Recently one student was expelled owing to his initiative in organising an Esperanto society. Suspicious elements among the students have been regularly cleared by a process which, as a matter of fact, permitted only 50% of the students to be graduated and to participate in the drive against the workers and peasants. Even this has failed to prevent the graduating students from flying over to the red armies on two occasions in the past two years.

Rivalry Among Imperialists

Imperialism not only takes a hand in the development of the KMT air force and civil aviation but sharpens the imperialist conflicts by striving to obtain a larger share in the control of the KMT air force, to secure more aviation rights as well as to get large orders for the planes. No doubt America stands out first in the importation of planes to China but Italian imperialism does not wish to lag behind. Recently, with the arrival of Chang Hsueh-liang came the Italian aviator, Commandante Mario de Banardi, winner of the Schneider cup, accompanied by several other Italian aviators (6 in all), all ready to secure orders for Italy and to take a part in the training of Nanking's air force. In Kwangtung British and American imperialism are active in their attempts to develop and control Chen Chitong's air force. According to a Reuters message dated Sept. 6 Chen Chitong was prepared to spend \$30,000,000 on military aviation. On the part of England, she wants to form an air company in competition with the China National Aviation Corporation, American, which controls three major airways, one from Shanghai to Hankow, thence to Chungking and Chentu in Szechwan, another from Shanghai to Peiping and the third from Shanghai to Canton passing Chekiang and Fukien. Now this American concern is contemplating to inaugurate a new line connecting Shanghai with Manila and also another linking Shanghai with Yunnan. The German concern, Luft Hansa, operates a line from Shanghai to Sinkiang. In 1933 China imported more planes valued at \$20,000,000 according to a conservative estimate. Thus imperialism is not only making a large profit but equips and trains the KMT air force, to hold it in readiness to attack the red army and the Soviet.

Finally, we may say a few words about the demagogical campaign of the KMT "to save the nation by aviation". The campaign was carried on in cities and villages for no other purpose than to rob the people (workers and peasant) of their earnings. Consequently, large funds were raised from this source. But how much was actually obtained no body knows because those in custody of the money made no report on it. The aviation tax was levied here in Shanghai generally on the workers, deducting the tax from their wages. But the worker knew nothing about the use of the money he was forced to contribute. The five planes contributed by Shanghai to Nanking's air force have thrown bombs on the toilers in the Nanking-Fukien war, and will certainly throw more on the workers, peasants and red soldiers in Kiangsi and elsewhere.

SM 2
G. 40,000-1-3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTER
File No. <u>17916</u>
No. <u>D</u>
Date <u>23/2/35</u>

Date February 23, 1935.

Subject "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters obtained
from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by ✓ and Forwarded by D.I. Ross.

I forward herewith two typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on February 22, 1935. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in London and New York, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed:-

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:-

✓ (1) Addressee: "Editor, D.W. 35 E. 17th St., N.Y.C."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 39, dated Oct. 18, 1934.

Contents : a) Growth of Partisans in North Shensi.

b) Struggle of North China Workers in New Phase.

c) The Acute Silver Crisis.

d) Fascist Bandits Murder their Own Men.

e) British Manchukuo in Szechuen.

f) North China Facing Greater Danger.

A copy of this issue of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" was already forwarded on January 14, 1935.

(2) Addressee: "Mr. J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.1"

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 45, dated Nov. 28, 1934.

Contents : a) Success of Manchurian Red Partisans.

b) Bandit Chiang's Betrayal Through his Own Mouth.

c) Red Army Took Yinchow.

d) Skirmish Between Kwangsi & Chiang.

e) North China Puppet to be Inaugurated within a month.

f) \$170,000,000 for Anti-Red War in Szechuen.

g) Red Soldiers Buried Alive.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,
Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by Forwarded by.....

-2-

h) Taxes Still Higher.

i) Opium Forced on China by KMT Bandits.

- - -

The postal cancellation chops show the following:-

(1) Was posted at 2 p.m., 10.10.34, at C.P.O. Branch Office,
No. 100 Carter Road.

(2) Was posted at 1 p.m., 1.12.34, at C.P.O. Branch Office,
41 Yu Yuen Road.

JB

DBRm

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

S2

Please show D.A.

MG

DC SB

Shown to A.

DBR: 26/2.

File
JMS

Section 2, Special Branch. xxxxx

February 23, 35.

"Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

//

and

D.I. Ross.

I forward herewith two typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on February 22, 1935. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in London and New York, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed:-

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:-

(1) Addressee: "Editor, D.W. 35 E. 17th St., N.Y.C."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 39, dated Oct. 18, 1934.

Contents : a)Growth of Partisans in North Shensi.

b)Struggle of North China Workers in New Phase.

c)The Acute Silver Crisis.

d)Fascist Bandits Murder their Own Men.

e)British Manchukuo in Szechuen.

f)North China Facing Greater Danger.

A copy of this issue of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" was already forwarded on January 14, 1935.

(2) Addressee: "Mr. J.K. Marray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.1"

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 45, dated Nov. 28, 1934.

Contents : a)Success of Manchurian Red Partisans.

b)Bandit Chiang's Betrayal Through his Own Mouth.

c)Red Army Took Yinchow.

d)Skirmish Between Kwangsi & Chiang.

e)North China Puppet to be Inaugurated within a month.

f)\$170,000,000 for Anti-Red War in Szechuen.

g)Red Soldiers Buried Alive.

-2-

h) Taxes Still Higher.

i) Opium Forced on China by KMT Bandits.

- - -

The postal cancellation chops show the following:-

- (1) Was posted at 2 p.m., 10.10.34, at C.P.O. Branch Office,
No. 100 Carter Road.
- (2) Was posted at 1 p.m., 1.12.34, at C.P.O. Branch Office,
41 Yu Yuen Road.

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

Chinese Officers Correspondence

Vol. 4, No. 39

Oct. 18, 1934

North China In Greater Danger !

1. Growth of Partisans in North Shensi.....p. 1
2. Struggle of North China Worker in New Phase.....p. 2
3. The Acute Silver Crisis.....p. 3
4. Fascist Bandits Murder Their Own Men.....p. 4
5. British Manchukuo in Szechuan.....p. 5
6. North China Facing Greater Danger.....p. 6

Growth of Partisans in North Shensi

The Kuomintang bandit generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, departed for Li-an, capital of Shensi province, by air on the double tenth (birthday of the Republic of China) immediately following the convocation of the military conference at Nanchang, principally for the purpose of taking steps to check the growing activities of the red partisans in N. Shensi as well as of the red army in the Szechuan-Shensi section. The ruling classes in Shensi have become exceedingly uneasy over the activities of the red partisans and red army in that part of China. It is particularly so with the red army in North Szechuan which, as repeatedly reported before, scored sweeping successes over the Kuomintang bandits.

At the same time the Peing and Wientsin press gave considerable prominence to the report that the landlords-bourgeoisie along the eastern border of the province was driven out by the red partisans in September. These partisans, it is said, were likely to march in a southern direction.

The Fatted in Shensi

Conditions in North Shensi are very favorable to the growth of the Soviets and red army. Here the Kuomintang exploitation is indescribably severe. As a result the mass struggle has developed to a higher stage. Taxes are not only heavy but numerous. Every mow for the cultivation of opium is taxed at 40 or 50 dollars. If the poppy is not cultivated, the land 'left fallow' is fined at 10.00 a mow. The regular land tax is unusually heavy, amounting to 26 or 27 a mow. Each lamp for mere lighting purpose has to pay a tax of 10¢. The cleaning campaigns of the Tuhao have always burnt down the houses of the peasants and butchered the rural population by the hundred, driving out the starving peasants, etc.

Urban conditions are equally bad. Trade is stagnant. Industry comes to a standstill. Workers are thrown out on the street. Petty merchants are crushed by heavy taxation. Soldiers are not paid for several months.

Thus mass struggles have developed from one part of the province to another. Several strikes took place in the Yuling arsenal. And the strikers clashed with the troops attempting to curb them. In Chinchan 500 peasants, fully armed, fought against the hated tax. The peasants in Minow attacked the Hsien government. One machine gun company under Kao Hsuanchen mutinied. Numerous spontaneous struggles took place in the villages for the seizure of the arms from the Tuhao and Kuomintang. As a consequence of the mass struggles being highly developed the Kuomintang and Tuhao could not dare to return to their homes in the countryside in a good many of the hsien. Yes, mass struggles have been developing rapidly and widely over the vast area in North Shensi.

The Agrarian Revolution in N. Shensi

The development of the land revolution in North Shensi combined with the victory of the red armies along the Shensi-Kansu and Shensi-Szechuan frontiers has absorbed large numbers of the toilers (workers and peasants) into the ranks of the red army which, consequently, is swollen up considerably. Beginning from the second half of 1932 four partisan detachments have sprung up in the northeast of the province under the leadership of the Communist

Party of China, operating in Fu-shi, Anting, Yenchuan, Chinza, Suité, and three other hsien. These detachments are composed of revolutionary peasants and soldiers with a few rifles at the start. Now they each have from 40-70 rifles, assisting in the division of rice, resistance to tax, the attack on the t'uhao, officials and local militia. Several hundred such cases have happened in the past with the aid of the red partisans. And, more important still, the hard pressed peasants have always appealed to the partisans for help in their struggle against the oppressors.

Form One Division

The North Shensi partisans have under the most difficult conditions beaten off the attacks of the enemy, although outnumbered by several hundred to one. They have succeeded in establishing a stable base and marched to and fro in more than 100 villages with full liberty except for the fourth district under the fourth partisan detachment. They have organized 39 red guard corps and 185 poor peasant unions. Only a few scores of the red partisans tied one full brigade stationed at Kaoshanchen with the collaboration of the mass of the peasantry.

In the previous month a conference took place, attended by delegates of the partisan corps; and, to coordinate their activities, decided to set up a joint commanding headquarters. The conference also took another decision to extend the partisans so as to combine them into a full division. The recent upsurge of the partisan movement bears witness to the success of the decision referred to.

The Struggle of N. China Workers in A New Phase

With the outbreak of the strike of the miners who form the bulk of the proletariat in North China a new phase has set in in the militant strike movement of the N. China workers. In spite of brutal oppression the workers marched forward in a fearless spirit and won considerable success in a good many of the cases. In Hopei alone sharp struggles developed to an amazing extent from January to April, 1934.

Industrial Conditions

A couple of words are needed here to throw a little light on the status of industries in North China. Mines and textiles as the principal industries of North China have been the fertile ground for the development of the workers' struggle in the period under review.

Firstly, the miners figured largely in the strike movement. Several major mines including the Kailan were beset by eight grand strikes involving 110,370 workers. Out of this number six strikes were crowned with success. The railway workers on the Peiping-Suiyuan, Peiping-Hankow, Peiping-Takden lines struck work 13 times involving 70,000 men. And they scored victory for nine strikes. The longshoremen in Tientsin went on strike four times and came out triumphant on two of the four strikes. Four strikes occurred among the workers employed by the telephone, tramway and lighting companies with the participation of 2,300 men. The cement workers at Tongshan numbering 8,000 walked out four times. There is yet a great number of minor struggles fought out in a desultory manner.

In the second place, the textile workers were no less militant than the miners in the fight against the offensive of capital despite the fact that they were constantly subjected to the attacks of the employer. Nevertheless they plunged into the struggle without hesitation. In the period under review 33,000 operatives took part in the 15 strikes involving a number of cotton mills. The match industry, another important enterprise in North China, experienced seven strikes with the participation of 48,000 workers. Walkout also happened in the flour mills, paper factories, etc, totaling 11 strikes and 45,000 strikers.

Apparently, the nine strikes involved more men than the textile walk-outs. 76.95% is the percentage of men involved in the mine strikes while in the textile strikes the proportion is reduced to 33.05%.

Form of Struggle

The struggle of the Chinese workers took on sharper forms such as strikes and bloody clash, overshadowing petition and bargaining. All in all, 159,150 workers took direct action 57 times in the four months covered, while only 17 petitions occurred with the participation of only 26,030 workers. In most cases direct action led to victory while bargaining and petition were for the most part fruitless. Victory is not only possible but probable in view of the present conditions when the masses are militant and somewhat experienced in the art of the struggle.

Compared with the six months from July to December, 1933, the struggles of the North China workers are five times as many during the four months surveyed (1934). And the clashes with police and military increased in the same proportions.

The Acute Silver Crisis

In face of the silver price soaring up in London and New York the Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie has to fight a crisis single-handed. At first the betraying government at Nanking took no action whatever in regard to the increasing exportation of silver from the country. Kung Hsiang-hsi, minister of finance, has repeatedly assured his imperialist friends that the government would not raise the tax on silver export, much less to institute an embargo on it. But the new peaks in the silver price abroad caused a heavy drain on silver stocks, especially from July to the time (that is, Oct. 15) when Nanking raised the tax on silver exportation as a preliminary step, it is predicted, to a possible silver embargo.

From January to Oct. 15 over \$200,000,000 in silver has been exported while silver stocks stored in foreign and Chinese banks at Shanghai amount to some \$500,000,000, a sum that will flee the country in five months at the record rate of July or October which is \$100,000,000 a month. What a menace to the Shanghai compradore bourgeoisie and the landlord-bourgeois government at Nanking which relies on that huge sum of silver to carry on gradual inflation by the issuance of governmental bonds and paper money! Nanking is in sore need of ready cash to finance the campaign against the Soviet Government in Kiangsi.

Effects of Rise in Silver

Apart from calling forth large exportation of silver from the country the rise in silver price may produce fatal effects on Nanking. 52% of Nanking's revenue accrues from customs duties usually paid in gold units which as a result of the rise in silver has declined considerably in recent months. This is the primary motive behind the appeal of Nanking to Washington for aid regarding the rise in silver. But the White House either in its answer to the Chinese appeal or in interviews to pressmen is entirely elusive on the subject. Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau, is reported to have expressed the opinion that the U.S. Government will not deviate from the silver policy already decided on.

From the standpoint of national economy (entirely ignored by Nanking) of course there are many ill-effects resulting from the rise in silver. The higher price of silver, that is, the higher buying power of the silver dollar, will help imperialism in the extension of its market in China (imperialist dumping). And the result will be collapse of Chinese industries under the fierce onslaught of imperialist commodities, thereby throwing out the workers by the thousand.

On the other hand, many branches of exporting industries in China will suffer even to a greater degree, notably the silk filatures. A rise in silver amounts to raising the price for the exported silk and narrowing its market abroad. During the course of the world crisis China silk has already gone down, and its plunge into the abyss will be accelerated by the rise in silver. Here the large number of workers already laid off will be swollen up by more unemployed thrown out of the filatures.

Nanking's imposition of higher taxes on silver exportation is tantamount to going off the silver standard, thereby hastening the process of inflation already under way. Unrestricted inflation will bring more hunger and cold to the toiling population and it is quite questionable whether Nanking can succeed in its attempt to check silver export in view of its traditional sur-

render to imperialism Japanese papers at Shanghai have criticised the action of Wangkang since the reason that many Japanese banks are engaged in the business of exchanging to London for profit. Wangkang will not dare to offend Japanese imperialism at the moment when all Chinese troops are ordered to evacuate North China on Japanese demand in order to make way for the smooth working of the puppet machine at Peiping with Huang Fu at the head (see below).

Fascist Bandits Murder Chi Kai-shek

The bandit general, Chiang Kai-shek, organised the blue shirts as an aid to his betrayal of the country. But following the June 30th murder in Germany Chiang Kai-shek massacred his own lieutenants in practically the same manner. Likewise all news regarding the murder was suppressed. In the same way the murdered were charged with collaboration. The murder or massacre as they call it was taken as a sign of disintegration of the fascist camp. The Japanese bi-monthly, "Shanghai", made an exposure of the murder on October 1 with the materials supplied by another Japanese journal published at Hankow. The story is incomplete but amazing.

Blue Shirts and Traitors

The blue shirts as organized by traitor Chiang Kai-shek are a secret organization enjoined to give every help in the betrayal of national interests, to put down the anti-Japanese movement, to crush the communists as leader of the anti-imperialist movement by all possible and conceivable terrorist methods. Last year they shot Yang Chuan, a man reputed to have strong anti-Japanese and imperialist tendencies. In North China they assassinated Pei Yu-yuan, editor of the Gen Pao, a fellow that fought in his editorials against Chiang Kai-shek and Japanese imperialism. Last June they arrested Yu Chi-chuan and 19 others, all leaders of the national armed self defence. At the front in Kiangsi the fascist bandits organised machine gun corps to compel white soldiers to fight the red army although those soldiers refused to fire on the red army and wanted to join them in a common fight against Japanese imperialism.

As it is, the organisation of the fascist bandits is a conglomeration of traitors ranging from the old Anfu clique to the Shanghai compradores. All these traitors, whether old or new, have rich experiences in the art of betrayal. The notorious Huang Fu, head of the Peiping Political Council, is also a higher up in the council of the fascist bandits. Three fractions among the fascist bandits always fight against one another: 1) the Shanghai military cadets representing the Tuhao class, 2) the C.O. fraction representing the compradore class, 3) long discredited politicians, members of the old Anfu and Tsenhansh cliques. The inner struggle in the fascist camp is still going on in spite of the murder of July by which Chiang Kai-shek desired to unify the various factions of the fascist bandits.

Cause of the Murder

As revealed by the Japanese journal the cause of the murder is in our opinion rather trifling. Corruption and graft is the only charge brought against the murdered, Chi Kai-shek and others. According to the Japanese story Chi squeezed a big amount of money out of \$20,000,000 entrusted him to buy airplanes from Germany and America by buying second hand machines. Chi was the head of the aviation bureau under Chiang, most trusted by the bandit general. Informed of the squeeze, Chiang had Chi murdered in cold blood without trial or hearing. Following Chi's murder Teng Wen-yi was dismissed from leadership in the Kiangsi cultural association and Ho Tsun-han et al placed under arrest. All these fascist bandits are the right hand men of Chiang.

The murder of Chi proves conclusively that the fascist bandits as an organization are experiencing disintegration and disruption along the same lines as the German fascist bandits. In China the national armed self defence coupled with the march of the red army northward in an expedition to fight Japanese imperialism has driven a wide wedge among the fascist bandits, especially in the lower ranks who are said to refuse to carry out the instructions issued by Chiang Kai-shek for the betrayal of the country. Likewise soldiers of the Kuomintang army refused to obey the fascist commanders and deserted to the side of the red army to fight Japan. The fascists are breaking down under the clamour of the whole country for a war of liberation.

The British Manchukuo in Szechuan

With full support from Japanese imperialism in anticipation of the revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance British imperialism is making feverish preparations for the British Manchukuo in Szechuan. Here the KMT militarist Liu Hsiang, warlord of Szechuan, takes the place of Henry Pu Yi, head of the Japanese puppet in Manchuria, leaving the Nanking KMT in the same role that it has played in relation to Manchukuo. The KMT is very pleased in agreeing to the British plan, provided enough help financial or military comes from London in order to crush the Szechuan Soviets which are now entrenched in a territory of more than 10 Hsien.

Briefly stated, the British plan of colonizing Szechuan consists of first of all in establishing its economic domination in that Chinese province through the formation of a powerful corporation on the lines of the East India Company which, it shall be recalled, played the decisive role in converting India into a British colony. That corporation has already come into existence under the label of the Lienyi Finance Corporation, Ltd. (See below)

\$50,000,000 Loan

In this connection we shall call to mind that during the Fukien coup d'etat last year Nanking and England made a secret agreement giving British imperialism the right to construct a railway from Burma to Szechuan by way of Yunnan. Recently, Liu Hsiang secured a secret loan of \$50,000,000 from London offering the mines in Szechuan as a security. The British grip over Szechuan is getting tighter.

The secret loan was first exposed by the Szechuan students at London. According to the news paper story the Manager of the Chishinchen Bank, a certain Yang Tsan-shan, went to London sometime in June accompanied by his son, and made a contract with the British concern named Teh-san & Co. for the development of industries and mines in Szechuan. The terms of the contract provide the formation of the Lienyi Finance Corporation Limited under Anglo-Chinese joint ownership. British money may be loaned to any enterprise or mine through the Corporation. That is to say, the said corporation is an agency by which British imperialism may exercise control over Szechuan economically and politically.

The 50 million loan directly connected with the contract above-referred to has been placed at the disposal of Liu Hsiang for the campaign against the Red Army in Szechuan and a portion of the loan, as the China Weekly Review tells us, already spent on the purchase of ammunitions to the same end. The Szechuan residents at Shanghai vigorously protested against the loan and compelled Yang Tsan-san to say on Oct 12 that the contract has been cancelled. The fascists also raised the cry of protest of course not against the loan but against Liu Hsiang considered as an enemy of Nanking.

Hand of French Imperialism

French imperialism is also active in Szechuan, apparently in a race with England for the upper hand in that province. The Sin Wen Pao on Aug. 5 said that Liu Hsiang signed a contract with the Industrial Mission of Paris for the construction of a railway from Chungking to Chentu which shall be financed with instalment payments of \$3,000,000 per annum from France and brought to completion within three years.

On Aug. 8 the Ta Kung Pao confirmed the same news, saying that the contract aggregating 38 articles was duly signed with the French Industrial Mission, providing for a loan of \$300,000,000 at most from France as well as the appointment of one French Chief engineer and ^a French accountant.

One More British Victory

British imperialism smiles again at its fresh success in the Kwangtung section. It has long been cherishing the idea of facilitating its aggression from Hongkong to Hankow by way of the Canton-Hankow Railway. With this end in view it financed the unfinished part of that line by a loan of 2,450,000 pounds sterling in January, 1932, and of late pressed for the linking

up of the Kowloon line to the Canton-Hankow Railway.

On July 12 Chinese and British delegates met at Hongkong ostensibly for the revision of the Kowloon line agreements for a redistribution of profit, not to touch the subject of linking up. But this subject was, in reality, discussed behind the scene. After summarizing the views of various commercial interests, the Canton Chamber of Commerce listed seven points against the linking up. It stated that the linking up would bring Canton under the economic domination of Hongkong, pave the way for more serious imperialist attack on Canton industry and lay off several ten thousand stevedores (The Bank of China Monthly, Aug 1934).

The new agreement on the through traffic over the Kowloon and Canton-Hankow lines was published on September 24. Not content with this success British imperialism is envisaging a branch line of the Canton-Hankow railway from Sansui, Kwangtung, to Holsien, Kwangsi, for the concession of the betraying Kwangtung government is said to receive ten million dollars. (The Sin 'en Toa, Aug. 15)

Szechuan Red Army March towards Chungking and Kweichow

The KMT bandit press is unanimously propagating that the 5th offensive directed by bandit Chiang Kai-shek has been successful throughout the whole front. The most recent news from the battlefield, however, reveals that what the bandit press has published are entirely groundless lies. Our invincible Szechuan red army, after smashing the whole line of bandit Liu Xiang, are now marching in the direction towards Chungking and Kweichow. With the uneasiness of the two cities intensively growing the exchange rate between Szechuan and Shanghai suddenly leaped up to the point of 1,500 against the usual rate of 3,200. Even the imperialist news agencies are no longer in a position to conceal the real state of affairs. The following is a free translation of a report well known by the Japanese Rengo on the 18th inst:

"News from Chungking a few days ago made the following report of the development of Szechuan Red army: Co-ordinating their activities, the red army under the command of Hsu Yuen-chien in North Szechuan and that operating in Szechuan-Kweichow borderland (The two red armies under the command of Comrades Lo Lung and Hsiao Ko) suddenly acted on the offensive and smashed the columns of Liu Xiang with Kweichow and Chungking threatened. His soldiers on the front are so vacillating that mere news of approach of the red army will make them to take flight for life. The local tou-hao are appealing to the Nanking government for urgent remedies...."

Another reliable report says that the anti-Japanese vanguards of the red army under command of Comrade Lo Pin-hui has during the past week captured Chimen, Tunki and Kuichow in Anhui and put the bandit troops of Yang Chun to flight who dared to hinder their advance.

North China More Dangerous.

The military conference led by bandit Chiang Kai-shek at Hankow solved two problems. The further attack upon the Szechuan red army and the establishment of the North China puppet regime. Chiang has sought to despatch Hsu Yuen Chuen's troops from Kupeh to Szechuan. Besides he is contemplating mobilization of his own forces in Shensi, the 1st and 3rd divisions, and that of Yang Yu Chen, Lord of Shensi, to attack the Szechuan red army from the north. For the last mentioned plan he is now making a personal visit to Si-an to negotiate with Yang.

Withdrawal of troops from North is prerequisite for bandit Chiang's surrender of North China to Japanese imperialism. Hence, his order of despatch of nine divisions from the north, two from each of Hopeh, Shensi and Kiangtung and three of Kuang Yu ling's troops, who are all on their southward way now. The remaining troops in that area, it is learned, will all follow the course so as to reinforce the anti-reds campaign and to prepare war with Canton. From Oct. 10, Canton no longer permits Japanese line to land its planes at Canton deeming it necessary as a measure to prevent sudden attack of Canton by Chiang's air force. Intra-conflicts in the bandit KMT camps are still tense!

With despatch of KMT troops, N-China garrison posts are opened to the advance of Japanese and Manchukuo troops. The situation intensifies the mission of Huang Pu as traitor in managing the puppet regime in N-China under the joint direction of Nanking and Tokio. Reliable report says that Japanese and Manchukuo troops are preparing to assume garrison post in Hopeh. Soon we shall see N-China in the hands of Japan! However, the nationwide masses are now focusing their weapons towards the traitors. Their bullets will soon shoot their way through the traitor's chests to fight away Japanese imperialism.

Vol. 4, No. 45,
Nov. 28, 1934

Contents:

- 1) Successes of Manchurian Red Partisans
- 2) Bandit Chiang's Betrayal Through His Own Mouth
- 3) Red Army Took Yinchow
- 4) Skirmish Between Kwangsi and Chiang
- 5) N. China Puppet To Be Inaugurated Within A Month
- 6) \$170,000,000 For Anti-red War In Szechuan
- 7) Red Soldiers Buried Alive
- 8) Taxes Still Higher
- 9) Opium Forced on China By KMT Bandits

Successes of Manchurian Red Partisans

During the course of last August the red partisans in eastern Kirin won many minor but significant successes in the fight for the liberation of Manchuria from the Japanese yoke. They captured Chuwiton, a strategic point not yet conquered by volunteers, where they confiscated the property of a pro-Japanese store and made new uniforms out of it for the red fighters. A portion of the red partisans broke into the 5th district of Linhsien and disarmed the police, taking out the clothes and beddings and giving them over to the masses. At a grand meeting the masses unanimously passed the resolution to join the anti-Japanese war as a body and to form anti-Japanese associations and self-defence guards. Gathering some 2,000 men, the partisans marched in the direction of Linhsien.

Surrounding the city, the red partisans sang the revolutionary song and found a welcoming echo among the troops besieged. Consequently, the troops showed no signs to resist. At the same time the peasants in the neighborhood comforted the red partisans with nice meals. In face of the enemy planes circling over the city the red partisans retreated safely to the nearby regions and sovietized them thoroughly.

Besieged at Sanpenkow, the red partisans made a heroic stand while the wavering leaders in other volunteer units took to flight. They stood like a rock facing 180 cannon shots from the enemy. Enemy officers perished under the bayonet of the red partisans by the scores. With the arrival of reinforcements the red partisans broke through though with some difficulty.

Wherever the red partisans arrived, the masses treated them with meals, washed clothes for them, carried messages for them, moved wounded soldiers to safety places, doing spying work, all this out of their own initiative. They call the partisans their own detachments. Armed peasants stood guard for the partisans voluntarily. Peasant women mended clothes and made shoes for the red fighters. 100 peasants, men and women, escorted the red partisans two li in the latter's return from the North Road to the south.

The masses followed the red partisans dozens of li, insisting on joining them. "Join the red partisans", cried they in one voice, "War on the Japs is the most glorious for us all". Many brave peasants joined with spears and Chinese-styled cannon, saying that only the red partisans really fight for the liberation of Manchuria and have the certainty to drive out the Japanese robbers.

Bandit Chiang's Betrayal Confessed

Surrender of the bandit KMT to Japanese imperialism is again confirmed by bandit Chiang himself in an interview granted to the correspondent of the Japanese Osaka Mainichi on Nov. 27 at Hankow. First of all bandit Chiang assured the Japanese correspondent that he will not attempt to recover the lost territories from the Japs even the latter should be involved in the world war of 1935-36. But he made it clear that a portion

of the Chinese people is strongly anti-Japanese-minded, probably referring to the growing national self-defence (armed) movement, the fight of the people's revolutionary army in Manchuria, the march of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army to the north, etc. By the phrase of "Sino-Japanese relations on the basis of faith" bandit Chiang gave the hint that he will carry out all the secret terms imposed by Japanese imperialism but faithfully accepted by him in the concersations behind curtains (e. g. the formation of the North China puppet, etc). Denying all the rumours to the contrary bandit Chiang stated bluntly that he and his party will never depart from the Pan-Asiatism of Sun Yat-sen, thus implicitly assuring that he will do all within his power to clear the way for handing China over to Japanese imperialism. Questioned about his attitude towards the question of frontier provinces bandit Chiang is content with the rule of Chinese territory by Chinese, thus justifying Henry Pu Yi's puppet rule in Manchuria and Huang Fu's puppet rule in N. China. From these assurances it is beyond all doubt that bandit Chiang is the most obedient servant of Japanese imperialism.

Red Army Took Yinchow.

Our heroic red army has broken down the encircling campaign of the Kwangsi, Kwangtung and Nanking bandits in Kiangsi and Hunan. It captured Yinmin, Ningyuan and Toahsien where it killed 6,000 bandits under Chow Tien-yuan, taking 4,000 prisoners and 10,000 rifles altogether. One enemy plane was shot down during the engagement. On Nov. 26 the red army occupied Yinchow on the Hunan-Kwangsi border, killing 2,000 bandits under Li Cha, seizing 5,000 rifles, clearing all the remnant bandits around the city. In west Hunan the red army under Hsiao Keh and Ho Lung advanced on Chuli from Tayung, now threatening to capture Changteh, the one leading city in west Hunan (about 300 li from Changsha, capital of Hunan).

Skirmish Between Kwangsi and Chiang

That the war between Kwangsi and Chiang has already begun is now confirmed by a wire from our own correspondent at the front. On Nov. 25 two regiments of Chiang's bandits attempted to cross the Hwang Shan River at 4 P.M. in order to force their way into Kwangsi but were discovered and fired on by the Kwangsi bandits with the sinking of 10 boats laden with bandits and the drowning of 200 men. Three regiments from Chiang's side immediately came to the scene but did nothing owing to the fall of night.

The impending war between Kwangsi and Chiang is kept as a secret for fear lest it should be taken advantage of by the red army for the expansion of the revolutionary war. The wire from our own correspondent clarifies all the doubts about it. The skirmish will surely develop into a major war with 200,000 men on the side of Chiang and 40,000 men on the side of Kwangsi. Bandit Chiang has sent 30 planes (just imported) to the war zone in the attack on Kwangsi. On Nov. 27 Chiang's circular telegram appealing for unification and peace is regarded as a mere declaration of intent on the southwest in the traditional Chinese manner. Kwangtung and Kwangsi bandit troops have effected conjunction and, it appears, endeavored to present a united front against Chiang, burying their old differences for the moment at least.

The N. China Puppet Ready in a Month

Vis-a-vis bandit Chiang Kai-shek Japanese imperialism has displayed considerable indignation through its mouthpiece in China. In regard to the formation of the N. China puppet pledged by Nanking the Kiangnan press, Japanese, charged Nov. 26 bandit Chiang Kai-shek with procrastination, accusing Chiang of having turned down the proposal of Huang Fu (head of the Peiping political council) and Yang Yintai (confidential secretary to Chiang) for the immediate formation of the N. China puppet on the lines suggested by the Japanese. Originally, Japan wants the puppet formed ahead of the opening of the London naval talks but a series of objective difficulties prevented Chiang from carrying out his promise on schedule time.

Indignant and impatient, Japanese imperialism threatens to take direct action. Two important conferences have been held, one in Peiping and the other in Shanghai, attended by Japanese military attaches and delegates of the Japanese Kwantung Army, the vanguard in the invasion of China. Japan presented an ultimatum to bandit Chiang, ordering him to complete the puppet before the end of the present month, otherwise Japanese armies will force the formation of the puppet by a quasi-war, appointing Huang Pu as the head of the autonomous regime comprising Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi and Shantung, with Yen Hsi-shan as his assistant. To avoid international complications the autonomous regime will recognize suzerainty of Nanking but nothing else.

The Japanese ultimatum was delivered to Chiang through the Japanese consul-general at Nanking, Mr. Suga, it is reliably learned. Panic-stricken, bandit Chiang in conference with his treacherous colleagues has decided on (1) request for one more month to complete the puppet, (2) despatch of 400 more fascist bandits to the north for murdering all the Japanese elements in the factories, mines, barracks and schools who have delayed the formation of the puppet, (3) seeking understanding with the foreign legations at Peiping over the puppet, giving the explanation that the puppet, a product of Chinese sovereignty, will prove far from endangering the interests of foreign powers, etc. But, under the conditions of the growing national armed self-defence movement and the increasing resistance of the KMT soldiers in F. China the outlook of the puppet seems still dark in spite of the optimism of bandit Chiang who again promised to complete the puppet in a month.

\$170,000,000 FOR ANTI-RED WAR IN Szechuan

From October, 1933, to August, 1934 (only 10 months) the Szechuan bandit leaders, Liu Hsiang, Teng Hsiang, Tien Sang-yiao, etc; have exacted from the peasants more than \$170,000,000 to finance the war on the Soviets in that province. The money was exacted from every conceivable source, taxes, levies and contributions (forced loans). Numerous additional burdens were imposed on the peasantry under the name of anti-red war. Even anti-red lottery was issued in every hsien (anti-red opium tax, etc.). Now bandit Liu Hsiang came to Nanking and seeks to issue \$70,000,000 bonds to carry on the anti-red drive but bandit Chiang wants to take his territory yielding some \$17,000,000 a month and refuses to answer his request for the moment, considering the war under way with Kwangsi. Bandit Liu is practically imprisoned at Nanking by Chiang at present. Now four divisions of bandit Chiang are moving towards Szechuan to take Liu's territory.

Frightened by this move, the other bandit leaders are considering the formation of a joint front against the enemy attack. Sir Cadogan, the British minister to China, is hurrying back from a tour of Kwangtung and Kwangsi to attend the scheduled conference with those bandit leaders. He will see to it that British domination in that province be insured and strengthened, at the same time giving help to the bandits (which is badly needed). Therefore another bandit war among the opposing fractions looms large in Szechuan.

Red Soldiers Buried Alive Again

The KMT brutality and atrocities increases as its rule is drifting more towards the collapse. On Nov. 24 the Japanese news agency, the Dempo Shinbun, despatched a letter from Hankow stating that bandit Shangkuan Yin-hsiang (divisional commander) has buried wounded red soldiers together with the dead ones after an engagement with the red army. The Japanese agency is forced to characterize it as sheer atrocity.

In fact, the KMT bandits, either civil or military, have left behind a rather long history of beastial brutalities in regard to the revolutionaries. As far back as 1931 the bandit central KMT buried alive 27 left-wing writers including Li Hsiang-shan, etc. In 1932 the KMT bandits again perpetrated atrocities in Lake Tung, the base of the Panchen Lama. Soviets evacuated by the red army in face of overwhelming superior enemy force. Housed in a brick building were 1,000 wounded red fighters, some of them convalescent. Instead of showing a little mercy to these as they should under such circumstances, the KMT officers ordered them all alive being taken down the face of the same soldiers who stood by as ordered.

4.
ONEROUS TAXES OF NANKING EVER ON THE INCREASE

The National Finance Conference of Nanking held last May made it its central resolution the liquidation of onerous taxes, and the Nanking regime itself even proclaimed a decree to the effect that abolition of all onerous taxes be started as from July 1 and completed by the end of this year. The CWC in its previous issues has pointed out that these only constitute maneuvers of the KMT by means of which to deceive the peasants and to alleviate their furious anti-taxation struggle. Indeed, as its own press propagated, the KMT did take some measures to wipe out certain taxes that occupy only an insignificant position in its revenues. But more "rationalized" new forms of tax that have and there appeared far surpass the number of those abolished. That the new increase is on the average heavier than those taxes disappeared can be measured by the more frequent occurrence of anti-tax struggle throughout the country.

In our last issue there is an article dealing in the increase of the consolidated tax, stamp tax, tariffs imposed by the KMT. Now we shall proceed to see how similar things have been performed by the various provincial authorities.

The world must have known that this year catastrophes had done tremendous and universal harm to the agricultural crops in China. Nevertheless, in many a place land tax and rentals are collected at usual rates while in other places they are even collected at increased rates. In places where "relief measures" are reportedly enforced what is then the actual situation? For illustration let us pick up Wusih district in Kiangsu. The provincial government provides for a 20 percent reduction of land tax for this year. But as pointed out by the Wusih Magistrate in his petition to the upper authorities, (Sin Wen Poa, Nov. 15) in his district "there are 148,160 Mow of farming land that were completely ruined". It can be easily seen what does the 80 percent land tax mean to the peasants adhering to these farms after one year labour spent in vain and the money invested entirely lost!

In Shantung land tax is raised this year by 20 cents each Mow, effective in three years, to be appropriated as "Dike Construction Expenditure" which will aggregate over two million dollars! (Ta Kung Poa, Nov. 11)

Other important revenues are all marked with big increase. Since the new high rates coming in force in the winter of 1933-34 in the first six months of this year, the total increase of revenues from consolidated taxes of rolled tobacco, match and cement is \$13,560,997 compared with the same period of 1933. More blood and sweat from the toiling masses! With the increase of the Tobacco and Wine Licence Tax rate enforced opposition is voiced here, and there (Sin Wen Poa, Oct. 19) The Wusih outcries stroke on Oct. 17, as a protest against the increase of new Butchery Tax. Changshu butcheries resorted to petition against the same on Oct. 24 (Sin Wen Poa, Oct. 24) All these constitute vivid evidence of how the KMT is striving at increasing tax impositions.

The situation is the worst particularly in those provinces where "sanitary suppression" is directed. The economic blockade in the form of state monopoly of trade is well utilized by the KMT to make the most efficient exploitation of the masses in the neighbouring zones of the Soviet districts. The imperialist paper North China Daily News reported on Nov. 17 "The procedure is so troublesome that most people prefer to pass the night without oil or else burn a pine knot in lieu of kerosene".

The Sin Wen Poa on Oct. 27 reported that among the various taxes now in force in the Chao-Mei district of Kwangtung there are such as "Hall Tax", "Theatre Tax", "Amusement Tax", "Water Closet Tax", "Charcoal Tax", "Marriage Tax", "Opium Tax", "Opium Tax", "Grain Transit Tax", "Living Stock Tax", etc.

500 DIED AS DRUG VICTIMS

Of late Japanese imperialism is particularly leading in smuggling this drug into this country. A sensational report by the police of Tanashan in the "demilitarized zone" revealed that this year alone 500 died as victims of opium in that small town. According to the Nov. 11, 1934, No. of Ta Kung Poa far back in 1915 the total amount of morphine shipped to China already reached the height of 18 tons. Since the Mukden occupation there has been influx of all sort of prepared drugs into Manchuria and North China. According to Mr. Allen's work (Yih Shih Poa June 9) 99 percent of the Japanese along the Chiaochow-Tsinan Railway are engaged in opium traffic. Now according to its Opium Act "Manchukuo" has a farming area of 685,000 Mow for poppy plantation. The KMT follows suit seeing that opium trade is profitable. The total monthly trade of government opium sales in Shansi amounts to \$11,250,000 (Yih Shih Poa June 9) Nanking's opium monopoly along the Yangtze is also in progress. The Aviation Bureau Head of Hunan, Huang Fei, even made use of military planes for big scale opium traffic which is another new record of imperialist-KMT in its history of poisoning China.

THE END.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 14, 1935.

Subject "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters
obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith two typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on January 14, 1935. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in London and Shanghai, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed ..

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:-

(1) Addressee: "Mr. Ekin, United Press, 1c Kiukiang Road."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 31, dated August 16, 1934.

Contents : a) Sweeping Success of Red Army in Fukien.

b) August 1, 1934, in China.

c) The Armed Self Defence Movement Grows Rapidly

d) Workers' Life in Soviet China.

e) Commerce and Finance in Soviet China.

f) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, July 1934.

(2) Addressee: "Mr. J.K. Mearray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 39, dated October 18, 1934.

Contents : a) Growth of Partisans in North Shensi.

b) Struggle of North China Workers in New Phase

c) The Acute Silver Crisis.

d) Fascist Bandits Murder their own men.

e) British Manchukuo in Szechuen.

f) North China Facing greater Danger.

The postal cancellation chops show the following:-

(1) date and place of posting being undecipherable.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT
(2)

Station,
Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

(2) was posted at 3 p.m. October 20, 1934, at the Chinese
Post Office, North Szechuen Road.

OBR
D. I.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch.

File
Wth

August 16, 1934

August 16, 1934

 * CONTENTS *

FURTHER EXPANSION OF THE ARMED SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT

.....

- 1) Sweeping Success of Red Army in Fukien.....p. 1
- 2) August 1, 1934, in China.....p. 1
- 3) The Armed Self Defence Movement Grows Rapidly.....p. 2
- 4) Workers' Life in Soviet China.....p. 4
- 5) Commerce and Finance in Soviet China.....p. 6
- 6) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, July 1934p. 8

SWEEPING SUCCESS OF RED ARMY IN FUKIEN

According to the press advices published by foreign papers at Shanghai the red army has won an overwhelming victory over the Kuomintang bandits in Fukien, occupying Shanghai, Nienchen, Ningyong, Changping in south Fukien, Solsien, Juchi, Ningon, Tattien in central Fukien, Ningping and Kuttien in north Fukien. Thus the red army took some ten hsien, crushing the enemy as it advanced. Then reaching the environs of Shuikow, a strategic point on the Lin River 40 miles from Foochow (capital of Fukien province), 500 garrison came out to meet the advancing red army with open hands, giving it a warm reception. Then they joined the ranks of the red army unconditionally.

Messages from the same source placed the booty of the red army at more than 10,000 rifles in a single engagement, 21 military trucks and an uncounted large quantity of ammunitions. The Kuomintang bandit army is entirely demoralized before the onslaught of the victorious red army. As a result, the KMT eastern front (meaning Fukien) collapsed to the consternation of the imperialists who, as reported in our last issue, hurried warships to Foochow menaced by the approaching red army.

The debacle of the KMT in Fukien serves^{as} a fresh impetus to more capitulation of Hanking to Japanese imperialism. The KMT bandit chief, Chiang Kai-shek, now hastily calls a conference attended by Wang Chin-wei (a leftist of the Kuomintang), prime minister; Kuang Fu, chief of the Peiping political council; and a number of other high personages of the Kuomintang who are well versed in the art of handing over China to Japanese imperialism. In quarters close to Hanking officialdom it is said that the conference scheduled at Kuling (a summer resort for imperialists and representatives of the Chinese Tuhao and bourgeoisie) will decide to earmark more Chinese territory and economic rights to Japanese imperialism.

The country as a whole is unusually indignant over further betrayal of the Kuomintang and rallies to the call of the national council of the Chinese people in a war against Japan. All traitors of the Chinese nation from Chiang Kai-shek down ward have but a short life to live if the armed self defence movement forges ahead at the present speed.

Chinese toilers both in Kuomintang China and Soviet China observed August 1 this year around a slogan that has stupendous significance for China as well as for the whole world. This year Chinese toilers inaugurated an unprecedented liberation movement on August 1, a movement that is designed evidently to repulse further attacks from imperialism, especially from Japanese imperialism.

On August 1 nearly all the foreign papers at Shanghai published the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan with brief explanations and editorial notes. The day has become the signal of the declaration of war on Japanese imperialism by the Chinese people who, led by the toilers, will push it vigorously until Japanese imperialism is driven out and Chinese territory recovered. (See below).

Reliable information emanating from the usual source states that on August 1 Soviet China carried out a general mobilization for a positive war against Japanese imperialism, believing that such a step is indispensable in fighting for real peace in the Far East, against an imperialist war over the Pacific, for the defence of the Chinese nation against advancing Japanese imperialism. Monster demonstrations of such a nature accordingly took place in Soviet China with the participation of millions of Chinese toilers whose interest has been jeopardized by uninterrupted aggressions of Japanese imperialism and threatened by the coming imperialist war. Thus in observance of the day Soviet China embarked on a noble undertaking that will finally liberate China from the fetters of imperialism and K.T.

In this connection, of added significance is the victory of the red army just mentioned. Thanks to the heroism of the red fighters Soviet China witnessed on August 1 the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's eastern front defended by no less than 200,000 troops of Chiang's crack units. At the same time the north, west and south fronts of the K.T. bandits in the encircling campaign are shaking before the charges of the red army. The red army has accomplished more than half of its task in breaking the 5th drive of imperialism and K.T. up to the present time. Consequently, August 1, 1934, is worth more to Chinese toilers and Chinese Soviets than any similar date in the past.

In K.T. China toilers observed the day in a different manner but with no less enthusiasm. Here in Shanghai demonstrations took place in the industrial centres in east and west Shanghai. Handbills and revolutionary literature were distributed freely among the working masses. Speeches were delivered by worker-leaders at mass meetings against the oppression and exploitation of imperialism and K.T. which was increased as the economic crisis in China deepened, against the K.T. surrender and betrayal, etc. Workers succeeded in forming groups of several hundred each for meetings and demonstrations.

In the crowded streets of Shanghai anti-war literature was freely distributed and freely accepted by the masses in spite of the police gendarmes of K.T.-imperialism. Following the day with greater interest this year no doubt due to the approach of the threatened imperialist war the masses at Shanghai lined the thoroughfares, waiting to take a glance at the anti-war demonstration. Some people loitered hours in places where the demonstration was supposed to take place. They eagerly grabbed at the literature offered them. Police officers failed to clear the street of the loiters. And many regretted to come late, too late to meet the anti-war parade.

THE ARMY'S SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT GROWS RAPIDLY

.....

In our last number we have printed the basic program of the Chinese people in a war against Japan together with the news relating thereto. As time goes on, the movement rapidly gains ground among the Chinese masses who hate the K.T.'s betrayal more than ever. The movement is of course is yet in its infancy but it has potentialities beyond the imagination of the defeatists and traitors who prefer unconditional capitulation as

the only means 'to save the nation' (read: to save themselves). As the movement makes considerable headway, the K.T. chiefs are panic-stricken, including Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Chin-wei who are holding a conference at Kuling to sell more of China to Japan in order to check the growth of the movement. But Chinese toilers as the backbone of the movement will see to it that the K.T. chiefs who have signed away Chinese territory one piece after another be barred from further betrayal of a similar nature. The armed self defence movement can play a big role in this direction.

The First Block

There is definite evidence that the Kuomintang has undertaken to block the armed self defence movement of the people at the very beginning. It shall be recalled that on August 1 the Chinese press at Shanghai published no mere whatsoever concerning the movement, much less to print the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan which embodies six fundamental points. Nor was published the statement of the preparatory committee of the national council of the Chinese armed self defence, a statement that gives the reasons why a war of the Chinese people against Japan is possible, shattering the illusions of those who have pinned faith in international treaties and imperialist powers for the defence of China.

Undoubtedly, some of the Chinese papers as the China Times is in the direct pay of Chiang Kai-shek while others such as the Shun Pao are owned by compradores, lackeys of imperialism. They will under no circumstances give any space to news that condemns the capitulation of Nanjing. But there are papers that try to maintain a nationalist attitude but keep silent on the movement due to the rigid censorship of the Kuomintang. At the very outset the Kuomintang, we are informed from authoritative sources, decided to nip the movement in its bud by placing a ban on it, depriving the people of the opportunity to know anything about it. The Kuomintang called out the entire detective force to hunt for those behind the movement. The first martyrs as far as we know are comrades Yu Chi-chuan, etc, the sole charge brought against them being their association with the armed self defence movement. The Kuomintang has issued orders to the papers forbidding to publish any news regarding the movement. The dirty K.T. has blackmailed those patriots and revolutionaries that stand behind the programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan.

Here, more palpably than ever has the K.T. come out in the open to defend the interests of Japanese imperialism. It has led the fascists, compradores, landlords, capitalists (even including the national bourgeoisie) in a ruthless war on the people who dare to speak or act against Japan in defiance of the K.T.'s interdiction. Decapitation as meted out by Chiang Kai-shek to those who still talk about resistance to Japan is more rigidly enforced as the movement for armed self defence progresses rapidly.

In Defiance of the K.T.

Despite the persecution of the Kuomintang in the interest of Japanese imperialism Chinese masses can no longer be cowed and intimidated by words or deeds of the treacherous Kuomintang. Standing in the van of the movement are Chinese workers, peasants, city-poor and advanced intellectuals who push the movement ahead with vigor. Chinese patriots rally around the new movement in increasing numbers. Now under the banner of the armed self defence thousands have added their signatures in addition to the original 3,000 promoters including Madam Sun Yat-sen (Soong Chin-lin), Madam Liao Chun-kai, General Li Tu, etc. Dozens of anti-Japanese associations have sprung into existence in defiance of the K.T. suppression, nay, have done valuable work for the expansion of the movement.

On 6 ins. General Li Tu gave a reception to pressmen of foreign papers outlining the policy of the Chinese people in a war against Japan, explaining the motives of the war, clarifying the practical measures adopted to that end, answering the questions put to him, etc. All papers of foreign ownership at Shanghai published the interview of Gen. Li in some detail but not the Chinese press which again remained silent due to the tightening hand of the K.T. censor. Gen. Li's explanation made a very good impression on those present although it was later found that some of his points were purposely distorted by certain reporters in the defence of imperialism. Of course imperialist-minded persons can hardly remain neutral in such a matter as China's armed self defence. But fully utilizing the opportunity,

Gen. Li (commander of a section of the Chinese forces against Japan in Manchuria, 1931-1933) went far enough in emphasizing that the Chinese people have resolved to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism at all costs and got ready to plunge into the war of their own initiative and with their own resources without fear of the modern weapons of Japan and the treacherous acts of her agents in China, referring to Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Chin-wei and the whole bunch of the Kuomintang.

Six Points Reiterated

While the new movement is spreading in all directions in the whole country, reaching even the farthest corners of China, despite the sabotage of the Kuomintang, it may be of interest to reiterate the famous six points as embodied in the programme, all agreed to by the leaders as well as the ranks and files of the movement. The following is the six points in a nutshell:

(1) Mobilization of all the forces on land and sea and in air in a war against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000,000 men and officers, (2) mobilization of the whole body of people, organization of various volunteer armies, (3) arming the people with weapons from all sources, (4) financing the war by confiscating all Japanese owned enterprises in China amounting to \$2,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange, confiscating the property of all traitors; earmarking the national revenue for the war, collecting a progressive tax, soliciting money from within as well as without the country, from foreign sympathizers, too, (5) formation of a national council for armed self defence as the supreme organ directing all activities connected with the war on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, peasants, soldiers, merchants, students, etc., (6) alliance with the enemies of Japanese imperialism.

Following the promulgation of the programme just cited a declaration over the signature of the preparatory committee of the national council for armed self defence was issued calling on the nation to arise at once for the defence of the country which is precisely on the point of breakdown in the face of imperialist aggressions with the aid of the Kuomintang. Instead of defending the country as supposed to do, the KMT has given every facility to Japan in her further attacks on China and, for this reason, incurred the high displeasure of the people. Now the angered people take the lead in the movement for armed self defence of their own accord.

WORKERS LIFE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Workers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other parts of the country thanks to the protection of the Soviet government set up by the workers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the Soviet government considerable betterment in the lot of the working masses has become a reality. The eight hour law, the social insurance, the increase in pay (e.g., rise from \$2.00 to \$20.00 a month in Tientsin, Fukien), the collective bargaining, etc, are all conducive to the amelioration. In every case the Soviet government and trade unions come to the aid of the workers in a counter-attack against the offensive of capital such as wage-cut, ill-treatment, etc. Woman-worker is placed on an absolutely equal footing with men. Her life has likewise improved. During my visit to the central printing office a woman worker was observed in the act of feeding her one year old baby with milk, such feeding repeated several times a day, all with pay. Young workers have also obtained better conditions of work, e.g., six hour-day, etc.

The Question of Unemployment

Unemployment which has positively refused to move downward either in KMT China or in the advanced capitalist countries is no longer a serious question to be dealt with. The development of production in Soviet China at an accelerated pace helps greatly and speedily in solving the problem of unemployment. Only a small fraction of the working population finds no regular jobs as a result of the migration of workers from the countryside to the town. Peasants, women and men, rush for the city while urban enterprises have failed to absorb them all owing to the slow tempo of development (hindered by the KMT's 5th campaign). The government gives them relief.

Due to the fact that the workers themselves run the government, the wage earners in Soviet China are placed in a privileged position, enjoying such privileges as freedom of strike against capital with the protection of the Soviet government, etc. The workers organized their own unions with a large membership. Workers employed in the state enterprises have almost joined the unions in a body as in the state printing office. In every factory there are workers' clubs, Leninist rooms, ball fields, wall papers, illustrated papers, etc. Workers may, of course, hold meetings from time to time, aided sometimes by the government who has in the past given rooms for meetings. Needless to say, full freedom of speech is enjoyed by the workers.

A Contrast to K.T. China

The workers under the Soviets provide a sharp contrast with those in the K.T.-controlled China so far as their life is concerned. In white China the workers lead a life of dogs, always placed on the starvation line.

The workers in Soviet China are distinguished in another respect: the development of creative power. They have shown marvellous initiative and creative power. They support the Soviet government with the greatest possible proletarian vigor and energy. Their cadres have filled the leading positions in the government and army. The All China Federation of Labour has, for example, mobilized a host of cadres for the expansion of the red army.

The wonderful creative power of the workers under the Soviets is shown by the following examples. The workers in the arsenals can turn out new weapons just as good as those made by machine--rifles, guns, mines, etc, which are all of good quality. The printing workers not only attend to duties assigned to them but at the same time make good ink for printing. This ink proves just as good as the imported from imperialist countries. Printing by hand in Soviet China proves an entire success in comparison with machine work. Paper making has shown great strides. In connection with mimeograph many new inventions have come to the foreground such as the manufacture of Houbian paper in place of the stencil paper, of a new type of carbon paper, etc.

Even the most backward peasant and peasant women who come from the village may master the technique in the mills and factories in a short space of time. Besides, the workers take a great pleasure in the work laid before them. They have all shown an eagerness for work, desiring to accomplish the work ahead of schedule time. For instance, the workers finished the construction of the building for the II Soviet congress far ahead of time. All workers in the state enterprises want to work extra hours in addition to the regular hours (The state arsenal, mint, printing office, etc).

Bond Subscription

In connection with the bonds issued by the Soviet government for economic reconstruction the workers have displayed an enthusiasm almost unequalled. They bought the bonds in a rush, realising that the bonds will contribute largely towards the betterment in their own lot ~~maxima~~ as a result of economic reconstruction, realising, too, that the bonds bought will provide enough money for the shattering of the 5th campaign of imperialism and Kuomintang. Undoubtedly, the latter consideration afforded a greater stimulus to the rush of the workers for taking up the bonds, as the 5th drive ~~is~~ threatens to wipe out all the benefits conquered by them in the course of revolution.

As to the struggles of the workers going on in K.T. China the toiling masses under the Soviets have done their best in helping their brothers oppressed by K.T. and imperialism. They deserve special merit in assisting the extension of the red army.

It goes without saying that the workers in Soviet China have displayed and still display the greatest possible militancy in the work for the Soviets as well as for themselves. The fact that they lead and operate the Soviets is in itself a mighty factor in placing the worker on a higher level both as to ability to work and enthusiasm to work. Both the Soviets and unions, it may be said with reason, are a better type of schools for the workers in a political as well as in a technical sense. By going through these schools the workers can score success in the political and technical

fields.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Having given an account of the development in production in Soviet China in our previous numbers, now we come to commerce and finance under the Soviets. The Soviets have, it shall be recalled, proclaimed freedom of trade within its borders but this very proclamation implied a certain measure of regimentation on the part of the Soviet government on lines designed to strengthen the position of the government vis-a-vis private traders, especially the profiteers.

Trade More Under Control

In the present situation the government takes a hand in the development of trade with the outside world. With this end in view the government has established the foreign trade bureau helping by all means the merchants engaged in trade with Non-Soviet regions. Blows are thus directed against the economic embargo of the enemy. It accounts for the conclusion of an agreement with the defunct people's government in Fukien respecting trade which was considered one of the main points in the anti-Japanese and anti-Chinag Kai-shek concordat.

Foreign trade, if well developed along lines decided on by the government, may certainly have obviated the difficulties standing in the way of the people's livelihood. At the same time the government has defined the freedom of trade by clear-cut legislation with a view to further expansion of commerce. But restrictions are imposed on the manipulation and exploitation of the unscrupulous merchants and kulaks.

Under such conditions commerce in general has been on the upgrade movement, even on a higher level than the pre-revolutionary period, to the surprise of the outside world. This statement applies to the countryside as well as to the town except where the enemy's blockade is operating with some effect.

Financial Conditions

Turning to finance and currency, the same upgrade movement is observed. The state bank of the central government has opened branches in provincial capitals and cities (Jukien) with a strong likelihood to establish more in future. Thus, an imposing system of state banks is already in existence.

The notes issued by the central bank have a high prestige among the masses and are generally accepted in regions under the Soviet jurisdiction. These notes are well covered by cash reserves turned out by the state mint. Now two silver coins are in circulation: the dollar piece and 20¢ pieces. Recently, in response to actual needs a new copper coin worth 5¢ has appeared on the market.

Of late the central bank began to receive deposits from the masses no matter how small they are.

Return of Bonds

As reported before, the bonds of the Soviet government were oversubscribed by the masses out of the desire to aid the government in carrying on economic reconstruction as well as breaking the 5th drive of the enemy. The bonds, as is known to every one, are secured on nothing other than the credit of the government which is exceedingly good among the masses, unlike the bonds of the Kuomintang which can not be sold unless secured on reliable revenue.

Later on several hundred thousand dollars in bonds were, however, returned to the government out of a desire to support it with something more substantial. Of their own accord the masses initiated a campaign for the return of the bonds to help the government tide over temporary financial difficulties. As far as my personal knowledge goes, a multitude of workers and red soldiers handed back the bonds bought before. One soldier of the 5th corps who had served in the white army and bought the bonds with his small savings of some thirty dollars returned the bonds to the

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a murmur. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of men, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

Taxation on a New Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the exploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another respect the tax schedule was revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodities from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps an eye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet currency and finance. In fact, it punishes such activities severely as soon as discovered. Waste, extravagance and corruption are things strictly watched by the government. A ruthless struggle has been waged against waste and corruption, and an economy campaign in governmental expense launched. Besides, a strict auditing system has been instituted, checking all governmental expenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'sanisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course commerce and finance, like all other branches of national economy, are matters falling within the jurisdiction of the department of national economy newly set up under the people's council. The department makes a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

Soviet Communications

Communications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more efficiency than the K T system which is caught in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, locomotives and steamboats the Soviet rail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with other regions lying far away, regions that have been cut off by the K T bandit troops. In certain localities rail traffic has been restored with the K T controlled districts. Express delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

Wireless communications, though still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a wide area. Long distance telephone is also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (motor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Hundreds of ~~motor roads~~ miles of motor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and far more are to be built up under the direction of the commissariat of internal affairs.

By the way it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted considerable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Many modern hospitals have sprung up at the Red capital, Juikin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

Were it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in Soviet China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present status of economic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conclusively that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build up an entirely new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revolutionary forces of the Soviets.

WORKER'S STRUGGLE IN KMT CHINA
July, 1934

.....
 . For lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of :
 . words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for date, (2) place, (3) :
 . factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) days in strike, (6) working days :
 . lost in strike, (7) no. of petitions, (8) leadership, (9) conditions and :
 . demands, (10) results.

I Strikes Unrecorded in Previous Months

(1) Feb.-April (2) Chi-tung, Kiangsu, (3) Dai-gen Cotton Mill, Chi-tung branch
 (4) 700 (5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8) Spontaneous. (9) Against lock up. 8 conditions
 gained after reconciling by Kuomintang: a) factory shall be opened in
 Nov. 1934; b) preferred right to be recruited; c) discharged fee equal to
 2 months' wage paid; d) back home at the expense of the co.; etc. (10) Part-
 tially success.
 (1) June 20 (2) Shanghai (3) A-Mei-Ya Barber Shop (4) 20 (5) 2 (6) 40 (7) 1 (8)-
 (9) Against dismissal, clashed with capitalist (10) Unavailable.

II Strike Continued From Last Month

(1) May 12- June 22. (2) Shanghai (3) British-American Tobacco Co. Factory
 No. 1 & 2. (4) 8,000 (5) 21 (6) 168,000 (7) 2 (8) Yellow T. U. (9) Against the
 lock up of the factory no. 1. Detailed story appeared in previous issues of
 C.W.C. (10) Fail.

III Strike Start in July

(1) July 3-31 (2) Chinkiang (3) Dai-chung-hua Match Co. Chinkiang branch. (4)
 750 (5) 28 (6) 21,000 (7) 1 (8)-- (9) Against dismissal; clashed with the company;
 the capitalist locked up the factory as a means against the workers but re-
 sulting in receiving a fierce counter-attack came from workers; factory was
 forced to reopen on August 1st. (10) Victory.
 (1) 3-15 (2) Shanghai (3) workshops of silver-smith (4) 25 (5) 13 (6) 325 (7)
 (7)-- (8)-- (9) Against wage-cut. (10) Unavailable
 (1) 4-21 (2) Shanghai (3) I-Shin Tooth Brush Factory (4) 85 (5) 18 (6) 1,050 (7) 1
 (8)-- (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut; reconciled by KMT. (10) Part-
 ially success.
 (1) 11-14 (2) Shanghai (3) Morimura Garage (4) 36 (5) 3 (6) 108 (7)-- (8)-- (9)
 for full pay (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 10-12 (2) Tangshan (3) Ricsa puller (4) 1,500 (5) 2 (6) 3,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp.
 (9) Against the squeeze by of the Public Safety Bureau; (10) strikers demonst-
 rated in streets. (10) Reconciliated.
 (1) 8-15 (2) Shanghai (3) Dai-chun-hua Rubber Shoe Factory (4) 300 (5) 9 (6) 2,700
 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage cut (10) Reconciliated.
 (1) 23-28 (2) Tientsin (3) Pei-yang Match Factory (4) 300 (5) 2 (6) 600 (7) 0 (8)--
 (9) Against the new introduced fine regulations; for wage increase. Resuming
 their work, the strikers found that their conditions were cheated by
 the yellow unionists. The angry strikers smash the yellow trade union and
 denied the conditions conclude between the capitalists and the unionists.
 (10) Victory.
 (1) 14 (2) Tsinan (3) Tsinan Arsenal (4)-- (5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8)-- (9) Condi-
 tions unavailable. A rioting plan was planned. Five leader arrested and es-
 corted to Nanking, the center of KMT-fascist terror. (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 28-30 (2) Shanghai (3) Stevedore, Natsao, Chinese Merchant's Navigation Co.
 (4) 250 (5) 3 (6) 750 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut (10) Un-
 available.
 (1) 31 (2) Nantung (3) Taxi driver (4) 50 (5) 1 (6) 50 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against
 heavy tax imposed on them by Public Safety Bureau (10) Reconciliated.
 Sub-Total: (2) 10 (3) 10 (4) 3,296 (5) 30,583 (7) 4

IV Petitions Started in July

(1) 12 (2) Tientsin (3) Peiking-Mukdem Railway (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) Yellow
 (9) for the replacement of a station master. (10) No result

(1) 20 (2) Shanghai (3) Tally-men, C-I-S-N., (4) 400 (7) 2 (8) - (9) For wage increase by 38 per month, (10) in reconciliating.
 (1) 27 (2) Shanghai (3) 60, Representatives. (7) 1 (8) - (9) For the early settlement of the dispute between the stock holders. (10) --
 (1) 28 (2) Shanghai (3) Hsin-ya Medicine Work (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut. KMT oppressed the workers to declare a strike. (10) in reconciliating.
 (1) 27 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore (4) 200 (7) 1 (8) ? (9) For relief. Many coolie were arrested when they were participating in a secret meeting (10) Not yet ended.
 (1) 30 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore, N-S-L Shalwan Station (4) Representatives. (7) 1 (8) -- (9) For relief (10) Fail.
 (1) 31 (2) Tientsin (3) Sue-Feng Flour Mill (4) Representatives 2 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against the newly introduced fine regulations (10) Reconciliated by the Social Bureau, Tientsin City Government.
 Sub-total: (2) 7 (3) 7 (4) 660 (7) 7

V. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in July

V. General Ledger for 1934-35									
No. No. of		No. of	To-	No. of No. of	Work-day Clash, Founded				
of		Peti-		Strik-Peti-	Total lost	in Demons-			
FacStrike		tation	tal	ers tioners	Strikes	tration	Arrested		
June 30	20	10	20	68,211 955	69,163	504,572	7	381	
July 19	11	7	18	11,296 660	11,956	198,583	3	13	

VI. Volume of Enterprise (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000---	Total
June	15	4	5	5	30
July	7	7	4	1	19

VII. Classification of Trade

	Cot- ton	Silk Fila- ture	Weav- ing	Toba- cco	Gun Fac.	Post, gram	Trans- por- tation	Mini- por- tation	Mine	Handi- craft	Ric- sha	Oth- ers	Total
June 4	0	1	2	1	0	3	1	2	1	4	2	5	30
July 10	0	0	3	1	0	5	2	0	1	1	1	5	19

VIII. Causes of Struggle

	Against Dis- sal	Against Wage- cut	Against Lockout	Against Contractor	For Foremen & Better Treatment	For Higher Wage	For Full Pay	Politi- cal Causes	Other Causes	Total
June 8	5	4	1	6	2	1	2	2	2	23
July 3	3	3	0	5	2	1	2	2	2	21

IX. Remarks

As usual our statistics for this month are incomplete. And the struggle of the ricksha coolies at Shanghai, involving some 100,000 workers, is the major one during the month. In this connection, we refer our readers to the next issue which will give a detailed account.

E N D

Chinese Workers Correspondence

Vol. 4, No 39

Oct. 18, 1934

North China In Greater Danger!

1. Growth of Partisans in North Shensi.....p. 1
2. Struggle of North China Worker in New Phase.....p. 2
3. The Acute Silver Crisis.....p. 3
4. Fascist Bandits Murder Their Own Men.....p. 4
5. British Lanchow in Szechuan.....p. 5
6. North China Facing Greater Danger.....p. 6

Growth of Partisans in North Shensi

The Kuomintang bandit generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, departed for Hsian, capital of Shensi province, by air on the double tenth (birthday of the Republic of China) immediately following the convocation of the military conference at Nanchang, principally for the purpose of taking steps to check the growing activities of the red partisans in N. Shensi as well as of the red army in the Szechuan-Shensi section. The ruling classes in Shensi have become exceedingly uneasy over the activities of the red partisans and red army in that part of China. It is particularly so with the red army in North Szechuan which, as repeatedly reported before, scored sweeping successes over the Kuomintang bandits.

At the same time the Peing andientsin press gave considerable prominence to the report that the landlords-bourgeoisie along the eastern border of the province was driven out by the red partisans in September. These partisans, it is said, were likely to march in a southern direction.

The Method in Shensi

Conditions in North Shensi are very favorable to the growth of the Soviets and red army. Here the Kuomintang exploitation is indescribably severe. As a result the mass struggle has developed to a higher stage. Taxes are not only heavy but numerous. Every mow for the cultivation of opium is taxed at 40 or 50 dollars. If the poppy is not cultivated, the land 'left fallow' is fined at 10.00 a mow. The regular land tax is unusually heavy amounting to 66 or 67 a mow. Each lamp for mere lighting purpose has to pay a tax of 10¢. The cleaning campaigns of the Tuhao have always burnt down the houses of the peasants and butchered the rural population by the hundred, driving out the starving peasants, etc.

Urban conditions are equally bad. Trade is stagnant. Industry comes to a standstill. Workers are thrown out on the street. Petty merchants are crushed by heavy taxation. Soldiers are not paid for several months.

Thus mass struggles have developed from one part of the province to another. Several strikes took place in the Yuling Arsenal. And the strikers clashed with the troops attempting to curb them. In Chinchao 500 peasants, fully armed, fought against the hated tax. The peasants in Minow attacked the Hsien government. One machine gun company under Kao Hsuanchen mutinied. Numerous spontaneous struggles took place in the villages for the seizure of the arms from the Tuhao and Kuomintang. As a consequence of the mass struggles being highly developed, the Kuomintang and Tuhao could not dare to return to their homes in the countryside for a good many of the Hsien. Yet, mass struggles have been developing rapidly and widely over the vast area in North Shensi.

The Agrarian Revolution in N. Shensi

The development of the land revolution in North Shensi combined with the victory of the red armies along the Shensi-Kansu and Shensi-Szechuan frontiers has absorbed large numbers of the toilers (workers and peasants) into the ranks of the red army which, consequently, is swollen up considerably. Beginning from the second half of 1932, four partisan detachments have sprung up in the northeast of the province under the leadership of the Communist

Party of China, operating in Fu-shi, Anting, Yenchuan, Chinam, Saitch, and three other hsien. These detachments are composed of revolutionary peasants and soldiers with a few rifles at the start. Now they each have from 40-70 rifles, assisting in the division of rice, resistance to tax, the attack on the tzu-hao, officials and local militia. Several hundred such cases have happened in the past with the aid of the red partisans. And, more important still, the hard pressed peasants have always appealed to the partisans for help in their struggle against the oppressors.

Form One Division

The North Shensi partisans have under the most difficult conditions beaten off the attacks of the enemy, although outnumbered by several hundred to one. They have succeeded in establishing a stable base and marched to and fro in more than 100 villages with full liberty except for the fourth district under the fourth partisan detachment. They have organized 39 red guard corps and 185 poor peasant unions. Only a few scores of the red partisans tied one full brigade stationed at Kaoshanchen with the collaboration of the mass of the peasantry.

In the previous month a conference took place, attended by delegates of the partisan corps; and, to coordinate their activities, decided to set up a joint commanding headquarters. The conference also took another decision to extend the partisans so as to combine them into a full division. The recent upsurge of the partisan movement bears witness to the success of the decision referred to.

The Struggle of N. China Workers in A New Phase

With the outbreak of the strike of the miners who form the bulk of the proletariat in North China a new phase has set in in the militant strike movement of the N. China workers. In spite of brutal oppression the workers marched forward in a fearless spirit and won considerable success in a good many of the cases. In Hopei alone sharp struggles developed to an amazing extent from January to April, 1934.

Industrial Conditions

A couple of words are needed here to throw a little light on the status of industries in North China. Mines and textiles as the principal industries of North China have been the fertile ground for the development of the workers' struggle in the period under review.

Firstly, the miners figured largely in the strike movement. Several major mines including the Kailan were beset by eight grand strikes involving 110,300 workers. Out of this number six strikes were crowned with success. The railway workers on the Peiping-Suiyuan, Peiping-Hankow, Peiping-Tientsin lines struck work 13 times involving 70,000 men. And they scored victory for nine strikes. The longshoremen in Tientsin went on strike four times and came out triumphant on two of the four strikes. Four strikes occurred among the workers employed by the telephone, tramway and lighting companies with the participation of 2,300 men. The cement workers at Tongshan numbering 8,000 walked out four times. There is yet a great number of minor struggles fought out in a desultory manner.

In the second place, the textile workers were no less militant than the miners in the fight against the offensive of capital despite the fact that they were constantly subjected to the attacks of the employer. Nevertheless, they plunged into the struggle without hesitation. In the period under review 33,000 operatives took part in the 15 strikes involving a number of cotton mills. The match industry, another important enterprise in North China, experienced seven strikes with the participation of 48,000 workers. Walkout also happened in the flour mills, paper factories, etc, totaling 11 strikes and 45,000 strikers.

Apparently, the nine strikes involved more men than the textile walk-outs. 76.95% is the percentage of men involved in the mine strikes while in the textile strikes the proportion is reduced to 33.05%.

Form of Struggle

The struggle of the Chinese workers took on sharper forms such as strikes and bloody clashes over demanding petition and bargaining. All in all, 159,150 workers took direct action 57 times in the four months covered, while only 17 petitions occurred with the participation of only 26,030 workers. In most cases direct action led to victory while bargaining and petition were for the most part fruitless. Victory is not only possible but probable in view of the present conditions when the masses are militant and somewhat experienced in the art of the struggle.

Compared with the six months from July to December, 1933, the struggles of the North China workers are five times as many during the four months surveyed (1934). And the clashes with police and military increased in the same proportions.

The Acute Silver Crisis

In face of the silver price soaring up in London and New York the Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie has to fight a crisis single-handed. At first the betraying government at Nanking took no action whatever in regard to the increasing exportation of silver from the country. Kung Lsiang-hsi, minister of finance, has repeatedly assured his imperialist friends that the government would not raise the tax on silver export, much less to institute an embargo on it. But the new peaks in the silver price abroad caused a heavy drain on silver stocks, especially from July to the time (that is, Oct. 15) when Nanking raised the tax on silver exportation as a preliminary step, it is predicted, to a possible silver embargo.

From January to Oct. 15 over 200,000,000 in silver has been exported while silver stocks stored in foreign and Chinese banks at Shanghai amount to some \$500,000,000, a sum that will flee the country in five months at the record rate of July or October which is \$100,000,000 a month. What a menace to the Shanghai compradors bourgeoisie and the landlord-bourgeois government at Nanking which relies on that huge sum of silver to carry on gradual inflation by the issuance of governmental bonds and paper money! Nanking is in sore need of ready cash to finance the campaign against the Soviet Government in Kiangsi.

Effects of Rise in Silver

Apart from calling forth large exportation of silver from the country the rise in silver price may produce fatal effects on Nanking. 52% of Nanking's revenue accrues from customs duties usually paid in gold units which as a result of the rise in silver has declined considerably in recent months. This is the primary motive behind the appeal of Nanking to Washington for aid regarding the rise in silver. But the White House either in its answer to the Chinese appeal or in interviews to pressmen is entirely elusive on the subject. Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau, is reported to have expressed the opinion that the U.S. Government will not deviate from the silver policy already decided on.

From the standpoint of national economy (entirely ignored by Nanking) of course there are many ill-effects resulting from the rise in silver. The higher price of silver, that is, the higher buying power of the silver dollar, will help imperialism in the extension of its market in China (imperialist dumping). And the result will be collapse of Chinese industries under the fierce onslaught of imperialist commodities, thereby throwing out the workers by the thousand.

On the other hand, many branches of exporting industries in China will suffer even to a greater degree, notably the silk filatures. A rise in silver amounts to raising the price for the exported silk and narrowing its market abroad. During the course of the world crisis China silk has already gone down, and its plunge into the abyss will be accelerated by the rise in silver. Here the large number of workers already laid off will be swollen up by more unemployed thrown out of the filatures.

Nanking's imposition of higher taxes on silver exportation is tantamount to going off the silver standard, thereby hastening the process of inflation already under way. Unrestricted inflation will bring more hunger and cold to the toiling population. And it is quite questionable whether Nanking can succeed in its attempt to check silver export in view of its traditional sur-

render to imperialism. Japanese papers at Shanghai have criticised the action of Hankow surely for the reason that many Japanese banks are engaged in the business of exporting to London for profit. Hankow will not dare to offend Japanese imperialism at the moment when all Chinese troops are ordered to evacuate North China on Japanese demand in order to make way for the smooth working of the puppet machine at Peiping with Kuang Fu at the head (see below).

Fascist Bandits Murder Their Own Men

The bandit general, Chiang Kai-shek, organised the blue shirts as an aid to his betrayal of the country. But following the June 30th murder in Germany Chiang Kai-shek massacred his own lieutenants in practically the same manner. Likewise all news regarding the murder was suppressed. In the same way the murdered were charged with corruption. The murder or massacre as you call it was taken as a sign of disintegration of the fascist camp. The Japanese bi-monthly, 'Shanghai', made an exposure of the murder on October 1 with the materials supplied by another Japanese journal published at Hankow. The story is incomplete but amazing.

All Fascists--Traitors

The blue shirts as organised by traitor Chiang Kai-shek are a secret organization enjoined to give every help him in the betrayal of national interests, to put down the anti-Japanese movement, to crush the communists as leader of the anti-imperialist movement by all possible and conceivable terrorist methods. Last year they shot Yang Chuan, a man reputed to have strong anti-Japanese and imperialist tendencies. In North China they assassinated Pei Yu-yuan, editor of the Gen Pao, a fellow that fought in his editorials against Chiang Kai-shek and Japanese imperialism. Last June they arrested Yu Chi-chuan and 19 others, all leaders of the national armed self defence. At the front in Kiangsi the fascist bandits organised machine gun corps to compel white soldiers to fight the red army although those soldiers refused to fire on the red army and wanted to join them in a common fight against Japanese imperialism.

As it is, the organisation of the fascist bandits is a conglomeration of traitors ranging from the old Anfu clique to the Shanghai compradores. All these traitors, whether old or new, have rich experiences in the art of betrayal. The notorious Hunag Fu, head of the Peiping Political Council, is also a higher up in the council of the fascist bandits. Three factions among the fascist bandits always fight against one another: 1) the Shanghai military cadets representing the Tuhao class, 2) the C.C. faction representing the compradore class, 3) long discredited politicians, members of the old Anfu and Tsenhsueh cliques. The inner struggle in the fascist camp is still going on in spite of the murder of July by which Chiang Kai-shek desired to unify the various factions of the fascist bandits.

Cause of the Murder

As revealed by the Japanese journal the cause of the murder is in our opinion rather trifling. Corruption and graft is the only charge brought against the murdered, Chi Pei-gen and others. According to the Japanese story Chi squeezed a big amount of money out of \$20,000,000 entrusted him to buy airplanes from Germany and America by buying second hand machines. Chi was the head of the aviation bureau under Chiang, most trusted by the bandit general. Informed of the squeeze, Chiang had Chi murdered in cold blood without trial or hearing. Following Chi's murder Teng Yen-yi was dismissed from leadership in the Kiangsi cultural association and Ho Tsun-han et al placed under arrest. All these fascist bandits are the right hand men of Chiang.

The murder of Chi proves conclusively that the fascist bandits as an organization are experiencing disintegration and disruption along the same lines as the German fascist bandits. In China the national armed self defence coupled with the march of the red army northward in an expedition to fight Japanese imperialism has driven a wide wedge among the fascist bandits, especially in the lower ranks who are said to refuse to carry out the instructions issued by Chiang Kai-shek for the betrayal of the country. Likewise soldiers of the Kuomintang army refused to obey the fascist commanders and deserted to the side of the red army to fight Japan. The fascists are breaking down amid the clamour of the whole country for a war on Japan.

The British Manchukuo in Szechuan

With full support from Japanese imperialism in anticipation of the revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance British imperialism is making feverish preparations for the British Manchukuo in Szechuan. Here the KMT militarist Liu Hsiang, warlord of Szechuan, takes the place of Henry Pu Yi, head of the Japanese puppet in Manchuria, leaving the Nanking KMT in the same role that it has played in relation to Manchukuo. The KMT is very pleased in agreeing to the British plan, provided enough help financial or military comes from London in order to crush the Szechuan Soviets which are now intrenched in a territory of more than 10 Hsien.

Briefly stated, the British plan of colonizing Szechuan consists of first of all in establishing its economic domination in that Chinese province through the formation of a powerful corporation on the lines of the East India Company which, it shall be recalled, played the decisive role in converting India into a British colony. That corporation has already come into existence under the label of the Lienyi Finance Corporation, Ltd. (See below)

\$50,000,000 Loan

In this connection we shall call to mind that during the Fukien coup d'etat last year Nanking and England made a secret agreement giving British imperialism the right to construct a railway from Burma to Szechuan by way of Yunnan. Recently, Liu Hsiang secured a secret loan of \$50,000,000 from London offering the mines in Szechuan as a security. The British grip over Szechuan is getting tighter.

The secret loan was first exposed by the Szechuan students at London. According to the news paper story the manager of the Chishinchen Bank, a certain Yang Tsan-shan, went to London sometime in June accompanied by his son, and made a contract with the British concern named Teh-san & Co. for the development of industries and mines in Szechuan. The terms of the contract provide the formation of the Lienyi Finance Corporation Limited under Anglo-Chinese joint ownership. British money may be loaned to any enterprise or mine through the Corporation. That is to say, the said corporation is an agency by which British imperialism may exercise control over Szechuan economically and politically.

The 50 million loan directly connected with the contract above-referred to has been placed at the disposal of Liu Hsiang for the campaign against the Red Army in Szechuan and a portion of the loan, as the China Weekly Review tells us, already spent on the purchase of ammunition to the same end. The Szechuan residents at Shanghai vigorously protested against the loan and compelled Yang Tsan-shan to say on Oct 12 that the contract has been cancelled. The fascists also raised the cry of protest of course not against the loan but against Liu Hsiang, considered as an enemy of Nanking.

Hand of French Imperialism

French imperialism is also active in Szechuan, apparently in a race with England for the upper hand in that province. The Sin Wen Pao on Aug. 3 said that Liu Hsiang signed a contract with the Industrial Mission of Paris for the construction of a railway from Chanking to Chentu which shall be financed with installment payments of \$3,000,000 per annum from France and brought to completion within three years.

On Aug. 8 the Ta Kung Pao confirmed the same news, saying that the contract aggregating 38 articles was duly signed with the French Industrial Mission, providing for a loan of \$300,000,000 at most from France as well as the appointment of one French Chief engineer and a French accountant.

One More British Victory

British imperialism smiles again at its fresh success in the Kwangtung section. It has long been cherishing the idea of facilitating its aggression from Hongkong to Hankow by way of the Canton-Hankow Railway. With this end in view it financed the unfinished part of that line by a loan of 2,450,000 pounds sterling in January, 1932, and of late pressed for the linking

up of the Kowloon line to the Canton-Hankow Railway.

On July 12 Chinese and British delegates met at Hongkong ostensibly for the revision of the Kowloon line agreements for a redistribution of profit, not to touch the subject of linking up. But this subject was, in reality, discussed behind the scenes. After summarizing the views of various commercial interests, the Canton Chamber of Commerce listed seven points against the linking up. It stated that the linking up would bring Canton under the economic domination of Hongkong, pave the way for more serious imperialist attack on Canton industry and lay off several ten thousand stevedores (The Bank of China Monthly, Aug. 1934).

The new agreement on the through traffic over the Kowloon and Canton-Hankow lines was published on September 24. Not content with this success British imperialism is envisaging a branch line of the Canton-Hankow railway from Sansui, Kwangtung, to Kolsien, Kwangsi, for the concession of the betraying Kwangtung government is said to receive ten million dollars. (The Sin Ten Post, Aug. 15)

Szechuan Red Army March towards Chungking and Yenchow.

The KMT bandit press is unanimously propagating that the 5th offensive directed by bandit Chiang Kai-shek has been successful throughout the whole front. The most recent news from the battlefield, however, reveals that what the bandit press has published are entirely groundless lies. Our invincible Szechuan red army, after smashing the whole line of bandit Liu Xiang, are now marching in the direction towards Chungking and Yenchow. With the uneasiness of the two cities intensively growing the exchange rate between Szechuan and Shanghai suddenly leaped up to the point of 1,500 ca against the usual rate of 1,100. Even the imperialist press agencies are no longer in a position to conceal the real state of affairs. The following is a free translation of a report made known by the Japanese Rengo on the 18th inst.:

Learn from Chungking a few days ago made the following report of the development of Szechuan red army: Co-ordinating their activities, the red army under the command of Hsu Hsiang-chien in North Szechuan and then operating in Szechuan-Kweichow borderland (The two red armies under the command of Comrades Ho Lung and Hsiao Ho) suddenly acted on the offensive and smashed the columns of Liu Xiang with lightning and thunder. The soldiers on the front are so vacillating that mere news of approach of the red army will make them to take flight for life. The local towns are appealing to the Nanking government for urgent remedies.

Another reliable report says that the anti-Japanese vanguards of the red army under command of Comrade Ho Lin-hui has during the past week captured Chimen, Tunki and Kuichow in Anhui and put the bandit troops of the Chuan to flight who dared to hinder their advance.

North China More Dangerous.

The military conference led by bandit Chiang Kai-shek at Hankow solved two problems. The further attack upon the Szechuan red army and the establishment of the North China puppet regime. Chiang has sought to dispatch Hsu Hsien-chuen's troops from Kupeh to Szechuan. Besides he is contemplating mobilization of his own forces in Shensi, the 1st and 3rd divisions, and that of Wang Yu Chen, Force of Shensi, to attack the Szechuan red army from the north. For the last mentioned plan he is now making a personal visit to Si-an to negotiate with Wang.

Withdrawal of troops from North is prerequisite for bandit Chiang's surrender of North China to Japanese imperialism. Hence, his order of dispatch of nine divisions from the north, two from each of Hopeh, Shansi and Shantung and three of Fan Fu Ling's troops, who are all on their southward way now. The remaining troops in that area, it is learned, will all follow the course so as to reinforce the anti-reds campaign and to prepare war with Canton. From Oct. 10, Canton no longer permits Japanese line to land its planes at Canton deeming it necessary as a measure to prevent sudden attack of Canton by Chiang's air force. Intra-conflicts in the bandit KMT camps are still tense.

With despatch of KMT troops, N-China garrison posts are opened to the advance of Japanese and Manchukuo troops. The situation intensifies the mission of Huang Pu as traitor in managing the puppet regime in N-China under the joint direction of Nanking and Tokio. Reliable report says that Japanese and Manchukuo troops are preparing to assume garrison post in Hopeh. Soon we shall see N-China in the hands of Japan! However, the nationwide masses are now focusing their weapons towards the traitors. Their bullets will soon shoot their way through the traitor's chests to fight away Japanese imperialism.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B-REGISTRY.

Date December 22, 1934

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters
obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith three typewritten copies of the
"Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contain-
-ed in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post
Office on December 21, 1934. The letters, which were posted
locally and addressed to persons in London, were in each case
returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at
delivery had failed :

Particulars of the letters and contents are given
hereunder:-

(1) Addressee: "Mr. J.K. Murray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4 No.35, dated September 29, 1934.

Contents : a) Soviets at Work.

b) Koreans and Formosans Support Anti-Japanese
Vanguard.

c) The Debacle of all KMT Forces in Szechuen.

d) The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced
Far Into Chekiang.

(2) Addressee: "M. Ivor Montagu, 33 Ormond Yard, London C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.35, dated September 29, 1934.

Contents: (vide Item No.1)

(3) Addressee: "Mr. J.K. Murray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.37, dated October 4, 1934.

Contents: a) Red Army Advances on All Front.

b) National Armed Self-defence in Manchuria.

c) Famine Sufferers under Red Banner.

d) Life of People under Soviets.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

-2-

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

The postal cancellation chops show the following:-

(1) was posted at 11a.m. 30.9.34 at C.P.O. Branch Office, No 71

Rue du Consulat.

(2) was posted in the forenoon of 30.9.34 at C.P.O. Branch Office

No. A. 601 Avenue Joffre.

(3) was posted on 7.10.34 (place of posting being undecipherable)

D. 1.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

S2, Please show to "A."

D.C. 83

Show to "A."

24/2

DEC 22 1934

File
JH

DEC 24 1934

CONTENTS

(1) Soviets at Work	p. 1.
(2) Koreans & Formosans Support Anti-Jap Vanguard	p. 2.
(3) The Debacle of all KMT Forces in Szechuen	p. 4.
(4) The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into Chaidiang.	p. 4.

THE SOVIETS AT WORK

This article together with another to be followed in our next issue is an extract from "the Model of Village Soviet Work", two volumes, published by the Central Soviet Government at the beginning of 1934. These two pamphlets describe the workings of the Soviets of the Chang-gen village in Kiangsi and of the Tsai-chi village in Fukien.—Ed.

"The practical carrying out of all Soviet work is up to the village and town Soviets", says Comrade Hou Tsch-tung in his report to the Second Soviet Congress. It goes without saying that the working of the Chang-gen and Tsai-chi Soviets (both rural) shall engage our serious attention. The organisation of the rural Soviets on the widest possible basis facilitates their workings to a great extent. Needless to say, Soviet election in rural districts has an important bearing on the administrative efficiency of the village Soviets.

Red and White Lists

The Soviets, owing to its nature as a democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants, naturally excludes the participation of all landowners and kulaks. During the November elections of 1933 landlords and kulaks were listed on white paper while toilers on red paper. Toiling youths under 16 years of age, although disfranchised, still found their names on another red paper. Both red and white lists were posted in the centre of each election district. In the same way were announced the names of the candidates, usually twice as many as the seats vacated, at least three days before election. Thus an opportunity was provided for criticism and consideration from the electorate. Below the names of the candidates were sometimes found such words as 'good' or 'vote for him' or 'pesimistic'; or in serious cases, some of the names marked as 'bureaucratic'. Some 20 candidates were under fire in the wall papers on the ground that they were selfish and inactive, paying no attention to the interests of the masses. Critical songs were composed, including three which complained of the unsatisfactory action through the Soviets of certain issues connected with the paper industry.

Peasants and the poor voted in the village while workers in the factory and workshop. Village, factory and workshop are designated as election units by law.

Election Day

On election day all electors assembled in a convention, listening to the report of the rural Soviets, making as much criticism as they desired. At the election meeting in the Chang-gen village important proposals were put forward, for example, the demands of enlargement of the red army, purchase of the bonds, expansion of the cooperatives, increase in agricultural produce, repairs to roads, construction of dykes and bridges, etc. The newly elected delegates were enjoined to translate these proposals in action.

This form of genuine democracy, while in action, affords a great stimulus to the mass of people. For them election days is so important that they enjoy balloting as a pleasure. Every one of them is loathe to waive this right as in a capitalist society. Old people joyfully went to the polls with the aid of canes. Boys and children came crowding on the scene not as voters but as spectators. They are to exercise the franchise on coming next to age. Only landowners and kulaks sat at home, silent and melancholy. On election day all in Chang-gen and Tsai-chi cast their votes except those who were sick, confined to bed, or remained on guard, or went out on trading missions in behalf of co-operatives.

The Link with the Mass

The November elections of 1933 weeded out those delegated who lacked militancy. The voters elected new cadres. In Tsai-chi 32 delegates out of 53 were unseated while 23 out of 73 failed to achieve re-election. As a result of the election women scored greater victory than men. In upper Tsai-chi the percentage increased up to 66%, out of the 55 delegates in Shin-kue 16 were women.

Every delegate is expected to perform his task as a link between the Soviets and the masses. He is in charge of 20-50 people, depending on his capacity to handle more or less men. Aided with a register giving full information on the age, occupations (as red guards) and labor power of the inhabitants, he can easily assign Soviet work to them. The delegates of each village choose a general delegate as a leader heading the organization of the village. This scheme of things, first instituted in Tsai-chi and Chang-gon, has produced encouraging results and spread to all parts of Soviet territory.

In this wise Soviet work can be quickly allotted to the people through the transmission of the delegates.

The Commissions

To facilitate the workings of the rural Soviets a variety of commissions have been organized. In Chang-gon there are quite a number of such commissions, one for the expansion of the red army, another for land registration, a third on forestation, a fourth on irrigation and river dredging, a fifth on bridges, a sixth on national property, a seventh in charge of the bonds, rice and common land of the red army, and eighth in charge of fines and money-collection, a ninth on education, a tenth on sanitation, an eleventh for air defence against KMT bandit attack. The land inspection commission passed out of existence owing to the accomplishment of its task. Other commissions on food supply, population, worker and peasant inspection, red martial law, etc. are just in process of formation. There are similar organizations to answer similar needs in Tsai-chi.

The commissions are divided into two grades: The village and sub-village types. The former is composed of the chairman of the latter type. This structure contributes largely towards the workings of the rural Soviets.

The examples afforded by Chang-gon and Tsai-chi prove the correctness of the statement: "In one respect the Soviet system is superior to all others in history; it is the organization of the whole village (masses) like a net under the Soviets to carry on all tasks of the Soviets through the strong leadership of the village delegates, of the sub-village commissions and the sub-village mass organizations."

Subordination to Revolutionary War

The Soviet government of China is just breaking in the last rally of the Kuomintang bandits and fighting for the victory of the Soviets on a national scale. All Soviet work is subordinated to the revolutionary war. In the villages all toilers have been mobilized for this war. The rural Soviets have rendered valuable service in this regard.

First of all the village and subvillage look at the red army as a great honor, the best revolutionary elements having joined the red army for the most part. Revolutionary war has made considerable headway! Out of 407 between 16-45 in Chang-gon 320 have gone out and joined the red army or 80%. In upper Tsai-chi 485 out of 554 joined the red army or 80% while 70% in lower Tsai-chi enlisted in it.

Each village has its own local defence force: the red guard. One large company of red guards has been organized in Chang-gon, comprising males of from 24-45. Women of a similar age have been organized into a Lien (some 100). Boys and girls of 16-23 have formed in a big detachment of red guards. As a result of males going into the red army in large numbers women have figured more numerous in local armed units, usually twice as many as men. They received a thorough military training to defend their villages against Kuomintang bandits.

Duties of Red Guards

Tasks of the red guards consist of (1) transport over short distance in the capacity of carriers, (2) night patrolling, questioning all passers-by as regards their names, address, destination, the purpose of their trip, etc., refusing the right of way to those whose answer is unsatisfactory; in case of travellers coming from another village passes must be shown, (3) patrolling in day time, a duty that is done by red guards, youth vanguards and boy scout scouts by rotation, to the end that not a single Kuomintang spy can steal into Soviet territory. There is an interesting story about the examination of the passes. Once upon a time Comrade Hou Tsch-tung, the most popular Chairman of the Central Soviet Government, was denied the right of way by the guards on duty, while en route from Juilin to Shinchao, on his failure to produce the pass required.

Our next article tries to answer many interesting questions such as why the masses rally around the Soviets, why the masses are glad to join the red army in large numbers, how production can continue uninterrupted while a majority of the able-bodied males enlists in the red army or goes out on business.

Koreans & Formosans Support The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army

The following is a declaration made by representatives of the Koreans and Formosans in Soviet China in support of vanguard of the red army which has been sent by the Soviet Government of U China in a northern expedition against the Japan-robbers--Ed.

To The People of Soviet China and Kuomintang China!

The infamous KMT, not content with its having sold half of China, has taken further steps to hand the whole country over to Japanese imperialism. Every Chinese is facing death ahead. It is just at this moment the Soviet Government has announced the despatch of an expeditionary force of the red army to fight the Japanese robbers. Up to now the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army has crossed the Hsin Fuliien-Chelung border, forging ahead rapidly.

Calling halt to further surrender and betrayal of KMT in its capacity as scavenger of imperialism. Only the red army can fight the Japanese robbers. Only the Soviets and red army can lead the armed units of the country to crush the Japanese.

Without a country (our own country) we are robbed the last penny by Japanese imperialism. We have no home to return to, so to speak. While in KMT China, we have tasted all the bitterness of the fascist terror. In the last resort we can not but go to Soviet territory. Under the Soviets we enjoy all the rights and liberty just like all Chinese toilers. We firmly believe that the Soviets and red army can smash Japanese and all other imperialism, and, what we hope most, assist us, Koreans and Formosans, in smashing Japanese imperialism.

If you don't want to be a slaves of Japanese imperialism, you should rise at once and unite yourselves for a holy national revolutionary war against Japanese imperialism, developing anti-Japanese and anti-KMT guerrilla warfare on a much larger scale, confiscating Japanese goods, collecting money and other articles for the Manchurian volunteers and anti-Japanese red army. You should join the red army and fight for the recovery of lost territory; fight for the independence and emancipation of China.

White soldiers! Turn your rifles against traitors and fight shoulder to shoulder with the red army against Japanese imperialism. Demand to be sent back to the North to save your mothers and fathers. Several hundred thousand red troops wait for you. 400,000,000 expect you to rise up right now. We assure you that we will respond to your holy anti-Japanese war with armed revolt in Korea and Formosa.

Signed

Gha Chuan representing Formosa
Bi Szeti, representing Korea

22, 1934,
Red China Agency.

The Debacle of All KMT Bandit Forces in Szechuan

.....

According to the latest advices from Chungking and Hankow all the KMT bandit forces in Szechuan have broken down before the fierce onslaught of the red army. The 1st and 2nd routes beat a hasty retreat in fear of being flanked up by the red army. The 3rd and 4th routes suffered a crushing blow, and, worse still, the soldiers mutinied and joined the red army. Japanese messages state that they were smashed to pieces. Liu Hsiang's front at Kailiang broke down although in this sector no less than 100,000 men were concentrated by Liu in an effort to make the last stand.

All territory east of the Kaling river has been captured by the red army. The vanguards of the red army have taken Yinshan and Sarwei Kow, marching towards Chungking, the stronghold of Liu Hsiang. Fleeing soldiers came flocking to Wanshien (a treaty port on the Yangtse River), throwing the city into considerable confusion.

In view of the seriousness of the situation Liu Hsiang hastily left the Kailiang front and, without stop-over at Chungking, went directly to Chentu, capital of Szechuan province, allegedly to summon a military conference there. Chungking was panic-stricken. On the 25th the Germans (of the German consulate at Chungking) departed for Hankow and took refuge there, accompanied by a stream of refugees down the river.

The red army is making an attempt to join up with its comrades to the south of the Yangtse river, namely, the red army under Comrade Ho Lun. Owing to the arrival of red units from Kiangsi by way of Hunan and Kweichow, the red army under Comrade Ho has increased its strength considerably.

The brilliant campaigns of the red army in Fukien, Kiangsi, Hunan, Kweichow and Szechuan scared all factions of the Kuomintang bandits, leading to the despatch of S.O.S. from the bandit generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, to his lieutenants and the possible formation of an allied force of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Yunnan and Szechuan against the red army.

Relying on the support of the toiling masses and the correctness of its tactics, the red army is quite sure ~~unquestionably~~ to achieve more victories, possibly much greater than the ones already won. Before flying at the throat of Japanese imperialism in North China, the red army must, at all costs, clear the KMT bandits who want to start trouble in its rear, while fighting the Japanese robbers at the front. But the red army will march rapidly towards the North despite ~~in~~ the KMT obstacles, realizing that the people of the whole country expect the red fighters to drive out Japanese robbers as quickly as possible.

The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into Chekiang

.....

Since the general mobilization of the Soviet Government on August 1 the national revolutionary war has assumed gigantic proportions and provided further stimulus to the Manchurian volunteers who launch more attacks on Japanese bandits. While fighting its way to the North, the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army has won many significant victories with the generous aid from the masses. The red army once more proves that it is the only real capable of fighting the Japanese bandits, that it is the only anti-Japanese force enjoying the full confidence of the people.

Red Army IHC Chekiang

As reported in our columns before, the red army, now called the vanguard in a northern expedition against Japan, has passed beyond Fochow, liberating several Hsiens in east Fukien from the misrule of the

Kuomintang, setting up the Soviets, calling on the masses to rise against Japanese imperialism. On Aug. 26 the vanguard occupied Chinyuan in south Chekiang, and 12 days later captured Lanchuan thirty-five miles away. By taking the route through Yushan and Kiangshan the vanguard reached as far as Sui-an situated in the centre of Chekiang.

Under the protection of the masses the red army has moved not only swiftly but in a mysterious manner. It frequently makes its appearance in the rear of the KMT bandits, surprising them with an assault. It has won many victories in this way. On Aug. 26 it disarmed two battalions of the Chekiang troops under Yu Chi-sei at Chin-yuan, defeating one KMT regiment at Chukow Aug. 30, capturing 200 rifles. On Aug. 31 it smashed another regiment, capturing 500 rifles, killing two captains. It cut off the communications of the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway between Chichow and Kiangshan.

South Chekiang has been thrown into considerable commotion. The Tuhao around Chichow, withdrawing their confidence in the strength of the KMT bandits, have fled to Shanghai in increasing numbers, thus placing themselves under the protection of imperialism. Re-enforcements have been sent from Anhui over thousands of miles to Chekiang.

The red army in the Kiangsi-Anhui frontier also moved in a northern direction to fight the Japanese. At the end of last month it captured Chimen, routing the 55th division of the KMT bandits under Liu Hsiao-en. In this sector the red army opened a new Soviet territory of 300 li by length and 60 li by width, almost four times as large as the original one.

Airplanes Burnt Up

The decisive war will, however, be fought in Kiangsi. Here is concentrated the forces of the enemy reported to be above 400,000 men. Yet over the KMT bandits the red army has won several major battles along this front. On Aug. 5 the red army repulsed the attack of 6 divisions of the bandits with the aid of guns and planes, killing 2,000 bandits. A week later the enemy attacked again, leaving 600 killed on the battleground. 50 fascist officers charged but all perished under the ruthless fire of the red army. At about the same time another division of the bandits was smashed at Jankang, Kiangsi.

On Sept. 3 a bandit airplane was brought down in Ta Fu Tow, Kang Hsien; and four days later another bandit machine shot down at Jankang. Of greater significance is the burning of 50 planes at Hanchang. In bourgeois circles the cause of the fire is said to be unknown but news has leaked out to the effect that the white soldiers in response to the call of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army burnt the machines as a protest against the KMT attack on Soviet China, against the KMT surrender. At the same time two plane workshops were burnt to the ground with the same motives back of it. A couple weeks ago the ammunition depot at Hanchang was partially destroyed by fire certainly for the same reasons. Thus the white soldiers are also digging graves for the Kuomintang.

Red Army In Kweichow

The activities of the red army in Kweichow have also been crowned with success as elsewhere. The red army under Comrade Ho Lun entered Kweichow and occupied Yuan-kiang, setting up the Soviet government there. Up to the end of last month seven hsien fell into their hands of the red army. One battalion of the second division of the Kweichow army under the command of Hsiao Wei-chun mutinied and joined hands with the red army, needless to mention the support of the wide mass of people long downtrodden under the foot of Kweichow militarists.

The red army under Comrade Hsiao Keh reached Liping in south Kweichow in an attempt, it seems, to effect conjunction with the red army under Comrade Ho Lun. While en route towards Kweichow, it smashed two divisions of the Hunan bandits under Ho Chien, capturing some ten hsien in south Hunan. It also marched into Kwangsi, inflicting heavy losses on the bandits under Pai Tsun-shi. As a consequence, the partisan warfare in these regions has developed on a grand scale. Thus, a mighty force has risen in the Southwest of China to strengthen the anti-imperialist revolutionary war.

CONTENTS

- (1) Soviets at Work p. 1.
 (2) Koreans & Formosans Support Anti-Jap Vanguard p. 3.
 (3) The Debacle of all KMT Forces in Szechuen p. 4.
 (4) The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into
 Chekiang. p. 4.

THE SOVIETS AT WORK

This article together with another to be followed in our next issue is an extract from "the Model of Village Soviet Work", two volumes, published by the Central Soviet Government at the beginning of 1934. These two pamphlets describe the workings of the Soviets of the Chang-gon village in Kiangsi and of the Tsai-chi village in Fukien.--Ed.

"The practical carrying out of all Soviet work is up to the village and town Soviets", says Comrade Hou Tsch-tung in his report to the Second Soviet Congress. It goes without saying that the working of the Chang-gon and Tsai-chi Soviets (both rural) shall engage our serious attention.

Among other things the democratic organisation of the rural Soviets on the widest possible basis facilitates their workings to a great extent. Needless to say, Soviet election in rural districts has an important bearing on the administrative efficiency of the village Soviets.

Red and White Lists

The Soviets, owing to its nature as a democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants, naturally excludes the participation of all landowners and kulaks. During the November elections of 1933 landlords and kulaks were listed on white paper while toilers on red paper. Toiling youths under 16 years of age, although disfranchised, were still found their names on another red paper. Both red and white lists were posted in the centre of each election district. In the same way were announced the names of the candidates, usually twice as many as the seats vacated, at least three days before election. Thus an opportunity was provided for criticism and consideration from the electorate. Below the names of the candidates were sometimes found such words as 'good' or 'vote for him' or 'pesimistic'; or in serious cases, some of the names marked as 'bureaucratic'. Some 20 candidates were under fire in the wall papers on the ground that they were selfish and inactive, paying no attention to the interests of the masses. Critical songs were composed, including three which complained of the unsatisfactory solution through the Soviets of certain issues connected with the paper industry.

Peasants and the poor voted in the village while workers in the factory and workshop. Village, factory and workshop are designated as election units by law.

Election Day

On election day all electors assembled in a convention, listening to the report of the rural Soviets, making as much criticism as they desired. At the election meeting in the Chang-gon village important proposals were put forward, for example, the demands of enlargement of the red army, purchase of the bonds, expansion of the cooperatives, increase in agricultural produce, repairs to roads, construction of dykes and bridges, etc. The newly elected delegates were enjoined to translate these proposals in action.

This form of genuine democracy, while in action, affords a great stimulus to the mass of people. For them election days is so important that they enjoy balloting as a pleasure. Every one of them is loathe to waive this right as in a capitalist society. Old people joyfully went to the polls with the aid of canes. Boys and children came crowding on the scene not as voters but as spectators. They are to exercise the franchise on coming of age. Only landowners and kulaks sat at home, silent and melancholy. On election day all in Chang-gon and Tsai-chi cast their votes except those who were sick, confined to bed, or remained on guard, or went out on trading missions in behalf of co-operatives.

The Link with the Mass

The November elections of 1933 weeded out those delegated who lacked militancy. The voters elected new cadres. In Tsai-chi 32 delegates out of 53 were unseated while 23 out of 73 failed to achieve re-election. As a result of the election women secured greater parity than men. In upper Tsai-chi the percentage increased up to 66%, out of the 55 delegates in Shinkue 16 were women.

Every delegate is expected to perform his task as a link between the Soviets and the masses. He is in charge of 20-50 people, depending on his capacity to handle more or less men. Aided with a register giving full information on the age, occupations (as red guards) and labor power of the inhabitants, he can easily assign Soviet work to them. The delegates of each village choose a general delegate as a leader heading the organization of the village. This scheme of things, first instituted in Tsai-chi and Chang-gon, has produced encouraging results and spread to all parts of Soviet territory.

In this wise Soviet work can be quickly allotted to the people through the transmission of the delegates.

The Commissions

To facilitate the workings of the rural Soviets a variety of commissions have been organized. In Chang-gon there are quite a number of such commissions, one for the expansion of the red army, another for land registration, a third on forestation, a fourth on irrigation and river dredging, a fifth on bridges, a sixth on national property, a seventh in charge of the bonds, rice and common land of the red army, and eighth in charge of fines and money-collection, a ninth on education, a tenth on sanitation, an eleventh for air defence against KMT bandit attack. The land inspection commission passed out of existence owing to the accomplishment of its task. Other commissions on food supply, population, worker and peasant inspection, red martial law, etc., are just in process of formation. There are similar organizations to answer similar needs in Tsai-chi.

The commissions are divided into two grades: The village and sub-village types. The former is composed of the chairmen of the latter type. This structure contributes largely towards the workings of the rural Soviets.

The examples afforded by Chang-gon and Tsai-chi prove the correctness of the statement: "In one respect the Soviet system is superior to all others in history; it is the organization of the whole village (masses) like a net under the Soviets to carry on all tasks of the Soviets through the strong leadership of the village delegates, of the sub-village commissions and the sub-village mass organizations."

Subordination to Revolutionary War

The Soviet government of China is just breaking up the last rally of the Kuomintang bandits and fighting for the victory of the Soviets on a national scale. All Soviet work is subordinated to the revolutionary war. In the village all trailers have been mobilized for this war. The rural Soviets have rendered valuable service in this regard.

First of all the village and subvillage look at the red army as a great honor, the best revolutionary elements having joined the red army for the most part. Revolutionary has made considerable headway! Out of 407 between 16-45 in Chang-gon 320 have gone out and joined the red army or 80%. In upper Tsai-chi 485 out of 554 joined the red army or 88% while 70% in lower Tsai-chi enlisted in it.

Each village has its own local defence force: the red guard. One large company of red guards has been organized in Chang-gon, comprising males of from 24-45. Women of a similar age have been organized into a Lien (some 100). Boys and girls of 16-23 have formed into a big detachment of red guards. As a result of males going into the red army in large numbers women have figured more numerous in local armed units, usually twice as many as men. They received a thorough military training to defend their villages against Kuomintang bandits.

Duties of Red Guards

Tasks of the red guards consist of (1) transport over short distance in the capacity of carriers, (2) night patrolling, questioning all passers-by as regards their names, address, destination, the purpose of their trip, etc., refusing the right of way to those whose answer is unsatisfactory; in case of travellers coming from another village passes must be shown, (3) patrolling in day time, a duty that is done by red guards, youth vanguards and boy scouts by rotation, to the end that not a single Kuomintang spy can sneak into Soviet territory. There is an interesting story about the examination of the passes. Once upon a time Comrade Hou Tseh-tung, the most popular Chairman of the Central Soviet Government, was denied the right of way by the guards on duty, while en route from Jui-lin to Shingai, on his failure to produce the pass required.

Our next article tries to answer many interesting questions such as why the masses rally around the Soviets, why the masses are glad to join the red army in large numbers, how production can continue uninterrupted while a majority of the able-bodied males enlists in the red army or goes out on business.

Koreans & Formosans Support The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army

The following is a declaration made by representatives of the Koreans and Formosans in Soviet China in support of vanguard of the red army which has been sent by the Soviet Government of C China in a northern expedition against the Japan-robbers—M.

To The People of Soviet China and Kuomintang China!

The treacherous KMT, not content with its having sold half of China, has taken further steps to hand the whole country over to Japanese imperialism. Every Chinese is facing death ahead. It is just at this moment the Soviet Government has announced the despatch of an expeditionary force of the red army to fight the Japanese robbers. Up to now the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army has crossed the Hsi Fu-lin-Cheliang border, forging ahead rapidly.

Callin halt to further surrender and betrayal of KMT in its capacity as scavenger of imperialism. Only the red army can fight the Japanese robbers. Only the Soviets and red army can lead the armed units of the country to crush the Japanese.

Without a country (our own country) we are robbed the last penny by Japanese imperialism. We have no home to return to, so to speak. While in KMT China, we have tasted all the bitterness of the fascist terror. In the last resort we can not but go to Soviet territory. Under the Soviets we enjoy all the rights and liberty just like all Chinese toilers. We firmly believe that the Soviets and red army can smash Japanese and all other imperialism, and, what we hope most, assist us, Koreans and Formosans, in smashing Japanese imperialism.

If you don't want to be a slaves of Japanese imperialism, you should rise up once and unite yourselves for a holy national revolutionary war on Japanese imperialism, developing anti-Japanese and anti-KMT guerilla warfare on a much larger scale, confiscating Japanese goods, collecting money and other articles for the Manchurian volunteers and anti-Japanese red army. You should join the red army and fight for the recovery of lost territories; fight for the independence and emancipation of China.

White soldiers! Turn your rifles against traitors and fight shoulder to shoulder with the red army against Japanese imperialism. Demand to be sent back to the North to save your mothers and fathers. Several hundred thousand red troops wait for you. 400,000,000 expect you to rise up right now. We assure you that we will respond to your holy anti-Japanese war with armed revolt in Korea and Formosa.

Signed

Gha Chuan representing Formosa
Bi Sseti, representing Korea

The Debacle of All KMT Bandit Forces in Szechuan

.....

According to the latest advices from Chungking and Hankow all the KMT bandit forces in Szechuan have broken down before the fierce onslaught of the red army. The 1st and 2nd routes beat a hasty retreat in fear of being flanked up by the red army. The 3rd and 4th routes suffered a crushing blow, and, worse still, the soldiers mutinied and joined the red army. Japanese messages state that they were smashed to pieces. Liu Hsiang's front at Kailiang broke down although in this sector no less than 100,000 men were concentrated by Liu in an effort to make the last stand.

All territory east of the Kaling river has been captured by the red army. The vanguards of the red army have taken Yinshan and Sanwei Kow, marching towards Chungking, the stronghold of Liu Hsiang. Fleeing soldiers came flocking to Tanshien (a treaty port on the Yangtse River), throwing the city into considerable confusion.

In view of the seriousness of the situation Liu Hsiang hastily left the Kailiang front and, without stop-over at Chungking, went directly to Chentu, capital of Szechuan province, allegedly to summon a military conference there. Chungking was panic-stricken. On the 25th the Germans (of the German consulate at Chungking) departed for Hankow and took refuge there, accompanied by a stream of refugees down the river.

The red army is making an attempt to join up with its comrades to the south of the Yangtse river, namely, the red army under Comrade Ho Lun. Owing to the arrival of red units from Kiangsi by way of Hunan and Kweichow, the red army under Comrade Ho has increased its strength considerably.

The brilliant campaigns of the red army in Fukien, Kiangsi, Hunan, Kweichow and Szechuan scared all factions of the Kuomintang bandits, leading to the despatch of S.O.S. from the bandit generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, to his lieutenants and the possible formation of an allied force of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Yunnan and Szechuan against the red army.

Relying on the support of the toiling masses and the correctness of its tactics, the red army is quite sure ~~more victories~~ to achieve more victories, possibly much greater than the ones already won. Before flying at the throat of Japanese imperialism in North China, the red army must, at all costs, clear the KMT bandits who want to start trouble in its rear, while fighting the Japanese robbers at the front. But the red army will march rapidly towards the North despite ~~of~~ the KMT obstacles, realizing that the people of the whole country expect the red fighters to drive out Japanese robbers as quickly as possible.

The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into Chekiang

.....

Since the general mobilization of the Soviet Government on April 1 the national revolutionary war has assumed gigantic proportions and has provided further stimulus to the Manchurian volunteers who launch bold attacks on Japanese bandits. While fighting its way to the North, the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army has won many significant victories with the generous aid from the masses. The red army once more proves that it is the only real force capable of fighting the Japanese bandits, that it is the only anti-Japanese force enjoying the full confidence of the people.

Red Army IHC Chekiang

As reported in our columns before, the red army, now called the vanguard in a northern expedition against Japan, has passed beyond Paochow, liberating several Hsiens in east Fukien from the misrule of the

Kuomintang, setting up the Soviets, calling on the masses to rise against Japanese imperialism. On Aug. 26 the vanguard occupied Chinyuan in south Chekiang, and 12 days later captured Lanchuan thirty-five miles away. By taking the route through Yushan and Kiangshan the vanguard reached as far as Sui-an situated in the centre of Chekiang.

Under the protection of the masses the red army has moved not only swiftly but in a mysterious manner. It frequently takes its appearance in the rear of the KMT bandits, surprising them with an assault. It has won many victories in this way. On Aug. 26 it disarmed two battalions of the Chekiang troops under Yu Chi-sei at Chin-yuan, defeating one KMT regiment at Chaiow Aug. 30, capturing 200 rifles. On Aug. 31 it smashed another regiment, capturing 500 rifles, killing two captains. It cut off the communications of the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway between Chichow and Kiangshan.

South Chekiang has been thrown into considerable commotion. The KMT around Chichow, withdrawing their confidence in the strength of the KMT bandits, have fled to Shanghai in increasing numbers, thus placing themselves under the protection of imperialism. Re-enforcements have been sent from Anhui over thousands of miles to Chekiang.

The red army in the Kiangsi-Anhui frontier also moved in a northern direction to fight the Japanese. At the end of last month it captured Chinen, routing the 65th Division of the KMT bandits under Liu Tso-en. In this sector the red army opened a new Soviet territory of 300 li by length and 60 li by width, almost four times as large as the original one.

Airplanes Burnt Up

The decisive war will, however, be fought in Kiangsi. Here is concentrated the forces of the enemy reported to be above 400,000 men. Yet over the KMT bandits the red army has won several major battles along this front. On Aug. 5 the red army repulsed the attack of 6 divisions of the bandits with the aid of guns and planes, killing 2,000 bandits. A week later the enemy attacked again, leaving 600 killed on the battleground. 50 fascist officers charged but all perished under the ruthless fire of the red army. At about the same time another division of the bandits was smashed at Lanchang, Kiangsi.

On Sept. 3 a bandit airplane was brought down in Tai Fu Tow, Kiang Hsiang, and four days later another bandit machine shot down at Lanchang. Of greater significance is the burning of 50 planes at Lanchang. In Tokyo circles the cause of the fire is said to be unknown but news has leaked out to the effect that the white soldiers in response to the call of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army burnt the machines as a protest against the KMT attack on Soviet China, against the KMT since Jan. 18 the same time two plane workshops were burnt to the ground with the same motives back of it. A couple weeks ago the ammunition depot at Lanchang was partially destroyed by fire certainly for the same reasons. Now the white soldiers are also digging graves for the Kuomintang.

Red Army In Kweichow

The activities of the red army in Kweichow have also been crowned with success as elsewhere. The red army under Comrade Ho Lun entered Kweichow and occupied Yuan-liang, setting up the Soviet government there. Up to the end of last month seven Hsiens fell into their hands of the red army. One battalion of the second division of the Kweichow army under the command of Hsiao Wei-chun defected and joined hands with the red army, needless to mention the support of the wide mass of people long downtrodden under the foot of Kweichow militarists.

The red army under Comrade Hsiao Keh reached Tching in south Kweichow in an attempt, it seems, to effect conjunction with the red army under Comrade Ho Lun. While en route towards Kweichow, it smashed two divisions of the Hunan bandits under Ho Chien, capturing some ten Hsiens in south Hunan. It also marched into Kwangsi, inflicting heavy losses on the bandits under Pai Tsun-shi. As a consequence, the partisan warfare in these regions has developed on a grand scale. Thus, a mighty force has risen in the Southwest of China to strengthen the anti-imperialist revolutionary war.

E N D

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE

Vol. 4, No. 37
October 4, 1934

C.O.N.T.E.N.T.S

1. Red Army Advances on All Fronts	p. 1.
2. National Armed Self-Defence in Manchuria	p. 2.
3. Famine Sufferers Under Red Banner	p. 3.
4. Life of People Under Soviets	p. 5.

Red Army Advances on All Fronts

After a perusal of the latest reports from the front, both official and non-official, we are able to state definitely that the red army advances rapidly on all fronts from Chekiang to Szechuen. The general offensive of the generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, as ordered to begin on September 26, has been turned into an untenable defensive by the heroic red army along the whole line from Chekiang-Fukien-Kiangsi-Hunan-Kweichow to Szechuen, a line that amounts to 3,000 li (1,000 miles). The red army has won many hard-fought battles over the KMT bandits in its forward march. Especially so with the anti-Japanese Vanguard of the red army.

The Szechuen Sector

As reported before, the red army in Szechuen swept everything before its advance and brought about the general debacle of all KMT bandit forces. The bandit chief, Liu Hsiang, sought refuge in Chentu, capital of Szechuen province. Assistant commander-in-chief of the 3rd route, Li Chi-hsiang, and that of the route, Yang Sen, fled with their families out of the province after complete annihilation of their armies. The irresistible red army is descending on Chunking, Wanhsien and Chentu according to Japanese messages from Hankow dated Sept. 30.

In this offensive the red army to the north of the Yangtze is aided by the red army in the south, which marches in the direction of Nanchuan and Chikiang cities that are opposite to Chunking and Wanhsien with the Yangtze between. The southern army, 30,000 strong, is operating with Kweichow as its base. With the arrival of Comrade Hsiao Keh's red army which has smashed the Hunan-Kwangsi-Kweichow joint forces while en route, the red forces in Kweichow have been swollen up to the present strength of 30,000 men.

Now the Kweichow Soviets control the whole northeast of the province. More than ten hsien have been delivered from the tyranny of imperialism and KMT.

The Shanghai-Hangchow Line Threatened

Marching through Changyuan, Lungchuan, Kiangshan and Changshan, the anti-Japanese Vanguard has passed Suian along the Chekiang-Anwei border, threatening to cut off the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, state the Japanese messages referred to.

In this connection it is to be remembered that the 6 point anti-Japanese programme of the C.P.C. played a big part in the victories of the vanguard. White soldiers influenced by this program are willing to lay down their arms in the face of the red army. In the battle at Wenfang (in the first half of Sept.) several hundred white soldiers, for instance, joined the red army on the basis of the anti-Japanese united front from below. And one whole battalion saluted and surrendered.

Later on these conscious elements in private talks told of their endorsement of the stand of the red army, adding that the majority of their number have become conscious, that many of the soldiers at Hsingchuan have read the six points.

Chiang Routed in the 1st Round

The bandit Chief, Chiang Kai-shek, is making the most desperate effort to hold the red army in check by launching the general offensive on Sept. 26. This offensive, more furious than the previous ones, is being carried on by 400,000 KMT bandits under the personal command of Chiang in Kiangsi in co-operation with another 200,000 in Fukien. The bandits, it is reported, want to converge on Juikien (Only a dream!).

2. Anti-Japanese

But according to Japanese advice above quoted the red army in this sector has routed the KMT bandits in the first round. And a setback has thus set in in the KMT offensive. Relying on the favorable objective conditions and its own internal strength the Soviets can undoubtedly beat off the mightiest onslaught of the 600,000 KMT bandits headed by Chiang Kai-shek with imperialism, particularly Japan, pulling the wire behind the scene.

At present the major battle is raging around Soviet China in Kiangsi and Fukien. And the Soviets have every reason to look forward to a thorough victory so that it can move the major portion of the red army to fight Japanese imperialism, leaving only enough red troops to clear remnant KMT bandits who want to disturb the rear of the red army in behalf of Japanese imperialism.

National Armed Self-Defence in Manchuria.

The rapid march of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army through Fukien and Chekiang in a northern direction has given a great impetus to the activities of the Manchurian volunteers. The plea of national armed self-defence as advocated by Chinese workers and peasants has brought about a thorough change in the ideology and behavior of the volunteers. Realizing that CPC is the sole revolutionary party capable of leading the masses into a victorious war against Japanese and other imperialism, the volunteers have, for the most part, come under the banner of the Communist Party of China. They asked the Party to take them over and reorganize them into an efficient fighting unit.

Confirmation of a Japanese Journal

The fact that the volunteers have deserted their wavering leaders and come over to the side of Communists is just confirmed by the Japanese weekly, "Manchurian Review" published at Dairen. On Sept. 9 the weekly said explicitly: "The leadership of the Anti-Japanese movement in Manchuria has passed from the dying KMT northeastern troops of Chang Isueh-liang to the hands of the Reds". As pointed out by the said weekly, the Manchurian C. P. and the Manchurian People's Revolutionary Army under its control have succeeded in consolidating the scattered armed units of the peasantry, uniting, the Chinese and Korean poor peasants winning over the proletarians. Workers have played a big part in the offensive of the volunteers against Japanese robbers. The railway workers have, for example, rendered valuable aid to the volunteers in their attacks on the Japanese-controlled lines, particularly on Japanese military trains. But the weekly purposely misrepresented the attacks as "directed by the Soviet Union" (a pure slander).

In conclusion the Japanese weekly says in a rather pessimistic tone: "The Communist hegemony, though confined to eastern Manchuria at present, may possibly expand in view of the present rural depression". Finally, it makes new proposals to the Japanese army to wipe out the volunteers, proposals that borrowed from Chiang Kai-shek's formula of '300/- war and 700/- politics', are designed to avert further disasters. Being a mouthpiece of the Japanese army the journal attempts to conceal the phenomenal growth of the armed self-defence force in Manchuria but it is a fact that the Manchurian volunteers, the backbone of that force, have dealt heavy blows to the Japanese and Manchurian bandits, now and then.

Partisan Warfare Extended.

In practice the Manchurian volunteers have learned much from the Communists concerning guerilla warfare, political fight, mass line, etc, and realized that the Communists alone have told them the right way to victory in the struggle for the liberation of China from imperialism, especially from Japanese imperialists. Under the influence or leadership of the Communists they have developed their activities on a much wider front.

Here is a valuable piece of news concerning the activities of the People's revolutionary army now consisting of 2 armies, the 1st in east Manchuria and the 2nd in north Manchuria.

The 1st People's Revolutionary Army operated around Panshi as the base last October (a district of about 100 square li). Later on Japanese and Manchurian bandit troops advanced on the district but a portion of the army broke

3.

through, capturing a number of towns, disarming a part of local militia commanded by the Tuhoas. With the support of the broad masses and other anti-Japanese units, the People's Revolutionary Army is at present operating over a larger territory measuring 500 or 600 li in length, or 6 times as large as before.

The Real Anti-Japanese Leader.

Many of the scattered anti-Japanese units which have formerly led the life of bandits now rally around the People's Revolutionary Army, the real leader of the anti-Japanese movement. They have shown much advancement in political consciousness, military technique and in the relations to the masses. They either asked to be directed by political functionaries from the People's Revolutionary army or joined it as a body, e. g., the peasant army of north Panshi which called itself the Partisan Detachment of North Panshi of the People's Revolutionary Army.

In the past some of the anti-Japanese units molested the people or even held them for ransom but now they stand on the same front with the masses, allying themselves with them. Chao Tien-fu and Tung Fu-kwan (aide de camp) held a mass meeting after a successful attack on Hui-fang and gave the masses the horses captured from the enemy, saying, "You don't have to move, and we will help you out of the difficulty if you cannot really make a living". The masses on their side have cooperated closely with the volunteers, performing such tasks as transporting and spying for them.

Famine Sufferers under Red Banner

More reliable statistics over the extent of floods and drought disasters in the current year have come to light through official survey. In its findings the Fanking Relief Commission revealed that the drought disaster of 1934 was the most severe in the 70 years past. Affecting Kiangsi, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hunan, Lupeh, Honan, Anhwei, Kweichow, Kansu, Hopeh, Shansi, 11 provinces and 263 hsien altogether, the floods and drought devastated 133, 803, 000 mou, a number that is larger as compared with the 127,706,451 mou submerged in water in the 1931 cataclysm.

Of course these official statistics are incomplete, leaving out large tracts of land visited by the disaster. As a rule, the KMT local governments refused to accept reports on disaster from the people and forbade the people to make any report of the sort on the ground that it might be used by the people as a plea for reducing land tax. Taxation on land, to be sure, is the principal method of the KMT bandits to exploit the peasantry. In Yutu Hsiang, Wusih, there are really 2,000 mou drought-stricken but the head of the village reported only one tenth of it to the government (Sept. 29, Sin Wen Pao). Taking this instance as a basis it may be inferred that throughout the country the land hit by the disaster may amount to 200,000,000-250,000,000 mou with 100,000,000 famine sufferers.

KMT Exploitation Increasing

In proportion to the seriousness of the floods and drought the KMT has augmented its exploitation of the famine sufferers. New taxes have appeared: surtax on railway tickets and telegram for famine relief, increase in the duties on the movement of rice from province to province, new tax on examination of titled deeds, etc.

On the other hand, the countryside presents a tragical picture unprecedented in the past 70 years. In spite of the KMT censorship tragical stories have appeared in the bourgeois papers. The bulk of the people have again to eat grass and mud, to sell wives and daughters for meals and taxes, etc. Whole families have committed suicide out of starvation. While in the countryside, the writer himself witnessed pathetic scenes: Streams of famine refugees traveling on the highways, begging as they went along, drifting, as it appeared to me, towards the big cities. Trains bound for Shanghai carried full loads of refugees in the 3rd and 4th class wagons. But on arriving at the metropolis, the refugees are disappointed. They find no employment whatsoever. The majority of them have to return home, despondent and desperate.

No Relief Yet in Sight

Months ago when crop failures were evident Nanking pretended to make preparations for large scale relief. But now it makes no noise about it just at a moment when millions of famine refugees are knocking at the door. And the KMT bandits are squeezing more out of the pauperized masses in order to get more money for the criminal campaign against Soviet China and the red army which is marching to the north to fight Japanese bandits (and to help the refugees).

Last December the KMT government collected \$3.00 on each picul of foreign rice imported "boast up to the low price of rice paid inimical to the peasant". The real reason for the imposition of the duty, as we pointed out months ago, is of course to protect the agrarians, particularly the Tuhua class. Our reasoning is all the more correct in that now the KMT government flatly refused to accede to the popular demand for free importation of foreign rice (to relieve rice shortage and high price prejudicial to the tillers). The tottering KMT regime needs every penny to defend itself against the victorious advance of the red army on all fronts.

Yet there is another angle from which to examine the KMT's refusal to content to free importation of rice. Representing the interests of the Tuhua, the KMT is opposed to every measure tending to lower the price of rice, for example, the abolition of rice duties. Tuhua and rice dealer have spread a whole lot of lies assuring the ampleness of rice supply at home and fighting against the proposal to import rice. As the price of rice is maintained at a high level, they squeeze huge profits from the bulk of rice consumers, i. e., the tiller masses,

More Bonds Issued

Under the pretext of drought relief the KMT government has issued millions of bonds, the proceeds to be used to feed the KMT bureaucrats and the KMT bandits to fight the red army. At the very beginning Nanking proclaimed to issue \$60,000,000 bonds for relief. As far as known, the Chekiang government issued \$20,000,000 while the Kiangsu government \$30,000,000. The governments in Hunan and elsewhere are ready to collect the land tax of 1935 right now allegedly for the purpose of getting enough money for drought relief.

The bonds already issued were offered to the Shan hai bankers as security for an emergency loan (30c/100 of the face value of the bonds). Here emergency does not mean immediate use of the loan for the starving people hit by drought and floods. It means that by this loan the KMT wants to save its disintegrating political and military machine in face of the offensive of the Soviets and the growing struggle of the tillers, mostly of the peasant class as a consequence of the severest drought.

There are, in sum, the most important measures taken by the KMT "to relieve" (Read: squeeze) the famine sufferers. KMT still continues land surveying in hopes of exacting more from the impoverished peasants. It wants to suck the last drop of blood out of the masses.

Serious Struggles of the Peasants.

In the annals of the peasant struggle a new page is turned at present. The struggle of the peasants against the KMT is never so serious and universal as at the present moment. It enters into a higher stage. No longer confined to seizure of rice and forcible contribution of free meals by rich families, it shows clear political inclinations. Under the growing influence of the Communists and the Soviets the peasants in many districts staged revolutionary rioting. In August and September the famine sufferers in Kiangsu Kington, Liyang and other Esians in the neighborhood of Nanking seized the boats laden with rice, confiscated the property of the Tuhua and even besieged the walled cities of the Esians. In Anhui many major struggles involving thousands of starving people broke out for the seizure of rice. On August 4 rice rioting took place near Anking, capital of Anhui, Taihu, another Esian in Anhui, was captured by the famine sufferers with the cooperation of the red army.

The famine struggle in the north is likewise sharp. Under the aegis

of the red army the famine victims at Shinyang, Kwan, seized rice and salt from the shops, nay, even from the wagons bound for the cities where rice can yield more profit to the rice sharks (dealers). Similar examples may be found in other provinces.

The Shanghai Evening News of Sept. 26, gave a vivid picture of the large scale peasant rioting for seizure of rice at Yangtzen of Kashi Hsien, Chekiang. On July 22 grand rice rioting took place in the town, followed by greater violence next day, with the participation of the more militant elements. Throughout the town 600 piculs of rice and beans were forcibly taken away. Tuhas and KMT pretended to come to the aid of the starving peasants by giving them gruel and rice soup but this manoeuvre proved ineffective. From July 25 to August 8 about 40 rice rioting took place in and around the town. Trains passing the town, were crowded with hungry people, a scene that was never witnessed before in west Chekiang.

The Red Flag Welcomed.

In the opening days of September the writer travelled on the Nanking-Hangchow Highway and stopped at Lishin. Just at that time the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army marched beyond the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway, and KMT bandit reinforcements were rushed over the Nanking-Hangchow line to stop the advancing red army.

One morning a shepherd boy at Lishin discovered a red flag of the land surveyors and mistook it for the symbol of the red army. He immediately brought the news to his fellows and the peasants, and called forth considerable enthusiasm from the mass of the peasantry. The starving peasants expect the arrival of the red army every minute "just as they do rainfall in a drought season".

Life of People under Soviets

The marked amelioration in the life of the people under the Soviets, particularly of the workers and peasants, is the key to the steady development of the Soviets both internally and externally. While playing the role as organizer of the life of the masses, the Soviets tackle the problems of the people to the best of their ability, brings about a substantial improvement in the life of the masses, secures the full confidence of the masses in the Soviets. Only in this way can the Soviets mobilize the broad mass of people for breaking the 5th encircling campaign of the KMT bandits.

Increase of Production

Despite the mobilization of the majority of able-bodied males for the revolutionary war Soviet production has increased instead of a decrease as predicted by the enemy. This achievement has been brought about through a series of production campaigns conducted by the Soviets. Under the direction of the Soviets model ploughing gangs, labor cooperatives and plough-ox cooperatives have been organized with a view to forestalling labor shortage in certain districts. The bulk of women have been drawn into the work of culture. Revolutionary competition campaigns have been instituted for spring and winter ploughing, and also for autumn harvest.

Every village has a model ploughing gang. Taking care of production for the whole village, the gang is ready to come to the aid of families short of labour. Labour cooperatives are another force in keeping agricultural production on the up grade movement. In the village all males and females capable of work are organized into labour cooperatives except families of the red army. These cooperatives concentrate on ploughing and cultivation for families of red armists and old people without sons or daughters. Their work is free of charge, and in certain cases they have to provide their own meals. Members of cooperatives may work for each other paid by the day. Surplus labour is in this wise liquidated, and the peasant free from fear of labour shortage.

The Plough & Ox Cooperative.

Next comes the problem of the ploughing ox which is only next to human labour in importance in the present status of agriculture in the Soviet vil-

lage. Generally speaking, 250/o of the peasantry on the average has no ox for ~~production~~ cultivation. The co-operatives have solved this problem with comparative ease. Under the existing arrangement the peasants pay each voluntarily contribute 0.2 Chinese bushel of rice for the purchase of oxen on the basis of joint ownership. Each has a right to use the animal. Next year more oxen may be bought with additional contribution of rice from the partners. This arrangement as operated in Szesui Hsiang has liquidated the ox shortage with complete success.

In Tsai-chi village the males that can work constitute only 330/o of the total labor force while the percentage in Cahng-yon lowers down to 250/o. For this reason field work must depend on women. At present 300 females in upper Tsai-chi can handle the ox in ploughing, a percentage that is 9000/o higher than the pre-revolutionary period. At the same time spirit of "old comrades" is worthy of our praise. Their pioneer work of reclaiming waste land is likewise commendable. Even children contribute largely towards the increase in production.

The splendid work of the Soviets in aiding the mobility of labor has led to the sharp rise in production. In Tsai-chi the production of 1933 increase 200/o as against 1932. Cereals register an increase of 500/o exceeding 1928 level of 100/o. There is not a single tract of land not yet reclaimed, not a single strip of land not yet planted with cereals. The opening up of uncultivated land has led to considerable competition among women folks. The net result is that the village can not consume its own food supply in contrast to the pre-revolutionary period when rice had to be imported to cover the shortage.

Private Trading Supplanted.

The peasant has raised his produce just in the way outlined above. The co-existence of the cooperatives has, however, deprived the merchants of their exploitation. Except the drug stores all private shops in Tsai-chi have entirely disappeared. "The cooperative is the most welcome" has become the watchword on the lips of the peasants. In Tsai-chi there are five consumption cooperatives: 2 for cloth, 2 for salt and oil, 1 for bean-curd, candy, fig, etc. They comprise 600/o-900/o of the inhabitants and earn some 150/o profit. The cooperative is the most developed form of trading as a result of good administration. Not a single cooperative has failed. Private trading is wholly wiped out.

The cooperative is a friend of the families of the red armists. It gives preference to them as to the purchase of goods plus 200/o discount. It also sells to them on credit. 500/o of the profit earned by the cooperatives goes to the reserve fund, 100/o to the functionaries as bonus, another 100/o earmarked for culture and education (schools, clubs, papers and pens for children of red armists) while the remaining 300/o distributed as dividend.

From the above reasons it is evident that the amelioration in the lot of the masses locally results from the policy adopted by the Soviets. This amelioration varies in extent from class to class. Agricultural workers have shown a marked improvement whereas landlords and kulaks made no progress in this direction. But all have ample food for consumption. Meat consumption among the poor peasants has increased by 1000/o as compared with the pre-revolutionary period while among the workers it has augmented by 2000/o. Chickens and ducks are no longer for sale but for home consumption in most cases. Nowadays the poor peasants don't have to go to towns to exchange rice or cereals with their own firewood because they have more than enough at home. Workers and peasants now spend twice as much as before on clothing.

In general prices in Soviet China move upwards degree by degree except for a few articles which fluctuate widely as a result of the KMT embargo. This indicates the healthy state of economic life in Soviet China. Below is appended a table showing the price movement in Chung-shan:

Price Movement in Chung-shan.

Articles	Price before revolution	Price 1932	Price 1933
Rice	3.00 a picul	1.00	24.70
Peanuts	3.00 "	3.00	3.50
Potato	1000 cash a picul	1300	1200
Bean	57.00 a picul	110.5	112.00
Pork	750 cash a catty	900	1200

Chicken	700 cash a catty	900	1, 300
Eggs	25 cash a piece	40	40
Firewood	8 cash a catty	10	12

Imported articles such as cloth, salt and kerosene have soared up in price as a consequence of the KMT embargo. For the same reason the major exports as paper and lumber have suffered a sharp drop in price. The masses are doing everything possible to counteract the most hated embargo.

Education and Social Life

The population of Chang-gon is 1484. Yet there are 4 Leninist Primary schools for children of 7-13 years of age, 9 night schools for grown ups (of which 700/o is women), a number of reading circles, reading signboards, etc, which are designed to give a reading knowledge to grown illiterates. Besides, there are 4 clubs playing the role of social education. For the 5000 population in Tsaichi there are 9 Leninist schools, 100 labor schools for boys of 13-15, 12 night schools, 50 reading circles, 2 clubs, 20 places for reading signboards.

Pupils enrolled in the night schools in Tsaichi are almost all girls and women. When attending the class, they brought lamps with them. They were never stopped by storms. They are leaders of the reading circles. Teachers of the Leninist schools also act as directors of night schools. Day and night they fight illiteracy untiringly. Teachers are paid in rice gathered from the pupils on the basis of equal contribution. All are eager for learning in the native village.

Sanitation makes rapid progress. The peasants always speak of governmental officers as "having done too much for us". The village Soviet has caused dirty mud in the gutters around the house all cleared. Under the direction of the Soviet village sanitary commission a house clearing is regularly made every week. No dirty is allowed to remain in dining halls and bed chamber. Gutters have to be cleared. So are yards. Public places are cleared by rotation. Rotten animals are no longer cooked for meals. Clothes must be washed regularly. These are the minimum demands put forward by the said sanitary commission. A majority of the people observe the rules generally. Boy scouts are induced to boot at those who don dirty clothes. In the end everything comes out as desired.

Red Aid

Any person sick, poor or injured by accident is entitled to relief of Red Aid which comprises, for example, the entire village of Chang-gon in its membership except 20 old people (without sons). Red Aid swiftly comes to the help of those who are sick but don't have the means to secure medicine, or are thrown out of employment, or come from another village for relief. But Red Aid has other jobs at hand too. It is specially enthusiastic in aiding the Manchurian volunteers as well as bringing presents to the red army.

Politically and economically women are placed on the same footing as men. Every day life wears a different aspect. In the first place, marriage is now really free, accompanied by a considerable decrease in secret marriage. In the pre-revolutionary period secret marriage is 500/o as against legal marriages, but it has now lowered down to 100/o, and a much lower level is in sight. The causes lying back of it are 1. distribution of land; 2. freedom of marriage; 3. devotion to revolution. Women have a perfect right to divorce but in reality have rarely exercised. Statistics gathered in Chang-gon show that during the four and half years after revolution only 10/o has remarried three times.

The Soviet woman looks different, wearing short gowns and barbed hair, without being bothered any more by skirts as in the past. The Soviet woman has gotten rid of the habit of brawling and fighting. Quarrels are settled by mediators through explanation and criticism to the full satisfaction of the parties concerned. Idol-worship on the part of women has disappeared. It is only practised once a while by old women who want a boy as an heir.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. B. REGISTRY.

Section 2, Special Br.

REPORT

Date December 10, 1934.

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in a letter
obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith a typewritten copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which was contained in a letter obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on December 10, 1934. This letter, which was posted locally and addressed to the Secretary of the W. Educational Association, *London* was returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed :

Particulars of the letter and contents are given hereunder:-

(1) Addressee: "Secy. W. Educational Assn., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 35, dated September 29, 1934.

Contents: (a) Soviets at Work.

(b) Koreans and Formosans Support Anti-Japanese Vanguard.

(c) The Debacle of all KMT Forces in Szechuen.

(d) The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far into Chekiang.

The postal cancellation chop shows that the letter was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 105 Rue Marco Polo, at 1 p.m. September 30, 1934.

D. I. Ross
D. I.

Deputy Commissioner

Special Branch.

File
DEC 12 1934

CONTENTS

(1) Soviets at Work	p. 1.
(2) Koreans & Formosans Support Anti-Jap Vanguard	p. 3.
(3) The Debacle of all KMT Forces in Szechuen	p. 4.
(4) The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into Chekiang.	p. 4.

THE SOVIETS AT WORK

This article together with another to be followed in our next issue is an extract from "the Model of Village Soviet Work", two volumes, published by the Central Soviet Government at the beginning of 1934. These two pamphlets describe the workings of the Soviets of the Chang-gon village in Kiangsi and of the Tsaichi village in Fukien.-Ed.

"The practical carrying out of all Soviet work is up to the village and town Soviets", says Comrade Hou Tsch-tung in his report to the Second Soviet Congress. It goes without saying that the working of the Chang-gon and Tsai-chi Soviets (both rural) shall engage our serious attention.

Among other things the democratic organisation of the rural Soviets on the widest possible basis facilitates their workings to a great extent. Needless to say, Soviet election in rural districts has an important bearing on the administrative efficiency of the village Soviets.

Red and White Lists

The Soviets, owing to its nature as a democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants, naturally excludes the participation of all landowners and kulaks. During the November elections of 1933 landlords and kulaks were listed on white paper while tillers on red paper. Toiling youths under 16 years of age, although disfranchised, still found their names on another red paper. Both red and white lists were posted in the centre of each election district. In the same way were announced the names of the candidates, usually twice as many as the seats vacated, at least three days before election. Thus an opportunity was provided for criticism and consideration from the electorate. Below the names of the candidates were sometimes found such words as 'good' or 'vote for him' or 'pessimistic' or in serious cases, some of the names marked as 'bureaucratic'. Some 20 candidates were under fire in the wall papers on the ground that they were selfish and inactive, paying no attention to the interests of the masses. Critical songs were composed, including three which complained of the unsatisfactory solution through the Soviets of certain issues connected with the paper industry.

Peasants and the poor voted in the village while workers in the factory and workshop. Village, factory and workshop are designated as election units by law.

Election Day

On election day all electors assembled in a convention, listening to the report of the rural Soviets, making as much criticism as they desired. At the election meeting in the Chang-gon village important proposals were put forward, for example, the demands of enlargement of the red army, purchase of the bonds, expansion of the co-operatives, increase in agricultural produce, repairs to roads, construction of dykes and bridges, etc. The newly elected delegates were enjoined to translate these proposals in action.

This form of genuine democracy, while in action, affords a great stimulus to the mass of people. For them election days is so important that they enjoy balloting as a pleasure. Every one of them is loathe to waive this right as in a capitalist society. Old people joyfully went to the polls with the aid of canes. Boys and children came crowding on the scene not as voters but as spectators. They are to exercise the franchise on coming of age. Only landowners and kulaks sat at home, silent and melancholy. On election day all in Chang-gon and Tsai-chi cast their votes except those who were sick, confined to bed, or remained on guard, or went out on trading missions in behalf of co-operatives.

The Link with the Mass

The November elections of 1933 weeded out those delegated who lacked militancy. The voters elected new cadres. In Tsai-chi 32 delegates out of 53 were unseated while 23 out of 73 failed to achieve re-election. As a result of the election women scored greater victory than men. In upper Tsai-chi the percentage increased up to 66%, out of the 55 delegates in Shinkuo 16 were women.

Every delegate is expected to perform his task as a link between the Soviets and the masses. He is in charge of 20-50 people, depending on his capacity to handle more or less men. Aided with a register giving full information on the age, occupations (as red guards) and labor power of the inhabitants, he can easily assign Soviet work to them. The delegates of each village choose a general delegate as a leader heading the organization of the village. This scheme of things, first instituted in Tsai-chi and Chang-gon, has produced encouraging results and spread to all parts of Soviet territory.

In this wise Soviet work can be quickly allotted to the people through the transmission of the delegates.

The Commissions

To facilitate the workings of the rural Soviets a variety of commissions have been organized. In Chang-gon there are quite a number of such commissions, one for the expansion of the red army, another for land registration, a third on forestation, a fourth on irrigation and river dredging, a fifth on bridges, a sixth on national property, a seventh in charge of the bonds, rice and common land of the red army, and eighth in charge of fines and money-collection, a ninth on education, a tenth on sanitation, an eleventh for air defence against KMT bandit attack. The land inspection commission passed out of existence owing to the accomplishment of its task. Other commissions on food supply, population, worker and peasant inspection, red martial law, etc., are just in process of formation. There are similar organizations to answer similar needs in Tsai-chi.

The commissions are divided into two grades: The village and sub-village types. The former is composed of the chairmen of the latter type. This structure contributes largely towards the workings of the rural Soviets.

The examples afforded by Chang-gon and Tsai-chi prove the correctness of the statement: "In one respect the Soviet system is superior to all others in history; it is the organization of the whole village (masses) like a net under the Soviets to carry on all tasks of the Soviets through the strong leadership of the village delegates, of the sub-village commissions and the sub-village mass organizations."

Subordination to Revolutionary War

The Soviet government of China is just breaking in the last rally of the Kuomintang bandits and fighting for the victory of the Soviets on a national scale. All Soviet work is subordinated to the revolutionary war. In the villages all toilers have been mobilized for this war. The rural Soviets have rendered valuable service in this regard.

First of all the village and subvillage look at the red army as a great honor, the best revolutionary elements having joined the red army for the most part. Revolutionary has made considerable headway! Out of 407 between 16-45 in Chang-gon 320 have gone out and joined the red army or 78%. In upper Tsai-chi 485 out of 554 joined the red army or 87% while 70% in lower Tsai-chi enlisted in it.

Each village has its own local defence force: the red guard. The large company of red guards has been organized in Chang-gon, comprising males of 16-45. Women of a similar age have been organized into a Kien (some 100). Boys and girls of 16-25 have formed in a big detachment of red guards. As a result of males going into the red army in large numbers women have figured more numerous in local armed units, usually twice as many as men. They received a thorough military training to defend their villages against Kuomintang bandits.

Duties of Red Guards

Tasks of the red guards consist of (1) transport over short distance in the capacity of carriers, (2) night patrolling, questioning all passers-by as regards their names, address, destination, the purpose of their trip, etc, refusing the right of way to those whose answer is unsatisfactory; in case of travellers coming from another village passes must be shown, (3) patrolling in day time, a duty that is done by red guards, youth vanguards and boy scout scouts by rotation, to the end that not a single Kuomintang spy can steal into Soviet territory. There is an interesting story about the examination of the passes. Once upon a time Comrade Hou Tseh-tung, the most popular Chairman of the Central Soviet Government, was denied the right of way by the guards on duty, while en route from Juilin to Shinkuo, on his failure to produce the pass required.

Our next article tries to answer many interesting questions such as why the masses rally around the Soviets, why the masses are glad to join the red army in large numbers, how production can continue uninterrupted while a majority of the able-bodied males enlists in the red army or goes out on business.

Koreans & Formosans Support The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army

The following is a declaration made by representatives of the Koreans and Formosans in Soviet China in support of vanguard of the red army which has been sent by the Soviet Government of C China in a northern expedition against the Japan-robbers—Ed.

To The People of Soviet China and Kuomintang China!

The treacherous KMT, not content with its having sold half of China, has taken further steps to hand the whole country over to Japanese imperialism. Every Chinese is facing death ahead. It is just at this moment the Soviet Government has announced the despatch of an expeditionary force of the red army to fight the Japanese robbers. Up to now the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army has crossed the Min Fu-tien-Cheliang border, forging ahead rapidly.

Calling halt to further surrender and betrayal of KMT in its capacity as scavenger of imperialism. Only the red army can fight the Japanese robbers. Only the Soviets and red army can lead the armed units of the country to crush the Japanese.

Without a country (our own country) we are robbed the last penny by Japanese imperialism. We have no home to return to, so to speak. While in China, we have tasted all the bitterness of the fascist terror. In the last resort we can not but go to Soviet territory. Under the Soviets we enjoy all the rights and liberty just like all Chinese toilers. We firmly believe that the Soviets and red army can smash Japanese and all other imperialism, what we hope most, assist us, Koreans and Formosans, in smashing Japanese imperialism.

If you don't want to be a slaves of Japanese imperialism, you should at once and unite yourselves for a holy national revolutionary war on Japanese imperialism, developing anti-Japanese and anti-KMT guerrilla warfare on a much larger scale, confiscating Japanese goods, collecting money and other articles for the Manchurian volunteers and anti-Japanese red army. You should join the red army and fight for the recovery of lost territory; fight for the independence and emancipation of China.

White soldiers! Turn your rifles against traitors and fight shoulder to shoulder with the red army against Japanese imperialism. Demand to be sent back to the North to save your mothers and fathers. Several hundred thousand red troops wait for you. 400,000,000 expect you to rise up right now. We assure you that we will respond to your holy anti-Japanese war with armed revolt in Korea and Formosa.

Signed

Cha Chuan representing Formosa
Bi Sseti, representing Korea

22, 1934,
Red China Agency.

The Debacle of All KMT Bandit Forces in Szechuan

.....

According to the latest advices from Chungking and Hankow all the KMT bandit forces in Szechuan have broken down before the fierce onslaught of the red army. The 1st and 2nd routes beat a hasty retreat in fear of being flanked up by the red army. The 3rd and 4th routes suffered a crushing blow, and, worse still, the soldiers mutinied and joined the red army. Japanese messages state that they were smashed to pieces. Liu Hsiang's front at Kailiang broke down although in this sector no less than 100,000 men were concentrated by Liu in an effort to make the last stand.

All territory east of the Kaling river has been captured by the red army. The vanguards of the red army have taken Yinshan and Sanwei Kow, marching towards Chungking, the stronghold of Liu Hsiang. Fleeing soldiers came flocking to Wanshien (a treaty port on the Yangtse River), throwing the city into considerable confusion.

In view of the seriousness of the situation Liu Hsiang hastily left the Kailiang front and, without stop-over at Chungking, went directly to Chentu, capital of Szechuan province, allegedly to summon a military conference there. Chungking was panic-stricken. On the 25th the Germans (of the German consulate at Chungking) departed for Hankow and took refuge there, accompanied by a stream of refugees down the river.

The red army is making an attempt to join up with its comrades to the south of the Yangtse river, namely, the red army under Comrade Ho Lun. Owing to the arrival of red units from Kiangsi by way of Hunan and Kweichow, the red army under Comrade Ho has increased its strength considerably.

The brilliant campaigns of the red army in Fukien, Kiangsi, Hunan, Kweichow and Szechuan scared all factions of the Kuomintang bandits, leading to the despatch of S.O.S. from the bandit generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, to his lieutenants and the possible formation of an allied force of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Yunnan and Szechuan against the red army.

Relying on the support of the toiling masses and the correctness of its tactics, the red army is quite sure ~~never to be defeated~~ to achieve more victories, possibly much greater than the ones already won. Before flying at the throat of Japanese imperialism in North China, the red army must, at all costs, clear the KMT bandits who want to start trouble in its rear, while fighting the Japanese robbers at the front. But the red army will march rapidly towards the North despite ~~of~~ the KMT obstacles, realizing that the people of the whole country expect the red fighters to drive out Japanese robbers as quickly as possible.

The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into Chekiang

.....

Since the general mobilization of the Soviet Government on August 1 the national revolutionary war has assumed gigantic proportions and provided further stimulus to the Manchurian volunteers who launch more attacks on Japanese bandits. While fighting its way to the North, the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army has won many significant victories with the generous aid from the masses. The red army once more proves that it is the only real force capable of fighting the Japanese bandits, that it is the only anti-Japanese force enjoying the full confidence of the people.

Red Army IHC Chekiang

As reported in our columns before, the red army, now called the vanguard in a northern expedition against Japan, has passed beyond Foochow, liberating several Haikens in east Fukien from the misrule of the

Kuomintang, setting up the Soviets, calling on the masses to rise against Japanese imperialism. On Aug. 26 the vanguard occupied Chin-yuan in south Chekiang, and 12 days later captured Lunghuan thirty-five miles away, taking the route through Yushan and Kiangshan the vanguard reached as far as Sui-an situated in the centre of Chekiang.

Under the protection of the masses the red army has moved not only swiftly but in a mysterious manner. It frequently makes its appearance in the rear of the KMT bandits, surprising them with an assault. It has won many victories in this way. On Aug. 26 it disarmed two battalions of the Chekiang troops under Yu Chi-sei at Chin-yuan, defeating one KMT regiment at Chinkow Aug. 30, capturing 200 rifles. On Aug. 31 it smashed another regiment, capturing 500 rifles, killing two captains. It cut off the communications of the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway between Chichow and Kiangshan.

South Chekiang has been thrown into considerable commotion. The Tuhao around Chichow, withdrawing their confidence in the strength of the KMT bandits, have fled to Shanghai in increasing numbers, thus placing themselves under the protection of imperialism. Re-enforcements have been sent from Amoy over thousands of miles to Chekiang.

The red army in the Kiangsi-Anhui frontier also moved in a northern direction to fight the Japanese. At the end of last month it captured Chimen, routing the 55th Division of the KMT bandits under Liu Hsi-en. In this sector the red army opened a new Soviet territory of 300 li by length and 50 li by width, almost four times as large as the original one.

Airplanes Burnt Up

The decisive war will, however, be fought in Kiangsi. Here is concentrated the forces of the enemy reported to be above 400,000 men. Yet over the KMT bandits the red army has won several major battles along this front. On Aug. 5 the red army repulsed the attack of 5 divisions of the bandits with the aid of guns and planes, killing 2,000 bandits. A week later the enemy attacked again, leaving 600 killed on the battleground. 50 fascist officers charged but all perished under the ruthless fire of the red army. At about the same time another division of the bandits was smashed at Jankang, Kiangsi.

On Sept. 3 a bandit airplane was brought down in Ta Fu Tow, Hsien; and four days later another bandit machine shot down at Jankang. Of greater significance is the burning of 50 planes at Hanchang. In large circles the cause of the fire is said to be unknown but news has leaked out to the effect that the white soldiers in response to the call of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army burnt the machines as a protest against the KMT attack on Soviet China, against the KMT surrender. At the same time two plane workshops were burnt to the ground with the same motives back of it. A couple weeks ago the ammunition depot at Hanchang was partially destroyed by fire certainly for the same reasons. Thus the white soldiers are also digging graves for the Kuomintang.

Red Army In Kweichow

The activities of the red army in Kweichow have also been crowned with success as elsewhere. The red army under Comrade Ho Iun entered Kweichow and occupied Yun-Kiang, setting up the Soviet government there. Up to the end of last month seven hsien fell into their hands of the red army. One battalion of the second division of the Kweichow army under the command of Hsia Wei-chun defected and joined hands with the red army, needless to mention the support of the wide mass of people long downtrodden under the foot of Kweichow militarists.

The red army under Comrade Hsiao Kah reached Taping in south Kweichow in an attempt, it seems, to effect conjunction with the red army under Comrade Ho Iun. While en route towards Kweichow, it smashed two divisions of the Hunan bandits under Ho Chien, capturing some ten hsien in south Hunan. It also marched into Kwangsi, inflicting heavy losses on the bandits under Pai Tsun-shi. As a consequence, the partisan warfare in these regions has developed on a grand scale. Thus, a mighty force has risen in the Southwest of China to strengthen the anti-imperialist revolutionary war.

E. N. D.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special

REPORT

Date November 5, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
 File No. REGISTRY
 No. D 1791/6
 Branch 4666, 121
 Date November 5, 1934

"Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters
 obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

and Forwarded by D.I. Ross

I forward herewith five typewritten copies of the

"Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were
 contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the
 Chinese Post Office on November 3, 1934. The letters, which
 were posted locally and addressed to persons in London, U.S.A.
 and Amsterdam, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter
 Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and contents are given
 hereunder:-

(1) Addressee: "Mr. H. Honig, 2W, 13th St., New York City, U.S.A."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 25, dated July 5, 1934.

Contents: (a) Reconstruction of Soviets.

(b) 200,000 Chinese Toilers Mobilized by Japan
 against Soviet Union and China.

(c) Consummation of De Facto Recognition to
 Manchukuo.

(d) Worker's struggle in KMT China, June 1934.

(2) Addressee: "Editor, St. Review, National St. League, 13E, 17th
 Street, New York City."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 26, dated July 12, 1934.

Contents: (a) The Volunteers in Kirin scored two more
 victories.

(b) Economic Reconstruction of the Soviets.

(c) Nanking pleased Japan by another Surrender.

(d) Rescue Revolutionary leaders from Nanking
 Hangmen.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

(2)

Station,
Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(3) Addressee: "Secy. W. Educational Assn., 16 Harper Street, London
W.C. I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 31, dated August 16, 1934.

Contents: (a) Sweeping Success of Red Army in Fukien.

(b) August 1, 1934, in China.

X (c) The Armed Self Defence Movement Grows Rapidly.

(d) Workers' Life in Soviet China.

(e) Commerce and Finance in Soviet China.

(f) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, July 1934.

(4) Addressee: "Mr. J. K. Mearray, 58 Gough St., London, W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 31, dated August 16, 1934.

Contents: (as shown in Item No. 3)

(5) Addressee: "M. G. Vanter, 359 Singed, Amsterdam."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 31, dated August 16, 1934.

Contents: (as shown in Items Nos. 3 and 4)

The postal cancellation chops show the following:-

(1) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, A601 Avenue Joffre,
at 1 p.m. July 6, 1934.

(2) undecipherable.

(3) undecipherable.

(4) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 71 Rue du Consulat,
at 11 a.m. (date undecipherable) August 1934.

(5) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 71 Rue du Consulat,
at 11 a.m. August 18, 1934.

Deputy Commissioner.
Special Branch.

D. I.

52. Place
subject and
separately check
a short
account of
the armed
self defense
movement.
J.K.M.
H.M.

File No. 6032

2/1

CONTENTS

CONSUMMATION OF DE FACTO RECOGNITION
TO MANCHUKUO

- (1) Reconstruction of Soviets P. 1.
(2) 200,000 Chinese Toilers Mobilized by Japan
 against Soviet Union and China p. 3.
(3) Consumption of De Facto Recognition to Manchukuo 4.
(4) Worker's Struggle in KMT China, June 1934 5.

Reconstruction of the Soviets

A Thesis Passed by

The Second Soviet Congress

After hearing the report made by Comrade Wu Lang-jing, the congress wishes to go on record that considerable progress has been achieved in the organization and work of the Soviets since the 1st congress, that considerably more militant workers and peasants have been drawn into the work of the Soviets, that tremendous achievement has been recorded in the work of arming the workers and peasants, that the work of the basic Soviets such as the town and village Soviets has been more penetrating. Furthermore in the course of the land inspection campaign many new cadres have come out to the surface and been promoted to leadership in the Soviets while the electorate has shown more interest in the Soviet elections as evidenced by the fact that on the average from 75% to 95% of the legal electors went to the polls. In many of the Soviets the struggle against bureaucracy has been begun, attended by appreciable betterment in the methods of the work of the Soviets. These facts enable the workers and peasants to recognize more clearly the Soviets as their own government, and also make it possible for the Soviet government to mobilize the broadest masses for the front against imperialism and Kuomintang.

On the debit side of the Soviets there have been noticed a number of defects, notably the uneven character of the progress recorded in the work of the various Soviets. In a series of the village Soviets located in Kiangsi, Fukien and Kiangsi-Hunan the work of the Soviets has made the greatest strides while the village Soviets in other isolated districts lag far behind. In the second place, the masses have taken a part in the work of the Soviets only in an insufficient degree, especially women who still hold aloof for the most part. Thirdly, the masses have recalled the Soviets only in rare instances. The system of the union Soviets has not been built up on a sound basis. Likewise the division of functions has not been well defined and individual responsibility not yet fully enforced. Necessity in one form or another still remains in the Soviets, preventing a full understanding of the conditions prevailing among the lower strata of the masses. The ideological struggle, already begun in the Soviets, has not been carried on with sufficient energy. Reorganization leadership in the Soviets is still inadequate. The congress recommends to overcome these shortcomings by a resolute struggle and to make big strides thereafter.

Control Task of the Soviets

To solve its central task of leading and organizing the revolution at the present moment (yes at the most urgent moment) the Soviets must immediately take the following steps:

1) To strengthen the organization and work of the central Soviet government. The inauguration of the central Soviet government, and the first congress is a great contributing factor in the success of the revolution. The Soviets given in practice the widest scope of the workers and peasants. The central government is the highest leader of the revolution. The central government is the division of functions between the central government's council with the Congress of Soviets, the Council of Commissariat, etc. The central government is the organization and personnel. The central government is the highest authority with the lower Soviets, the central government shall concentrate its energy to the execution.

tion of the provincial Soviets which serve as a link of the central with the Hsien Soviets. During the course of war the provincial Soviets shall get fully acquainted with the practical work of the Hsien Soviets, particularly with respect to the extent of war mobilization. The provincial Soviets shall see to it that the decrees and ordinances of the higher Soviets be fully carried out by the Hsien Soviets. The congress recommends to consolidate the Soviets in the weaker districts and to effect conjunction with the Soviets in Honan-Huei-shan, Hsien-Tsueh and Szechuan. The central government must regularly give 'living' directives to the provincial Soviets and examine their work likewise.

3) To strengthen the work of the rural and urban Soviets as a means to increase the strength of the Soviet power in mobilization. Rural and urban Soviets are basic in the sense that they convey the laws, ordinances and decrees of the centre to the broad masses with full power to mobilize the masses for enforcement. Rural and urban Soviets must draw in the greatest number possible of militant workers and peasants. The congress recommends formation of stable relationships between delegates to rural and urban Soviets and their constituents on the basis of geographical proximity of the two. To aid rural and urban Soviets the delegates in each unit must have a chief with full power to call meetings, each delegate held responsible for the work in his unit. In accordance with actual needs and local conditions there must be established various commissions both provisional and permanent under rural and urban Soviets, with the participation of delegates and wide masses. Rural and urban Soviets must draw into the work of the Soviets broad masses of workers and peasants who are not segregated from production, especially women-workers.

The Revolutionary Committee

4) Formation of the revolutionary committees. In certain Soviet or non-Soviet districts there must be set up revolutionary committees to arm workers and peasants, to develop partisan warfare, to popularize the laws and ordinances of the Soviets, to organize poor peasant groups, to carry out land revolution, to confiscate property of the landlord and counterrevolutionary elements as a means to reduce the material basis of the counterrevolutionaries, to fight against all actions contrary to the laws and policy of the Soviets, etc. Revolutionary committees in non-Soviet districts must draw in the workers and peasants in a great hurry, helping in the consolidation and extension of the Soviets.

5) Extension of democracy. In the last two years democracy under the Soviets has progressed far but not far enough. With this end in view the Soviets must mobilize more electors for elections, get their opinions on the work of the Soviets, give masses the possibility to recall any inefficient delegates at any time, afford the greatest possible facilities to the masses for the practice of democracy such as meeting place, printing press, etc, lead the masses in the extension of liberties for speech, assembly, publication, etc, get well acquainted with the opinions of the masses, draw into the work of the Soviets militant elements not divorced from production. Make local Soviets a school for the wide masses. Here is the widest democracy for the workers but the counterrevolutionary activities of the bourgeois-landlord and kulaks shall be ruthlessly put down. The punishment of activities in violation of the Soviet laws and policy must be explained to the masses in great detail and obtain the support of the masses. Because the power of the Soviets is based on the support of the masses. Local and central Soviets shall strictly enforce the law that has abolished corporal punishment.

Against Bureaucracy

6) Under the whole system of the Soviets a sharp struggle shall be brought into play against bureaucracy which, ignoring the actual conditions of the masses, does not take the trouble of solving difficulties for the masses nor organize the masses for the work of the Soviets but relies on empty talks and shows, sometimes resorting to corruption. The congress demands to drive out all bureaucratic and undesirable elements out of the Soviets with the support of the masses and strong measures.

7) Develop relationships with all mass organizations, especially the trade unions and poor peasant groups. Through the trade unions the Soviets can get in touch with the wide mass of workers and a large number of new workers. They may be in touch with the Soviets also through the same unions. Local Soviets must take the greatest care to support the formation of the poor peasant groups as well as the workers' groups and to lead them in the struggle against the bourgeoisie. The congress demands that the Soviets should be in touch with the masses at all costs.

3

200,000 CHINESE TOLLERS MOBILIZED BY JAPAN
Against the Soviet Union and China

.....

In the four months past Japanese imperialism has enlisted some 200,000 Chinese workers in Hopoi, Honan, Shantung, etc., and sent them to Manchuria by boats from Tientsin or Tsingtao via Dairen. The tollers so enlisted are invariably ruined peasants finding no work under the Kuomintang regime. They can not resist the inducements of Japanese agents, knowing nothing of the nature of the work to be performed by them. A large fraction of the tollers recruited went to Jehol and other points in Inner Mongolia.

Defence Works Built

These poor peasants were sent all over to Manchuria under Japanese escort, engaged in the construction of defence works against the Soviet Union. They worked and still work on a network of military roads, highways, airdromes, etc. Over 20,000 workers, for example, are busy with the construction of a mighty airdrome at Pei An Tsen to the north of Huhai hsien, Holungdang, to be used by Japanese troops in an offensive war on the USSR. Other workers are put on jobs in the iron and steel works, in the arsenals, etc.

Those working in Jehol along similar lines are forced by the bayonets of Japanese soldiers to build up highways, motor roads or airdromes for further Japanese aggressions in north China. Some of the workers made an attempt of escape as soon as becoming conscious of the sinister motive of Japanese agents but were shot down together with those who are suspicious.

Japanese agents allured Chinese peasants with enticing promises such as one dollar per day for each worker when enlistment started. The ruined peasants made a rush for Japanese enlistment offices. But it is too late for them to repent when transported to Manchuria like cattle. Under the Japanese bayonet they work day and night, faring much worse than the negroes who work on American plantations. They receive no wages, even not enough food for meals. A multitude of the workers no longer able to bear the hardships made good their escape back to China, telling revolting stories. The following is a story from the mouth of a Chinese worker just back from Manchuria:

Harrowing Experiences

"I went out to Manchuria along with over 10,000 in all. Under the auspices of the Peiping Ta Chang Company (foreign firm) I was sent to Gupikow, bordering on the Great Wall, thence to Chen Tsh, capital of Jehol, well treated all the way in my journey, receiving several dimes a day in addition to free meals. But beyond the Great Wall the conditions changed entirely. Our batch was the last including some 539 in our numbers. Good treatment was gone. Then ugly-looking Japanese troopers came to meet us and brought us along in utter disregard of our wishes.

"Just at that time wages failed to come. Worse still, we were given only some thin diluted gruel for the whole day. We are youths in the prime of life. With only one gruel meal a day, we are almost starved to death. Horded in a concentration camp; we had neither food to eat nor the freedom to move about, confined in such a plight for more than twenty days. Then suddenly appeared the Japanese troops in one morning, dividing us into two detachments, one composed of youths and the other of old people. The youths were impressed into the marauding Manchurian army and sent to places only God knows.

"We old folks were escorted to eastern Chohar for the repair of highways washed out by floods. From morning to night we worked like slaves without being permitted to utter a single syllable of complaint. Besides hunger and starvation we had to fear the whips of Japanese soldiers who beat us as if making a fun".

The Chinese press is full of reports telling stories of Chinese workers in Manchuria being killed by the Japanese for no other reason than that the workers demanded payment of their wages. In Chungking, capital of the puppet state, the Japs organized a labour union with branches scattered all over Manchuria to make connections from Chinese workers. So far the union succeeded in recruiting 25,000 workers as members by spreading terror. They were collecting dues from the workers as a source of revenue for Japanese officials (all union officials are Japanese). The union has no other function to perform, that is, to crush any attempt on the part of the workers for payment of wages in a word. Any worker who is suspected of being a Communist is arrested and killed. The union is a creature of the China Times of Shanghai.

CONSOLIDATION OF DE FACTO RECOGNITION TO MANCHUKUO
As Demanded by Japanese Imperialism
.....

July 1, 1934, marked a decisive step in the consummation of the de facto recognition of the Manchurian puppet state by Nanking precisely in accordance with the wishes of Japanese imperialism. Not content with this move of surrender a large number of the KMT politicians in the north demand to recognize Manchukuo de jure. The consummation of the de facto recognition finds expression in the resumption of rail service between Mukden and Peiping on July 1. In the morning trains in both Peiping and Mukden departed for the opposite direction, placing China (the motherland) and Manchuria on the same equal footing as two independent states with normal intercourse.

In connection with the de facto recognition Nanking has made another two manoeuvres of equal significance, i. e., the formation of customs branches along the great wall accepting it impliedly as the legitimate boundary line between Manchuria and China Proper, and the lifting up of the postal ban on mails to or from Manchuria. Taken together the three facts accomplished in the space of several weeks have entirely disclosed Nanking's determination to abandon Manchuria and to fortify Japan's position in China.

Resumption of Railway Service

The ban on mails from and to Manchuria came to an end months ago when letters addressed to Peiping, Manchukuo, or Peiping, Jehol province, reached Nanking from Manchuria and came to the hands of the addressee through Chinese postmen. At the same time the Nanking ministry of communications legalized the irregularities by issuing directives to the effect that all mails from Manchuria must be delivered to the recipients, tearing, however, off the Manchurian stamps before delivery.

Then came the establishment of customs branches along the great wall on July 20. Some 20 branch offices of the Chinese customs began to function on that very date. Only a few Chinese papers dared to publish the news in their columns. Now the Nanking ministry of finance only recognized the act as a fait accompli without adding the usual phrase that 'it has nothing to do with the de facto recognition of Manchukuo'. Nanking accomplished the act in a hurried manner due to the high pressure of Japanese imperialism who organized the disappearance of Kuramoto, vice consul of the Japanese consulate at Nanking, and wanted to use it as an excuse for seizing the KMT capital.

As expected by the Japanese and promised by Nanking, the resumption of train service between Peiping and Mukden became a reality on July 1. The train from Peiping started out on schedule time on the morning of the day but met with an accident involving the death of four passengers and the wounding of dozens at a point not far from Tientsin. All of a sudden an explosion of bombs took place in the wagon of the 3rd class, the bombs supposed well laid in the baggage of a passenger and exploded by rocking in hot weather. No doubt the bomb came from a man dissatisfied with the KMT regime of senseless surrender to Japanese imperialism. The Japs seized the explosion as a pretext for more Japanese soldiers to be put on the train while Yin Tung, head of the Peiping-Mukden line, a pro-Japanese traitor (who earned millions in pro-Japanese negotiations), tendered resignation as an apology to his Japanese masters.

Japanese Guards on Train

Each train from Peiping is accompanied by 9 Japanese gendarmes and 7 Chinese soldiers, thus implying that the Japs have a right to control Chinese train even on Chinese territory directly under the jurisdiction of Nanking, not to mention Manchuria which is still Chinese but abandoned definitely by the KMT. But Chinese soldiers on the train can not go to Manchuria but must get down at Shanhaiwan (border line) and take another train back to Peiping. Thus the Great Wall is again recognized as the boundary line between China and the Japanese puppet.

On July 1 Japanese officials and civilians in Manchuria and Japan celebrated the occasion, congratulating Nanking on its manifestation of willingness to submit to Japanese imperialism, but the KMT, on the other hand, remained silent on the Japanese praise, accepting the Japanese proclamation of protectorate entirely and without reservation. Nanking's spokesmen have so far refrained from repeating the usual official statement that 'it has nothing to do with the de facto recognition of Manchukuo'. The KMT fascist papers and journals have all signified their favour of the resumption of train service by stating that it is simply to aid our brothers in Manchuria. Why not rescue our suffering brothers there by sending an expeditionary force beyond the Great Wall and oust the brutal Japs?

Even observers are inclined to the view that de jure recognition of Manchukuo by the KMT is not far ahead in the light of recent events.

WORKER'S STRUGGLE IN KMT CHINA

June, 1934

.....
 For lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Working days lost in strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

I. Strike Continued from May

(1) May 8-June 30 (2) Shanghai (3) Taylor Garage (4) 120 (5) 30 (6) 3,600 (7) - (8) ?
 (9) Against dismissal, for better treatment. Workers come back on July 1. (10) Partially success.
 (1) May 12-June 30. (2) Shanghai (3) B.A.T. Factories No. 1 & 2. (4) 8,000 (5) 30 (6) 240,000 (7) -- (8) Yellow T.U. (9) Again Against lock out. (10) Not yet ended.
 (1) May-June (2) Yitsen, Kiangsu (3) Coolie on salt Junk (4) 5,000 (5) -- (6) -- (7) 2 (9) Besiege the local government for relief. (8) Spontaneous (10) Not yet ended.
 Sub-total: (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 13,120 (6) 243,000 (7) 2

II. Strike Started in June

(1) 1-3 (2) Soochow (3) Tailors (4) 40,000 (5) 3 (6) 130,000 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against yellow unionist who interfere their guild. Thousands of strikers demonstrated before the Y.T.U. office. 3 of them badly wounded. (10) Victory.
 (1) 3-5 (2) Shanghai (3) Johnson Garage (4) 241 (5) 2 (6) 482 (7) - (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal; for better treatment. (10) Partially success.
 (1) 4 (2) Shanghai (3) B.A.T. Fac. No. 3. (4) 8,000 (5) 1 (6) 8,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Show sympathy to the strike of Factories No. 1 & 2. (10) Oppressed
 (1) 5 (2) Shanghai (3) Taichung Rubber Shoe (4) 20 (5) -- (6) -- (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Workers demand work as the factory was reopened; the manager refused their demand and a clash took place resulting in 8 workers wounded (10) --
 (1) 8-10 (2) Tangshan (3) Machiakuo Coal Mine, Kailian Coal Mine Administration (4) 2,000 (5) 3 (6) 6,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) For more wage (10) Victory.
 (1) 10-12 (2) Sunkiang (3) Rickshaw puller (4) 600 (5) 3 (6) 1,800 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) for lower rent. 2 coolies arrested (10) Not available.
 (1) 8-9 (2) Tientsin (3) Yung Chang Match (4) 380 (5) 1 (6) 1 (6) 350 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage cut (10) Partially success.
 (1) 13-14 (2) Tientsin (3) Yung Chang Match (4) 380 (5) 1 (6) 1 (6) 350 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) For bonus (10) Victory
 (1) 15- (2) Chan-ping, Hopei (3) Chang-ping Gold Mine (4) 500 (5) 23 (6) 1,500 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) For full pay (10) Not available
 (1) 17-30 (2) Ji-Hsien, Honan (3) Hua-shin Cotton Mill (4) 500 (5) 4 (6) 2,000 (7) 0. (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal; discharge fee was paid after reconciliation. (10) Partially Success.
 (1) 21-30 (2) Chang-te, Honan. (3) Yu-shin Cotton Mill (4) 2,000 (5) 9 (6) 18,000 (7) - (8) sp. (9) Against lock out (10) Not available.
 (1) 23 (2) Paoting, Hopei (3) Rickshaw Puller (4) 1,000 (5) 0 (6) 0 (7) 1 (8) Red (9) Strike was planned against the exploitation by Police authority who require the pullers to be out in uniform. (10) Victory
 (1) 20 (2) Shanghai (3) Hua-shin Cotton Mill No. 1. (4) 1,000 (5) 2 (6) 2,000 (7) 0 (8) sp. (9) Against dismissal; for better treatment.
 (1) 20-30 (2) Shanghai (3) Rickshaw Puller (4) 1,000 (5) 1 (6) 1 (6) 350 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal (10) Not yet ended
 (1) -- (2) Shanghai (3) Rickshaw Puller (4) 1,000 (5) 1 (6) 1 (6) 350 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) For full pay, clash with militia corp. 2 wounded, 5 coolie arrested (10) Not available
 (1) May 30- (2) Szech (3) Gen. Strike of 1200 works (4) 1,200 (5) 3 (6) 3,600 (7) 0 (8) sp. (9) Protest against the arrest of 8 workers (10) Not available

Sub-total: (2) 16 (3) 18 (4) 55,071 (6) 161,932 (7) 3

III. Petitions Started in June

(1) 18-26 (2) Shanghai (3) Discharged employee of Chinese groceries (4) 120 (7) 8 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal, reconciling by Union, most of the discharged employees resume their work, others- (10) Partially success.
 (1) 4 (2) Canton (3) Australian S.S. Co. (4) - (7) 0 (8) - (9) Against discharge (10) Reconciliated by Public Safety Bureau
 (1) 14 (2) Kientsin (3) Sino-American Clean & Dyeing Work (4) 80 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) For higher wage. Wage was increased by 25% as (10) Victory.
 (1) 28 (2) Shanghai (3) Ordue sorrier, French Concession (4) 300 (7) L (8) ? (9) For better treatment. (10) Reconciliated
 (1) 20-28 (2) Kientsin (3) Fok-shan Street Mill (4) 100 (7) 4 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage cut (10) Reconciliated
 (1) 28 (2) Nankai (3) Workers in Chi-shan-pan district (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) ? (9) A worker- discharged worker, who clashed with his manager, was beaten by the police; other workers protested.
 (1) 28 (2) Shanghai (3) Sailors on 3 steam ships (4) 150 (7) 1 (8) sp. (9) Re-titled to the Kiangsu Provincial Government for better treatment. (10) not available
 (1) 27 (2) Shanghai (3) Yae-shan Paper Factory (4) 76 (7) -- (8) -- (9) Against dismissal for the violation of Factory Law. (10) No result
 (1) 27 (2) Kientsin (3) Yin-Li Weaving & Dyeing Factory (4) 100 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against lock out (10) 2 out of 3 departments were re-opened
 (1) 11 (2) Peking (3) Chin-feng Factory (4) 60 (7) ? (8) -- (9) Against lock out (10) not available
 Sub-total: (2) 10 (3) 10 (4) 955 (7) 6

IV. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in June

	No. of of Fac	No. of Strike	No. of peti- tion	Total	No. of strik- ers	No. of peti- tioners	Total	Work-day lost in strike	Wounded & Arrested
May	21	15	5	20	23,170	524	23,694	251,340	6
June	29	19	10	29	58,191	955	59,146	405,532	32

V. Volume of Business (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000--	Total
May	4	7	7	3	21
June	15	4	5	5	29

VI. Classification of Trade

	Cot- ton mill	Silk fila- ture	Weav- ing fac.	Wash- ing fac.	Text. Tele- com.	Trans- port- ation	Mach- ine work	Handi- craft men	Rick- shaw coolie	Other	Total
May	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	2	2	21
June	4	0	1	1	0	6	1	1	2	5	29

VII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dismi- sal	Against wage- cut	Against lockout	Against Foremen, Contractor	For Better Treatment	For Higher Wage	For Poli- tical Cause	Other Cause	Total
May	3	1	5	1	2	0	4	0	22
June	3	5	4	1	6	2	1	2	31

EXPLANATORY NOTES :- As to the details of the major struggles listed above, we refer our readers to previous issues on the same subjects. Of course our statistics are very incomplete just as before.

CONTENTS

RESCUE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS

- 1) The Volunteers in Kirin Scored Two More Victories.....P. 1
- 2) Economic Reconstruction of the Soviets.....P. 2
- 3) Nanking Pleased Japan by Another Surrender.....P. 3
- 4) Rescue Revolutionary Leaders From Nanking Hangmen.....P. 6

VOLUNTEERS IN KIRIN SCORED TWO MORE VICTORIES

One Mutiny Among Manchurian Troops

Following their previous successes, the volunteers in Manchuria have recently occupied two more important cities in Kirin: Heulan which is only 50 miles from the capital of Kirin and Lung Chin Tsou, also known under the name of Lutaogu, which serves as a distributive centre in the area of Gurn Tao. In the latter district was located the Chinese customs house before the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese.

The Volunteer Attack

According to information emanating from Japanese sources the volunteers on June 22 attacked Lutaogu in the morning and, after severe fighting with the Japanese, took the whole city in the afternoon. Only 600 volunteers took part in the offensive. They still keep the city. By its message of June 29 the Japanese Dentung news agency informed us that about 1,000 volunteers besieged the town of Leotsogu Kaitao on June 26 and attacked the troops and police by a surprise, disarming the police entirely. After two days of fighting they succeeded in capturing the town.

Heulan was taken two weeks earlier. According to the United Press, American, several hundred volunteers launched an attack on the Heian last Friday and defeated the garrison, setting free all the prisoners held in the jails.

Serious fighting took place in other areas of Manchuria. On June 27 the Sinwenpao of Shanghai gave out the following news: The Kirin volunteers numbering some 6,000 besieged Ping Heian, administering a vital blow to the Japanese garrison, followed on June 23 by another attack of the volunteers who descended on Tung Kiang Heian. Ping Heian lies to the north of Heulan and on the southeast of Harbin while Tung Kiang is situated at the confluence of the Sungari and Holuukiang, quite near the Soviet frontier. By skilful tactics the heroic volunteers operated successfully in regions heavily guarded by the Japanese and their puppet. This fact alone shatters the theory of the KMT bandits that China is too impotent to fight against Japanese imperialism.

Mutiny of Manchurian Cavalry

The high pressure of Japanese officials among the Manchurian troops helps the latter considerably in coming to their national consciousness. The Manchurian soldiers have been subjected to unbearable maltreatment. Now they face the danger of being dissolved, to be replaced by elements who are considered by the Japs as more reliable. The revolutionary flames kindled by the volunteers have been instrumental in the widespread mutinies among the Manchurian army.

On June 21 200 cavalry stationed in Hailanyu (a pass along the Great Wall) revolted against the oppression of Japanese officials and fled to the Eastern Manchoum. They put up a stiff resistance to the pursuing units.

A week earlier another mutiny was reported from Harbin through the Reuters agency. A section of the Manchurian troops stationed at Liaoershan-shan on the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway recently revolted, stated Reuters. Then a battle was fought between the mutineers and those troops who remained loyal, during which both sides registered several losses. Seven of the mutineers succeeded in escaping to the hills, fully armed and equipped.

These mutinies, taken together, are a strong denial of the Japanese boast that the Manchurian army has been completely liquidated.

BOOKING EXHIBITION OF THE SOVIETS

A Decision Adopted by the
Second Soviet Congress

.....

In areas controlled by imperialism and K.F. bandits are prevalent decay in the realm of national economy and ruin, unemployment, starvation for millions of the toiling masses whereas under the Soviets economic improvement stands out distinctly with the attending amelioration in the lot of the workers and peasants, especially during the course of last year, thanks to the execution by the central government of the economic policy decided on by the first Soviet congress in spite of the ruthless attack and economic blockade of imperialism and K.F. bandits.

Increase in Production

Production has increased considerably as a result of the ploughing campaigns launched by the Soviets to arouse the toiling masses to greater enthusiasm for labour. Hence production of rice in Kiangsi has augmented 100%, that in Fukien-Chukiang-Kiangsi by 200% or more, as compared with the year before. The increase in cereal production is even greater. Fallow land has decreased in acreage on a grand scale. More than 200,000 mow of swampy land was reclaimed last year. Revival has been observed in such industries as iron, clothes, linen, paper, coal, tungsten, salt, oil, drugs, etc.

The cooperative movement embodying productive, consumptive, credit, provision cooperatives resulted in the enlistment of over 500,000 members. In certain districts 50% of the population has joined the cooperatives. Examples are not lacking which show the enrolment of whole villages. These gigantic mass organisations maintain close relationships with the foreign trade bureau, food office and governmental shops of the Soviets, and have received considerable aid from the Soviets regarding finances and personnel. Needless to say, the cooperatives are all centralized in some sort of higher organisations.

The food office and trade bureau have registered great achievements in stabilizing prices and storage of rice. The cooperatives contributed greatly towards the supplies to the red army as well as towards the amelioration in the life of the toilers in the village. With the inauguration of the department of national economy, the economic reconstruction of the Soviets has been carried on in a planned way, that is, on the principle of planned economy.

These achievements in the field of economics prove conclusively that the Soviets can build up a new economic order on the ruins of the old as well as lead and organise the economic life of the masses.

Recommendations of Congress

1) Further increase in production. The Soviets must undertake this task in connection with agriculture by launching more ploughing campaigns, by practically solving the difficulties of the peasants such as the lack of drawing tools, seeds, fertilisers, irrigation, labour and capital. The Soviets must encourage the peasants to form mutual aid cooperatives, e.g., labour mutual aid, drawing tools, fertilisers, etc., set up experimental stations, open pasturage grounds, educating the peasantry in the scientific knowledge of how to fight the harmful insects, floods and drought, etc. Indispensable crops as cotton, shall be planted in Soviet territory, forestry protected by planning.

2) Small production by handicraft shall be encouraged, particularly of those articles which are of vital importance to the war, exportation, and consumption of the masses. The Soviets must help in the formation of production cooperatives composed of unemployed, independent workers, handicraftsmen, peasants, absorbing maximum possible capital as much as possible in the enterprise. Enterprises confiscated by the Soviets may be given over to them for operation either by sale or by contract. Under certain conditions the Soviets may operate state enterprises as, for instance, printing, cloth, paper, etc., but must refrain from attempting at monopoly of production just at the present moment. At present our central task consists not of slowing the development of production cooperatives both with money and men as well as strengthening our leadership over them.

Labour Enthusiasm

Among the workers and peasants labour enthusiasm shall be raised still higher by a preliminary stop towards further increase in production. With the help of the Soviets, there shall be developed as widely as possible the work of the masses in production, employing peasants and industrial

shall be rewarded. So too with the productive corps and individual workers, all heroes on the labour front. Women shall play a greater role in agricultural and industrial production. Productivity of labour in private enterprises may be increased provided the workers consent to it for the satisfaction of their own life. This shall be done under surveillance of the state and trade unions. The communist Saturday shall have a new beginning that way. The communist attitude to labour shall be made clear, first of all, in state enterprises, at the same time educating the masses in the elementary truth that workers who render services to the Soviet state, in building, working for their own final emancipation and the victory of socialism, labour discipline observed in the Soviet enterprises shall serve as an example for proletarian discipline. All inventions likely to raise productivity shall receive high reward from the Soviets. The training of skilled labour is of special importance to increase in production.

Development of Trade

Inter-provincial trade, that is, trade with non-Soviet districts, shall be developed at all costs to meet the revolutionary needs and to guarantee improvement in the life of the toiling masses. In spite of the economic blockade of the enemy the major products of the Soviet districts as, e.g., tungsten, paper, timber, rice, etc., shall be exported in exchange for salt and cloth in great demand within the Soviet borders. Increasingly over the trade organs shall be strengthened. The Soviets proclaim freedom of trade in opposition to trade monopoly which is still active at present. Soviet trade organs ought to draw in private capital as much as possible. The Soviets have the customs as an effective weapon for the regulation of trade with non-Soviet territory. The Soviets must devote considerable attention to the balance of trade between the Soviet and non-Soviet districts.

5) In the development of Soviet trade the consumption cooperatives have a special role to play. It is the intermediary through which the toiling masses can buy articles at reduced prices but sell their own products at higher prices. The flow of goods either to or from the peasants is accelerated by the consumption cooperatives. Through the cooperatives the Soviets can maintain wide contact (direct) with the broad masses in the economic field, and thus mobilize them around itself. Aside from centralizing the consumption cooperatives in a hierarchy from the centre down to the basins, the Soviets should help them both with money and men. The cooperatives shall draw in every one of the toilers and improve its work as well. Model cooperatives should be set up. The workers and peasants must be given to understand that the cooperative is an effective weapon in the struggle against the monopoly and speculation of the wicked merchants and kulaks, also a weapon for the amelioration of their own lot.

The Food Problem

6) The solution of the food problem is the fighting task in the economic reconstruction of the Soviets at the present moment. The food office has done something in the distribution of food and in the stabilization of the price of food but it has never solved the problem as a whole. Acute food shortage which threatened us last spring and fall is still a menace at present. Under the central government a food commissariat shall be erected in charge of exportation and distribution of food together with stabilization of the price, insuring above all adequate supply to the red army, the Soviets and the masses. The new commissariat must proceed with the investigation of food, its storage and transportation, etc. But food monopoly is inadvisable at present. The solution of the food problem depends on the organization of food cooperatives by the masses, cooperatives that shall form the basis of the food commissariat. The commissariat must most energetically develop the food cooperatives composed of and supported by the masses.

7) The lack of capital is one of the staggering difficulties confronting the present economic development of the Soviets. The Soviets have used private capital and investments from the masses but only to an insufficient degree. The state bank has little to show besides issuing coins, administering funds for the state treasury, receiving deposits, etc. All those weaknesses in connection with the state bank must be overcome in order to make possible greater accumulation of Soviet capital.

The Issue of Paper Money

8) The Soviets must be very careful in the issue of paper money. Depreciation in value is inevitable when there is an excess of paper over the demand of the market. Then follows the rise in prices and accumulation of the lot of the toilers likely to jeopardize the alliance between the workers and peasants. Under the conditions of a continuous revolutionary war the Soviets are compelled at times to cover the deficit by issuing more paper but the

Soviet government should resort to another method more fitful, placing the burden of the revolutionary war on the exploiting classes, increasing taxation during the upward movement of Soviet economy. The absorption of cash through the development of the trade with the non-Soviet districts and limitation on the exportation of silver are necessary for expanding the power of the market to absorb paper and upholding the credit of paper. The movement in support of paper may produce a certain effect in bolstering up the credit of paper. The congress appeals to the Hunan-Kweichow-Kiangsi Soviets for taking steps towards redemption of the paper issued without any restriction. Our comrades in that district shall understand that only the branch of the state bank has the right to issue paper.

Counterrevolutionary Sabotage

Simultaneous with its military attack and economic blockade imperialism and KMT bandits will surely use remnant landlords, merchants and capitalists to start trouble in the rear of the Soviets as, e.g., lockout, closings, sabotage, etc., to wreck the economy of the Soviets, to injure the credit of Soviet paper, to throw confusion into currency. The Soviets must determinedly fight against the counterrevolutionary activities of the capitalists, landlords and merchants by noting out punishments from fines, hard labour, imprisonment, confiscation to capital death sentence. At the same time the Soviets, always alert to the highest degree, should severely punish the theft, sabotage, corruption of the counterrevolutionaries who conceal themselves in the Soviet government. Control of production by the worker must be immediately begun in private enterprises with a view to averting the counter-revolutionary activities of the capitalists. But as to those capitalists and merchants who observe the law, the Soviets must protect their life and property including their business, and guarantee liberty to them. The Soviets give good treatment to the landlord-bourgeois technicians and intellectuals who honestly work for the Soviets and masses in the economic organs and economic cooperatives.

More Effective Leadership

10) The congress insists that to accomplish the tasks enumerated above for the economic development of the Soviets the presidium of the next executive committee and the people's council shall increase their energy in the direction of the national economy, finance and food commissariats and the state bank, coordinating the activities of those organs in their relation to each other. The fight against "left" phrases in economic reconstruction and bureaucratic leadership is an important premise for a new turn in the work of those organs. A large number of new cadres must be trained for economic reconstruction to fill these economic organs. The leading role of the proletariat in economic reconstruction must be specially strengthened, drawing a large number of leading vanguard to take up the work on the economic front during this period of revolutionary war. In the present phase of the Chinese revolution socialist construction can not be undertaken but the centre of gravity in all our work should be to create presumptions and favorable conditions for the transformation to socialism.

11) In the opinion of the congress the many difficulties confronting us may be overcome only by winning a thorough victory of the revolutionary war over the enemy with the capture of leading cities, the enlargement and consolidation of Soviet territory. Only until then can the economic reconstruction of the Soviets proceed more favourably.

This economic reconstruction is not for the development of capitalism as is supposed in certain quarters but for the triumph of socialism. For this reason, our economic reconstruction at the present juncture can not be separated from the revolutionary war but must be subordinated to the needs of the revolutionary war. And the solution of many of the difficulties is sought in the success of the revolutionary war.

The congress firmly believes that the path of the economic reconstruction under the Soviets shall be identical with that of the socialist construction of the Soviet Union, the sole path that ensures a sharp upgrade movement of Chinese national economy as well as final emancipation of Chinese toilers throughout the whole land.

HANKING PLEASED JAPAN BY ANOTHER SURPRISE

Lowering All Duties on Japanese Goods

Which Compete with Chinese Products.

.....
Violent Protests From National Industries
.....

SUBSTANTIAL CUT IN THE CUSTOMS DUTY ANOTHER CAPITULATION TO JAPAN

As effective from July 2, 1934, Nanking's new tariff was promulgated by the national government. What is new in the revised tariff is the substantial cut, all round, in the duties on the importation of imperialist wares such as cotton goods, cotton yarn, sea products, sugar, paper, rayon, coal, etc., almost all of Japanese origin. This is another surrender of the IIT benefits to Japanese imperialism which has demanded the lowering of duties along with the resumption of through rail traffic and postal service, the re-adjustment of loans to Japan, etc.

The criminal IIT has promised national recovery time and again, and made considerable noise regarding such preparations in that direction. But, in fact, it has done all it can to strangle the Chinese nation under the direction of imperialism, especially in the past few months when its work of strangulation was accelerated under the whip of imperialism. It has fully prepared for handing over China to imperialism in exchange for the protection expected of imperialism on an increasing scale. This protection is more valuable in view of the fact that the landlord-bourgeois rule in China totters more than ever owing to the deepening of the national crisis and the advance of the revolution.

In the several weeks past the IIT benefits complied with the few demands that Japanese imperialism has pressed, namely, resumption of train and postal service, establishment of customs branches along the Great Wall. Then immediately follows the reduction of duties on Japanese goods. As reliably reported, the \$1,000,000,000 loan to Japan, mostly unfunded, is about to be re-adjusted on a new basis of amortization. Hence the sharp rise in the price of the bonds last week (Adjustment of the loan will bring money to Nanking from Tokyo).

These undeniable facts signify only one thing: greater determination of the IIT benefits to sell the country at cheap prices plus the deepening of the national crisis confronting the Chinese people. At this juncture the movement for armed self-defence on the part of the masses has become more urgent than ever.

All-round Cut on Japanese Wares

The dumping of Japanese goods in China which has played so much havoc with national products is shielded and facilitated by the so-called reciprocal treaty of 1930 concluded between Nanking and Tokyo. It has counteracted much to the detriment of the boycott movement launched by the Chinese masses. The new tariff cuts the duty on cotton goods by 10% to 50% (a great benefit to Japanese and British imperialism), that on sea products by 15% to 26% (as against the 100% before), that on paper by 30%, that on rayon, sugar, coal, etc., by a certain percentage.

On the other hand, the duty on raw cotton needed by Chinese cotton mills is raised by 4%, that on machinery imported for Chinese industries (yet no substitutes in China) by 3%. On this point Nanking has embarrassed itself by contradictory explanations. Its spokesman put forward the theory that the lowering of duties on necessities will benefit the consumers while the duties on luxuries must be bolstered up. But why cut the duty on shark's fin, usually considered as a kind of expensive sea food? The IIT traitor better keep his mouth shut.

The new tariff strikes a hard blow at the cotton mill in China which is regarded as the greatest national industry in the whole land. But the IIT traitor belittles it saying that the higher duty on cotton goods can do little in checking the dumping of foreign goods because foreigners have a treaty right to set up and enlarge mills in China. Here the IIT has intimated that it will uphold the unequal treaties imposed by imperialism at the point of the sword, and give imperialism mere benefit supplementary to the unequal treaties. The immediate effect of the lowered tariff is well indicated in the closing last week of the Shanghai cotton mills at Shanghai (employing over 30,000 workers) shortly after the promulgation of the tariff. The mills, nine in all, are in the hands of a receiver representing the bankers, creditors. The silk industry already ruined will never be able to raise its head any more in face of the competition of rayon. (The Sun, Dec. 7, 1934).

In one word, the increase and decrease in the duties constitute a decisive step towards the much advertised military and economic alliance between China, Manchukuo and Japan under Japanese hegemony. By this and other actions Nanking has willingly accepted the guardianship of Japanese imperialism proclaimed by the Tokyo foreign office on April 17. It is also flirting with U.S. and British imperialism for the same purpose: aid and assis-

tance from imperialist countries to bolster up the alien rule of Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie.

Protests from All Sides

National bourgeoisie has shown a violent opposition to the new tariff under which Japanese goods flood Chinese market. The Chinese cotton mills association angrily accused Hanking of having struck the industry with a great hammer blow. The Shanghai chamber of commerce which represents the bourgeoisie class has also filed a protest against the new tariff saying, "There are a country go along when submitting to foreign dictation at every turn", also warning Hanking with wrecking Chinese enterprises. Even the leading newspaper in Shanghai, Yu Chueh-shin, can not refrain from saying "With the raising of duties on Japanese goods Chinese enterprises are surely to be put in a bad spot" (The Sun Pao, July 5). But Hanking has firmly resolved to carry out the new surrender in spite of protests.

Compradores have to protest, partly because the new tariff is the plain and too disgraceful, partly because under the new tariff they will not profit out of the sale of Japanese goods. Past experience has shown that Japanese boycott movement tell us that the shops which are Japanese owned posted on their doors have usually done a lucrative business in Japanese Japanese wares. Besides, compradores, not loyal to one but many imperialists, may remain silent on the cut in duties on Japanese goods but must take a hostile attitude so far as the increase in duties on machinery and raw cotton affects American and British interests. Here in the matter of tariff is reflected the growing conflict among imperialists.

On the other hand, the leading papers of Shanghai, though commenting editorially on the new tariff, have raised a serious protest save for the fascist Chao Pao which, however, advises Chinese enterprises to overhaul their own conditions thoroughly, implicitly coming to the conclusion that they had better accept the new tariff as it affords them an opportunity for thoroughgoing reorganization. Thus, the new surrender of Hanking has, on the whole, secured the support of all counterrevolutionary factions. No wonder that Chiang Kai-shek is working feverishly for justification by betrayal.

RESCUE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS FROM KIT HANG CHU

Scores Arrested at Shanghai

According to information given out by bourgeois papers at Shanghai scores of revolutionary leaders were recently arrested by the police of the Shanghai international settlement and French concession, including two members of the CC of CPC. The arrested were handed over to Chinese police for torture and execution in direct violation of the rendition agreement concluded between China and imperialist powers. Of course imperialism hates the revolutionaries just the same as the KMT benighted and might have executed them on the spot were it not for the fact that imperialism has traditionally carried out executions through Chinese authorities on Chinese territory outside of the settlement and concession.

These leaders of China's liberation movement are all trusted by Chinese masses, waging an uncompromising struggle against imperialism and KMT. For the moment, their work will be taken up by others with a strong likelihood to push the revolutionary movement on a much wider front. Their arrest has caused violent indignation among the workers at Shanghai and called forth a broad mass movement for their rescue.

The imperialist-KMT-fascist terror is raging on an increasing scale but only in territories strongly guarded. The initial success of the Chinese Soviets in repulsing the 5th campaign of imperialism and KMT is a severe contribution to the waging of the fascist terrors. In face of the success the KMT has lost its head. It therefore spread the terror with renewed energy.

At the present the mass struggle against the white terror is of great importance for any time in the past. We appeal to the masses to take action for and in our struggle in this respect.

 * CONTENTS *

FURTHER EXPANSION OF THE ARMED SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT

.....

- 1) Sweeping Success of Red Army in Fukien.....p. 1
- 2) August 1, 1934, in China.....p. 1
- 3) The Armed Self Defence Movement Grows Rapidly.....p. 2
- 4) Workers' Life In Soviet China.....p. 4
- 5) Commerce and Finance in Soviet China.....p. 6
- 6) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, July 1934p. 8

SLEEPING SUCCESS OF RED ARMY IN FUKIEN

According to the press advices published by foreign papers at Shanghai the red army has won an overwhelming victory over the Kuomintang bandits in Fukien, occupying Shanghang, Nienchen, Ningwang, Changping in south Fukien, Sahsien, Fuchi, Ningon, Tattien in central Fukien, Yingping and Kuntien in north Fukien. Thus the red army took some ten hsien, crushing the enemy as it advanced. When reaching the environs of Shuikow, a strategic point on the Lin River 40 miles from Foochow (capital of Fukien province), 500 garrison came out to meet the advancing red army with open hands, giving it a warm reception. Then they joined the ranks of the red army unconditionally.

Messages from the same source placed the booty of the red army at more than 10,000 rifles in a single engagement, 21 military trucks and an uncounted large quantity of ammunitions. The Kuomintang bandit army is entirely demoralized before the onslaught of the victorious red army. As a result, the KMT eastern front (meaning Fukien) collapsed to the consternation of the imperialists who, as reported in our last issue, hurried warships to Foochow Menaced by the approaching red army.

The debacle of the KMT in Fukien serves as a fresh impetus to more capitulation of Nanking to Japanese imperialism. The KMT bandit chief, Chiang Kai-shek, now hastily calls a conference attended by Wang Chin-wei (a leftist of the Kuomintang), prime minister; Kuang Fu, chief of the Peiping political council; and a number of other high personages of the Kuomintang who are well versed in the art of handing over China to Japanese imperialism. In quarters close to Nanking officialdom it is said that the conference scheduled at Kuling (a summer resort for imperialists and representatives of the Chinese fuhao and bourgeoisie) will decide to earmark more Chinese territory and economic rights to Japanese imperialism.

The country as a whole is universally indignant over further betrayal of the Kuomintang and rallies to the call of the national council of the Chinese people in a war against Japan. All traitors of the Chinese nation, like Chiang Kai-shek, can have but a short life to live if the armed self defence movement begets speed at the present speed.

Chinese toilers both in Kuomintang China and Soviet China observed August 1 this year around a slogan that has stupendous significance for China as well as for the whole world. This year Chinese toilers inaugurated an unprecedented liberation movement on August 1, a movement that is designed evidently to repulse further attacks from imperialism, especially from Japanese imperialism.

On August 1 nearly all the foreign papers at Shanghai published the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan with brief explanations and editorial notes. The day has become the signal of the declaration of war on Japanese imperialism by the Chinese people who, led by the toilers, will push it vigorously until Japanese imperialism is driven out and Chinese territory recovered. (See below).

Reliable information emanating from the usual source states that on August 1 Soviet China carried out a general mobilization for a positive war against Japanese imperialism, believing that such a step is indispensable in fighting for real peace in the Far East, against an imperialist war over the Pacific, for the defence of the Chinese nation against advancing Japanese imperialism. Monster demonstrations of such a nature accordingly took place in Soviet China with the participation of millions of Chinese toilers whose interest has been jeopardized by uninterrupted aggressions of Japanese imperialism and threatened by the coming imperialist war. Thus in observance of the day Soviet China embarked on a noble undertaking that will finally liberate China from the fetters of imperialism and KMT.

In this connection, of added significance is the victory of the red army just mentioned. Thanks to the heroism of the red fighters Soviet China witnessed on August 1 the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's eastern front defended by no less than 200,000 troops of Chiang's crack units. At the same time the north, west and south fronts of the KMT bandits in the encircling campaign are shaking before the charges of the red army. The red army has accomplished more than half of its task in breaking the 5th drive of imperialism and KMT up to the present time. Consequently, August 1, 1934, is worth more to Chinese toilers and Chinese Soviets than any similar date in the past.

In KMT China toilers observed the day in a different manner but with no less enthusiasm. Here in Shanghai demonstrations took place in the industrial centres in east and west Shanghai. Handbills and revolutionary literature were distributed freely among the working masses. Speeches were delivered by worker-leaders at mass meetings against the oppression and exploitation of imperialism and KMT which was increased as the economic crisis in China deepened, against the KMT surrender and betrayal, etc. Workers succeeded in forming groups of several hundred each for meetings and demonstrations.

In the crowded streets of Shanghai anti-war literature was freely distributed and freely accepted by the masses in spite of the police goons of KMT-imperialism. Following the day with greater interest this year no doubt due to the approach of the threatened imperialist war the masses at Shanghai lined the thoroughfares, waiting to take a glance at the anti-war demonstration. Some people loitered hours in places where the demonstration was supposed to take place. They eagerly grabbed at the literature offered them. Police officers failed to clear the street of the loiters. And many regretted to come late, too late to meet the anti-war parade.

THE ARMY SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT GROWS RAPIDLY

.....

In our last number we have printed the basic program of the Chinese people in a war against Japan together with the news relating thereto. As time goes on, the movement rapidly gains ground among the Chinese masses who hate the KMT's betrayal more than ever. The movement is of course in its infancy but it has potentialities beyond the imagination of the bourgeois and bourgeois socialists. The movement is of course in its infancy but it has potentialities beyond the imagination of the bourgeois and bourgeois socialists.

the only means 'to save the nation' (read: to save themselves). As the movement makes considerable headway, the K.T. chiefs are panic-stricken, including Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Chin-wei who are holding a conference at Kuling to sell more of China to Japan in order to check the growth of the movement. But Chinese toilers as the backbone of the movement will see to it that the K.T. chiefs who have signed away Chinese territory one piece after another be barred from further betrayal of a similar nature. The armed self defence movement can play a big role in this direction.

The First Block

There is definite evidence that the Kuomintang has undertaken to block the armed self defence movement of the people at the very beginning. It shall be recalled that on August 1 the Chinese press at Shanghai published no news whatsoever concerning the movement, much less to print the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan which embodies six fundamental points. Nor was published the statement of the preparatory committee of the national council of the Chinese armed self defence, a statement that gives the reasons why a war of the Chinese people against Japan is possible, shattering the illusions of those who have placed faith in international treaties and imperialist powers for the defence of China.

Undoubtedly, some of the Chinese papers as the China Times is in the direct pay of Chiang Kai-shek while others such as the Shun Pao are owned by compradores, lackeys of imperialism. They will under no circumstances give any space to news that condemns the capitulation of Nanjing. But there are papers that try to maintain a nationalist attitude but keep silent on the movement due to the rigid censorship of the Kuomintang. At the very outset the Kuomintang, we are informed from authoritative sources, decided to nip the movement in its bud by placing a ban on it, depriving the people of the opportunity to know anything about it. The Kuomintang called out the entire detective force to hunt for those behind the movement. The first martyrs as far as we know are comrades Yu Chi-chuan, etc., the sole charge brought against them being their association with the armed self defence movement. The Kuomintang has issued orders to the papers forbidding to publish any news regarding the movement. The dirty K.T. has blackmailed those patriots and revolutionaries that stand behind the programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan.

Here, more palpably than ever has the K.T. come out in the open to defend the interests of Japanese imperialism. It has led the fascists, compradores, landlords, capitalists (even including the national bourgeoisie) in a ruthless war on the people who dare to speak or act against Japan in defiance of the K.T.'s interdiction. Decapitation as meted out by Chiang Kai-shek to those who still talk about resistance to Japan is more rigidly enforced as the movement for armed self defence progresses rapidly.

In Defiance of the K.T.

Despite the persecution of the Kuomintang in the interest of Japanese imperialism Chinese masses can no longer be cowed and intimidated by words or deeds of the treacherous Kuomintang. Standing in the van of the movement are Chinese workers, peasants, city-poor and advanced intellectuals who push the movement ahead with vigor. Chinese patriots rally around the new movement in increasing numbers. Now under the banner of the armed self defence thousands have added their signatures in addition to the original 3,000 promoters including Madam Sun Yat-sen (Soong Chin-ling), Madam Liao Chun-kai, General Li Tu, etc. Dozens of anti-Japanese associations have sprung into existence in defiance of the K.T. suppression, nay, have done valuable work for the expansion of the movement.

On 6 ins. General Li Tu gave a reception to pressmen of foreign papers outlining the policy of the Chinese people in a war against Japan, explaining the motives of the war, clarifying the practical measures adopted to that end, answering the questions put to him, etc. All papers of foreign ownership at Shanghai published the interview of Gen. Li in some detail but not the Chinese press which again remained silent due to the tightening hand of the K.T. censor. Gen. Li's explanation made a very good impression on those present although it was later found that some of his points were purposely distorted by certain reporters in the defence of imperialism. Of course imperialist-minded persons can hardly remain neutral in such a national war as China's armed self defence. But fully realizing the opportunity,

Gen. Li (commander of a section of the Chinese forces against Japan in Manchuria, 1931-1933) went far enough in emphasizing that the Chinese people have resolved to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism at all costs and got ready to plunge into the war of their own initiative and with their own resources without fear of the modern weapons of Japan and the treacherous acts of her agents in China, referring to Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Chin-wei and the whole bunch of the Kuomintang.

Six Points Reiterated

While the new movement is spreading in all directions in the whole country, reaching even the farthest corners of China, despite the sabotage of the Kuomintang, it may be of interest to reiterate the famous six points as embodied in the programme, all agreed to by the leaders as well as the ranks and files of the movement. The following is the six points in a nutshell.

(1) mobilization of all the forces on land and sea and in air in a war against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000,000 men and officers, (2) mobilization of the whole body of people, organization of various volunteer armies, (3) arming the people with weapons from all sources, (4) financing the war by confiscating all Japanese owned enterprises in China amounting to \$2,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange, confiscating the property of all traitors, earmarking the national revenue for the war, collecting a progressive tax, soliciting money from within as well as without the country, from foreign sympathizers, too, (5) formation of a national council for armed self defence as the supreme organ directing all activities connected with the war on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, peasants, soldiers, merchants, students, etc, (6) alliance with the enemies of Japanese imperialism.

Following the promulgation of the programme just cited a declaration over the signature of the preparatory committee of the national council for armed self defence was issued calling on the nation to arise at once for the defence of the country which is precisely on the point of breakdown in the face of imperialist aggressions with the aid of the Kuomintang. Instead of defending the country as supposed to do, the KMT has given every facility to Japan in her further attacks on China and, for this reason, incurred the high displeasure of the people. Now the angered people take the lead in the movement for armed self defence of their own accord.

WORKERS LIFE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Workers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other parts of the country thanks to the protection of the Soviet government set up by the workers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the Soviet government considerable betterment in the lot of the working masses has become a reality. The eight hour law, the social insurance, the increase in pay (e.g., rise from \$2.00 to \$20.00 a month in Tientsin, Pukien), the collective bargaining, etc, are all conducive to the amelioration. In every case the Soviet government and trade unions come to the aid of the workers in a counter-attack against the offensive of capital such as wage-cut, ill-treatment, etc. Woman-worker is placed on an absolutely equal footing with men. Her life has likewise improved. During my visit to the central printing office a woman worker was observed in the act of feeding her one year old baby with milk, such feeding repeated several times a day, all with pay. Young workers have also obtained better conditions of work, e.g., six hour-day, etc.

The Question of Unemployment

Unemployment which has positively refused to move downward either in China or in the advanced capitalist countries is no longer a serious question to be dealt with. The development of production in Soviet China at an accelerated pace helps greatly and speedily in solving the problem of unemployment. Only a small fraction of the working population finds no regular jobs as a result of the migration of workers from the countryside to the towns. Peasants, women and men, rush for the city while urban enterprises have failed to absorb them all owing to the slow tempo of development (hindered by the KMT's 5th campaign). The government gives them relief.

Owing to the fact that the workers themselves run the government, the wage earners in Soviet China are placed in a privileged position, enjoying such privileges as freedom of strike against capital with the protection of the Soviet government, etc. The workers organised their own unions with a large membership. Workers employed in the state enterprises have almost joined the unions in a body as in the state printing office. In every factory there are workers' clubs, Leninist rooms, ball fields, wall papers, illustrated papers, etc. Workers may, of course, hold meetings from time to time, aided sometimes by the government who has in the past given rooms for meetings. Needless to say, full freedom of speech is enjoyed by the workers.

A Contrast to K.T. China

The workers under the Soviets provide a sharp contrast with those in the K.T.-controlled China so far as their life is concerned. In white China the workers lead a life of dogs, always placed on the starvation line.

The workers in Soviet China are distinguished in another respect: the development of creative power. They have shown marvellous initiative and creative power. They support the Soviet government with the greatest possible proletarian vigor and energy. Their cadres have filled the leading positions in the government and army. The All China Federation of Labour has, for example, mobilized a host of cadres for the expansion of the red army.

The wonderful creative power of the workers under the Soviets is shown by the following examples. The workers in the arsenals can turn out new weapons just as good as those made by machine—rifles, guns, mines, etc, which are all of good quality. The printing workers not only attend to duties assigned to them but at the same time make good ink for printing. This ink proves just as good as the imported from imperialist countries. Printing by hand in Soviet China proves an entire success in comparison with machine work. Paper making has shown great strides. In connection with machine many new inventions have come to the foreground such as the manufacture of Houbian paper in place of the stencil paper, of a new type of carbon paper, etc.

Even the most backward peasant and peasant women who come from the village may master the technique in the mills and factories in a short space of time. Besides, the workers take a great pleasure in the work laid before them. They have all shown an eagerness for work, desiring to accomplish the work ahead of schedule time. For instance, the workers finished the construction of the building for the II Soviet congress far ahead of time. All workers in the state enterprises want to work extra hours in addition to the regular hours (The state arsenal, mint, printing office, etc).

Bond Subscription

In connection with the bonds issued by the Soviet government for economic reconstruction the workers have displayed an enthusiasm almost unequalled. They bought the bonds in a rush, realising that the bonds will contribute largely towards the betterment in their own lot ~~in the~~ as a result of economic reconstruction, realising, too, that the bonds bought will provide enough money for the shattering of the 5th campaign of imperialism and Kuomintang. Undoubtedly, the latter consideration afforded a greater stimulus to the rush of the workers for taking up the bonds, as the 5th drive ~~is~~ threatens to wipe out all the benefits conquered by them in the course of revolution.

As to the struggles of the workers going on in K.T. China the toiling masses under the Soviets have done their best in helping their brothers oppressed by K.T. and imperialism. They deserve special merit in assisting the extension of the red army.

It goes without saying that the workers in Soviet China have displayed and still display the greatest possible militancy in the work for the Soviets as well as for themselves. The fact that they lead and operate the Soviets is in itself a mighty factor in placing the worker on a higher level both as to ability to work and eagerness to work. Both the Soviets and unions, it may be said with reason, are a better type of schools for the workers in a political as well as in a technical sense. By going through these schools the workers can score success in the political and technical

fields.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Having given an account of the development in production in Soviet China in our previous numbers, now we come to commerce and finance under the Soviets. The Soviets have, it shall be recalled, proclaimed freedom of trade within its borders but this very proclamation implies a certain measure of regimentation on the part of the Soviet government on lines designed to strengthen the position of the government vis-a-vis private traders, especially the profiteers.

Trade More Under Control

In the present situation the government takes a hand in the development of trade with the outside world. With this end in view the government has established the foreign trade bureau helping by all means the merchants engaged in trade with Non-Soviet regions. Blows are thus directed against the economic embargo of the enemy. It accounts for the conclusion of an agreement with the defunct people's government in Fukien respecting trade which was considered one of the main points in the anti-Japanese and anti-Ching Kai-shek concordat.

Foreign trade, if well developed along lines decided on by the government, may certainly have obviated the difficulties standing in the way of the people's livelihood. At the same time the government has defined the freedom of trade by clear-cut legislation with a view to further expansion of commerce. But restrictions are imposed on the manipulation and exploitation of the unscrupulous merchants and kulaks.

Under such conditions commerce in general has been on the upgrade movement, even on a higher level than the pre-revolutionary period, to the surprise of the outside world. This statement applies to the countryside as well as to the town except where the enemy's blockade is operating with some effect.

Financial Conditions

Turning to finance and currency, the same upgrade movement is observed. The state bank of the central government has opened branches in provincial capitals and cities (Jukien) with a strong likelihood to establish more in future. Thus, an imposing system of state banks is already in existence.

The notes issued by the central bank have a high prestige among the masses and are generally accepted in regions under the Soviet jurisdiction. These notes are well covered by cash reserves turned out by the state mint. Now two silver coins are in circulation: the dollar piece and 20¢ pieces. Recently, in response to actual needs a new copper coin worth 5¢ has appeared on the market.

Of late the central bank began to receive deposits from the masses no matter how small they are.

Return of Bonds

As reported before, the bonds of the Soviet government were oversubscribed by the masses out of the desire to aid the government in carrying on economic reconstruction as well as breaking the 5th drive of the enemy. The bonds, as is known to every one, are secured on nothing other than the credit of the government which is exceedingly good among the masses, unlike the bonds of the Kuomintang which can not be sold unless secured on reliable revenue.

Later on several hundred thousand dollars in bonds were, however, returned to the government out of a desire to support it with something more substantial. Of their own accord the masses initiated a campaign for the return of the bonds to help the government tide over temporary financial difficulties. As far as my personal knowledge goes, a multitude of workers and red soldiers handed back the bonds bought before. One soldier of the 5th corps who had served in the white army and bought the bonds with his small savings of some thirty dollars returned the bonds to the

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a murmur. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of men, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

Taxation on a New Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the exploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another respect the tax schedule was revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodities from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps an eye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet currency and finance. In fact, it punishes such activities severely as soon as discovered. Waste, extravagance and corruption are things strictly watched by the government. A relentless struggle has been waged against waste and corruption, and an economy campaign in governmental expense launched. Besides, a strict auditing system has been instituted, checking all governmental expenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'sanisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course commerce and finance, like all other branches of national economy, are matters falling within the jurisdiction of the department of national economy newly set up under the people's council. The department makes a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

Soviet Communications

Communications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more efficiency than the KMT system which is caught in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, locomotives and steamboats the Soviet rail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with other regions lying far away, regions that have been cut off by the KMT bandit troops. In certain localities rail traffic has been restored with the KMT controlled districts. Express delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

Wireless communications, though still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a wide area. Long distance telephone is also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (motor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Hundreds of ~~motor roads~~ miles of motor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and far more are to be built up under the direction of the commissariat of internal affairs.

By the way it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted considerable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Many modern hospitals have sprung up at the Red capital, Jukin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

Were it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in Soviet China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present status of economic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conclusively that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build up an entirely new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revolutionary forces of the Soviets.

WORKERS' STRUGGLES IN KMT CHINA July, 1934

.....
 . For lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of :
 . words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for date, (2) place, (3) :
 . factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) days in strike, (6) working days :
 . lost in strike, (7) no. of petitions, (8) leadership, (9) conditions and :
 . demands, (10) results.

I Strikes Unrecorded in Previous Months

(1) Feb.-April (2) Chi-tung, Kiangsu, (3) Dai-ven Cotton Mill, Chi-tung branch
 (4) 700 (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) Spontaneous. (9) Against lock up. 8 conditons
 gained after reconciliating by Kuomintang: a) factory shall be opened in
 Nov. 1934 ; b) preferred right to be recruited; c) discharged fee equal to
 2 months' wage paid; d) back home at the expense of the co.; etc. (10) Parti-
 tially success.
 (1) June 20 (2) Shanghai (3) A-Mei-Ya Barber Shop (4) 20 (5) 2 (6) 40 (7) 1 (8) -
 (9) Against dismissal, clashed with capitalist (10) Unavailable.

II Strike Continued From Last Month

(1) May 12- ~~June~~ July 22. (2) Shanghai (3) British-American Tobacco Co. Factory
 No. 1 & 2. (4) 8,000 (5) 21 (6) 138,000 (7) 2 (8) Yellow T. U.. (9) Against the
 lock up of the factory no. 1. Detailed story appeared in previous issues of
 C.W.C. (10) Fail.

III Strike Start in July

(1) July 3-31 (2) Chinkiang (3) Dai-Chung-Hua Match Co. Chinkiang branch. (4)
 750 (5) 28 (6) 21,000 (7) 1 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; clashed with the company;
 the capitalist locked up th factory as a menas against the workers but re-
 sulting in receiving a fierce counter-attack came from worker; factory was
 forced to reopen on August 1st. (10) Victory.

(1) 3-15 (2) Shanghai (3) workshops of silver-smith (4) 25 (5) 13 (6) 325 ~~fact~~
 (7) -- (8) -- (9) Against wage-cut. (10) Unavailable

(1) 4-21 (2) Shanghai (3) I-Shin Tooth Brush Factory (4) 85 (5) 18 (6) 1,050 (7) 1
 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut; reconciliated by KMT. (10) Partia-
 ly success.

(1) 11-14 (2) Shanghai (3) Morimura Garage (4) 36 (5) 3 (6) 108 (7) --, (8) -- (8)
 for pay full pay (10) Unavailable.

(1) 10-12 (2) Tangshan (3) Ricsha puller (4) 1,500 (5) 2 (6) 2,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp.
 (9) Against the squeeze by of the Public Safety Bureau; ~~10~~ striker demonstrat-
 ed in streets. (10) Reconciliated.

(1) 3-15 (2) Shanghai (3) Dai-chun-hua Rubber Shoe Factory (4) 300 (5) 9 (6) 2,700
 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage out (10) Reconciliated.

(1) 23-28 (2) Tientsin (3) Pei-yang Match Factory (4) 300 (5) 2 (6) 600 (7) 0 (8) --
 (9) Against the new introduced fine regulations; for wage increase. Resuming
 their work, the striker found that ~~their conditions~~ were cheated by
 the yellow unionists. The angry strikers smash the yellow trade union and
 denied the conditions conclude between the capitalists and the unionists.
 (10) Victory.

(1) 24 (2) Tsinan (3) Tsinan Arsenal (4) -- (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) -- (9) Condi-
 tions unavailable. A rioting ~~was~~ was planned. Five leader arrested and es-
 corted to Nanking, the center of KMT-fascist terror. (10) Unavailable.

(1) 28-30 (2) Shanghai (3) Stevedores, Natsao, Chinese Merchant's Navigation Co.
 (4) 250 (5) 3 (6) 750 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut (10) Un-
 available.

(1) 31 (2) Nantung (3) Taxi driver (4) 50 (5) 1 (6) 50 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against
 heavy tax imposed on them by Public Safety Bureau (10) Reconciliated.

Sub-Total: (2) 10 (3) 10 (4) 3,298 (5) 30,883 (7) 4

IV Petitions Started in July

(1) 12 (2) Tientsin (3) Peiking-Hukden Railway (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) Yellow.
 (9) for the replacement of a station master. (10) No result.

(1) 20 (2) Shanghai (3) Tally-men, C-H-S-N., (4) 400 (7) 2 (8) - (9) For wage increase by 28 per month, (10) in reconciliating.
 (1) 27 (2) Shanghai (3) 60, Representatives. (7) 1 (8) - (9) For the early settlement of the dispute between the stock holders. (10) --
 (1) 28 (2) Shanghai (3) Hsin-ya Medicine Work (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut. KMT oppressed the workers to declare a strike. (10) in reconciliating.
 (1) 27 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore (4) 200 (7) 1 (8) ? (9) For relief. Many coolie were arrested when they were participating in a secret meeting (10) Not yet ended.
 (1) 30 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore, N-S-L Shikwan Station (4) Representatives. (7) 1 (8) -- (9) For relief (10) Fd 1.
 (1) 31 (2) Tientsin (3) Sue-Feng Flour Mill (4) Representatives & (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against the newly introduced fine regulations (10) Reconciliated by the Social Beureau, Tientsin City Government.
 Sub-total: (2) 7 (3) 7 (4) 660 (7) 7

V. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in July

No. of Fac	No. of Strike	No. of Petition	To- tal	No. of Strik- ers	No. of Peti- tioner	Total	Work-day lost	Clash, in Demons- tration	Wounded & Arrested
June 30	20	10	30	68,211	953	69,163	504,572	7	321
July 19	11	7	18	11,296	660	11,956	198,583	3	13

VI. Volume of Enterprise (No. of Workers Employed)

	0- 499	500-999	1000-4999	5000---	Total
June	16	4	5	6	30
July	7	7	4	1	19

VII. Classification of Trade

	Cot- ton	Silk Weav- ing	Toba- coco	Post, Tele- gram	Trans- por- tation	Mini- strial	Hand- craft	Ric- e	Other	Total
June 4	0	1	2	1	0	6	1	2	1	50
July 19	0	0	3	1	0	5	2	0	1	11

VII. Causes of Struggle

	Against Dis- missal	Against Wage-cut	Against Lockout	Against Contractor	For Foremen & Better Treatment	For Higher Wage	For Political Causes	Other Causes	Total
June 9	5	4	1	0	6	2	1	2	21
July 3	3	3	3	0	5	2	1	2	21

IX. Remarks

As usual our statistics for this month are incomplete. And the struggle of the ricsha coolies at Shanghai, involving some 100,000 workers, is the major one during the month. In this connection, we refer our readers to the next issue which will give a detailed account.

 * CONTENTS *

FURTHER EXPANSION OF THE ARMED SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT

- 1) Sweeping Success of Red Army in Fukien.....p. 1
- 2) August 1, 1934, in China.....p. 1
- 3) The Armed Self Defence Movement Grows Rapidly.....p. 2
- 4) Workers' Life in Soviet China.....p. 4
- 5) Commerce and Finance in Soviet China.....p. 6
- 6) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, July 1934p. 8

SWEEPING SUCCESS OF RED ARMY IN FUKIEN

According to the press advices published by foreign papers at Shanghai the red army has won an overwhelming victory over the Kuomintang bandits in Fukien, occupying Shanghang, Fienchen, Pingyang, Changping in south Fukien, Sahsien, Juchi, Ningon, Tatien in central Fukien, Pingping and Ktien in north Fukien. Thus the red army took some ten hsien, crushing the enemy as it advanced. When reaching the environs of Shuikow, a strategic point on the Lin River 40 miles from Foochow (capital of Fukien province), 500 garrison came out to meet the advancing red army with open hands, giving it a warm reception. Then they joined the ranks of the red army unconditionally.

Messages from the same source placed the booty of the red army at more than 10,000 rifles in a single engagement, 21 military trucks and an uncounted large quantity of armaments. The Kuomintang bandit army is entirely demoralized before the onslaught of the victorious red army. As a result, the KMT eastern front (meaning Fukien) collapsed to the consternation of the imperialists who, as reported in our last issue, hurried warships to Foochow menaced by the approaching red army.

The debacle of the KMT in Fukien serves as a fresh impetus to more capitulation of Hankow to Japanese imperialism. The KMT bandit chief, Chiang Kai-shek, now hastily calls a conference attended by Wang Chin-wei (a leftist of the Kuomintang), prime minister; Huang Pu, chief of the Peiping political council; and a number of other high personages of the Kuomintang who are well versed in the art of handing over China to Japanese imperialism. In quarters close to Hankow officialdom it is said that the conference scheduled at Kuling (a summer resort for imperialists and representatives of the Chinese Tuhacs and bourgeoisie) will decide to cede more Chinese territory and economic rights to Japanese imperialism.

The country as a whole is universally indignant over further betrayal of the Kuomintang and rallies to the call of the national council of the Chinese people in a war against Japan. All traitors of the Chinese nation from Chiang Kai-shek down want have lost a short life to live in the armed self defence movement forgo ahead at the present speed.

Chinese toilers both in Kuomintang China and Soviet China observed August 1 this year around a slogan that has stupendous significance for China as well as for the whole world. This year Chinese toilers inaugurated an unprecedented liberation movement on August 1, a movement that is designed evidently to repulse further attacks from imperialism, especially from Japanese imperialism.

On August 1 nearly all the foreign papers at Shanghai published the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan with brief explanations and editorial notes. The day has become the signal of the declaration of war on Japanese imperialism by the Chinese people who, led by the toilers, will push it vigorously until Japanese imperialism is driven out and Chinese territory recovered. (See below).

Reliable information emanating from the usual source states that on August 1 Soviet China carried out a general mobilization for a positive war against Japanese imperialism, believing that such a step is indispensable in fighting for real peace in the Far East, against an imperialist war over the Pacific, for the defence of the Chinese nation against advancing Japanese imperialism. Monster demonstrations of such a nature accordingly took place in Soviet China with the participation of millions of Chinese toilers whose interest has been jeopardized by uninterrupted aggressions of Japanese imperialism and threatened by the coming imperialist war. Thus in observance of the day Soviet China embarked on a noble undertaking that will finally liberate China from the fetters of imperialism and KMT.

In this connection, of added significance is the victory of the red army just mentioned. Thanks to the heroism of the red fighters Soviet China witnessed on August 1 the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's eastern front defended by no less than 200,000 troops of Chiang's crack units. At the same time the north, west and south fronts of the KMT bandits in the encircling campaign are shaking before the charges of the red army. The red army has accomplished more than half of its task in breaking the 5th drive of imperialism and KMT up to the present time. Consequently, August 1, 1934, is worth more to Chinese toilers and Chinese Soviets than any similar date in the past.

In KMT China toilers observed the day in a different manner but with no less enthusiasm. Here in Shanghai demonstrations took place in the industrial centres in east and west Shanghai. Handbills and revolutionary literature were distributed freely among the working masses. Speeches were delivered by worker-leaders at mass meetings against the oppression and exploitation of imperialism and KMT which was increased as the economic crisis in China deepened, against the KMT surrender and betrayal, etc. Workers succeeded in forming groups of several hundred each for meetings and demonstrations.

In the crowded streets of Shanghai anti-war literature was freely distributed and freely accepted by the masses in spite of the police garrisons of KMT-imperialism. Following the day with greater interest this year no doubt due to the approach of the threatened imperialist war the masses at Shanghai lined the thoroughfares, waiting to take a glance at the anti-war demonstration. Some people loitered hours in places where the demonstration was supposed to take place. They eagerly grabbed at the literature offered them. Police officers failed to clear the street of the loiters. And many regretted to come late, too late to meet the anti-war parade.

THE ARMY SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT GROWS RAPIDLY

.....

In our last number we have printed the basic program of the Chinese people in a war against Japan together with the news relating thereto. As time goes on, the movement rapidly gains ground among the Chinese masses who hate the KMT's betrayal more than ever. The movement is of course as yet in its infancy but it has potentialities beyond the imagination of the defectors and traitors who prefer unconditional capitulation as

the only means 'to save the nation' (read: to save themselves). As the movement makes considerable headway, the K T chiefs are panic-stricken, including Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Chin-wei who are holding a conference at Kuling to sell more of China to Japan in order to check the growth of the movement. But Chinese toilers as the backbone of the movement will see to it that the K T chiefs who have signed away Chinese territory one piece after another be barred from further betrayal of a similar nature. The armed self defence movement can play a big role in this direction.

The First Block

There is definite evidence that the Kuomintang has undertaken to block the armed self defence movement of the people at the very beginning. It shall be recalled that on August 1 the Chinese press at Shanghai published no news whatsoever concerning the movement, much less to print the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan which embodies six fundamental points. Nor was published the statement of the preparatory committee of the national council of the Chinese armed self defence, a statement that gives the reasons why a war of the Chinese people against Japan is possible, shattering the illusions of those who have placed faith in international treaties and imperialist powers for the defence of China.

Undoubtedly, some of the Chinese papers as the China Times is in the direct pay of Chiang Kai-shek while others such as the Shun Pao are owned by compradores, lackeys of imperialism. They will under no circumstances give any space to news that condemns the capitulation of Nanjing. But there are papers that try to maintain a nationalist attitude but keep silent on the movement due to the rigid censorship of the Kuomintang. At the very outset the Kuomintang, we are informed from authoritative sources, decided to nip the movement in its bud by placing a ban on it, depriving the people of the opportunity to know anything about it. The Kuomintang called out the entire detective force to hunt for those behind the movement. The first martyrs as far as we know are comrades Yu Chi-chuan, etc., the sole charge brought against them being their association with the armed self defence movement. The Kuomintang has issued orders to the papers forbidding to publish any news regarding the movement. The dirty K T has blackmailed those patriots and revolutionaries that stand behind the programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan.

Here, more palpably than ever has the K T come out in the open to defend the interests of Japanese imperialism. It has led the fascists, compradores, landlords, capitalists (even including the national bourgeoisie) in a ruthless war on the people who dare to speak or act against Japan in defiance of the K T's interdiction. Decapitation as meted out by Chiang Kai-shek to those who still talk about resistance to Japan is more rigidly enforced as the movement for armed self defence progresses rapidly.

In Defiance of the K T

Despite the persecution of the Kuomintang in the interest of Japanese imperialism Chinese masses can no longer be cowed and intimidated by words or deeds of the treacherous Kuomintang. Standing in the van of the movement are Chinese workers, peasants, city-poor and advanced intellectuals who push the movement ahead with vigor. Chinese patriots rally around the new movement in increasing numbers. Now under the banner of the armed self defence thousands have added their signatures in addition to the original 3,000 promoters including Madame Sun Yat-sen (Soong Chin-lin), Madame Liao Chun-kai, General Li Tu, etc. Dozens of anti-Japanese associations have sprung into existence in defiance of the K T suppression, nay, have done valuable work for the expansion of the movement.

On 6 ins. General Li Tu gave a reception to pressmen of foreign papers outlining the policy of the Chinese people in a war against Japan, explaining the motives of the war, clarifying the practical measures adopted to that end, answering the questions put to him, etc. All papers of foreign ownership at Shanghai published the interview of Gen. Li in some detail. Not the Chinese press which again remained silent due to the tightening hand of the K T. Gen. Li's explanation made a very good impression on those present although it was later found that some of his points were purposely distorted by certain reporters in the defence of imperialism. Of course imperialist-minded persons can hardly remain neutral in such a matter as China's armed self defence, but fully utilizing the opportunity

Gen. Li (commander of a section of the Chinese forces against Japan in Manchuria, 1931-1933) went far enough in emphasizing that the Chinese people have resolved to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism at all costs and got ready to plunge into the war of their own initiative and with their own resources without fear of the modern weapons of Japan and the treacherous acts of her agents in China, referring to Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Chin-wei and the whole bunch of the Kuomintang.

Six Points Reiterated

While the new movement is spreading in all directions in the whole country, reaching even the farthest corners of China, despite the sabotage of the Kuomintang, it may be of interest to reiterate the famous six points as embodied in the programme, all agreed to by the leaders as well as the ranks and files of the movement. The following is the six points in a nutshell:

(1) mobilization of all the forces on land and sea and in air in a war against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000,000 men and officers, (2) mobilization of the whole body of people, organization of various volunteer armies, (3) arming the people with weapons from all sources, (4) financing the war by confiscating all Japanese owned enterprises in China amounting to \$2,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange, confiscating the property of all traitors, earmarking the national revenue for the war, collecting a progressive tax, soliciting money from within as well as without the country, from foreign sympathizers, too, (5) formation of a national council for armed self defence as the supreme organ directing all activities connected with the war on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, peasants, soldiers, merchants, students, etc, (6) alliance with the enemies of Japanese imperialism.

Following the promulgation of the programme just cited a declaration over the signature of the preparatory committee of the national council for armed self defence was issued calling on the nation to arise at once for the defence of the country which is precisely on the point of breakdown in the face of imperialist aggressions with the aid of the Kuomintang. Instead of defending the country as supposed to do, the KMT has given every facility to Japan in her further attacks on China and, for this reason, incurred the high displeasure of the people. Now the angered people take the lead in the movement for armed self defence of their own accord.

WORKERS LIFE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Workers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other parts of the country thanks to the protection of the Soviet Government set up by the workers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the Soviet government considerable betterment in the lot of the working masses has become a reality. The eight hour law, the social insurance, the increase in pay (e.g., rise from \$2.00 to \$20.00 a month in Tientsin, Pukien), the collective bargaining, etc, are all conducive to the amelioration. In every case the Soviet Government and trade unions come to the aid of the workers in a counter-attack against the offensive of capital such as wage-cut, ill-treatment, etc. Woman-worker is placed on an absolutely equal footing with men. Her life has likewise improved. During my visit to the central printing office a woman worker was observed in the act of feeding her one year old baby with milk, such feeding repeated several times a day, all with pay. Young workers have also obtained better conditions of work, e.g., six hour-day, etc.

The Question of Unemployment

Unemployment which has positively refused to move downward either in KMT China or in the advanced capitalist countries is no longer a serious question to be dealt with. The development of production in Soviet China at an accelerated pace helps greatly and speedily in solving the problem of unemployment. Only a small fraction of the working population finds no regular jobs as a result of the migration of workers from the countryside to the towns. Recently, when the demand for the city dwellers' necessities was high, the government gave them relief.

Coming to the fact that the workers themselves run the government, the wage earners in Soviet China are placed in a privileged position, enjoying such privileges as freedom of strike against capital with the protection of the Soviet government, etc. The workers organised their own unions with a large membership. Workers employed in the state enterprises have almost joined the unions in a body as in the state printing office. In every factory there are workers' clubs, Leninist rooms, ball fields, wall papers, illustrated papers, etc. Workers may, of course, hold meetings from time to time, aided sometimes by the government who has in the past given rooms for meetings. Needless to say, full freedom of speech is enjoyed by the workers.

A Contrast to K.T. China

The workers under the Soviets provide a sharp contrast with those in the K.T.-controlled China so far as their life is concerned. In white China the workers lead a life of dogs, always placed on the starvation line.

The workers in Soviet China are distinguished in another respect: the development of creative power. They have shown marvellous initiative and creative power. They support the Soviet government with the greatest possible proletarian vigor and energy. Their cadres have filled the leading positions in the government and army. The All China Federation of Labour Unions, for example, mobilized a host of cadres for the expansion of the red army.

The wonderful creative power of the workers under the Soviets is shown by the following examples. The workers in the arsenals can turn out new weapons just as good as those made by machine—rifles, guns, mines, etc., which are all of good quality. The printing workers not only attend to duties assigned to them but at the same time make good ink for printing. This ink proves just as good as that imported from imperialist countries. Printing by hand in Soviet China proves an entire success in comparison with machine work. Paper making has shown great strides. In connection with mimeograph many new inventions have come to the foreground such as the manufacture of Houbian paper in place of the stencil paper, of a new type of carbon paper, etc.

Even the most backward peasant and peasant women who come from the village may master the technique in the mills and factories in a short space of time. Besides, the workers take a great pleasure in the work laid before them. They have all shown an eagerness for work, desiring to accomplish the work ahead of schedule time. For instance, the workers finished the construction of the building for the II Soviet congress far ahead of time. All workers in the state enterprises want to work extra hours in addition to the regular hours (The state arsenal, mint, printing office, etc.).

Bond Subscription

In connection with the bonds issued by the Soviet government for economic reconstruction the workers have displayed an enthusiasm almost unequalled. They bought the bonds in a rush, realising that the bonds will contribute largely towards the betterment in their own lot ~~inasmuch~~ as a result of economic reconstruction, realising, too, that the bonds bought will provide enough money for the shattering of the 5th campaign of imperialism and Kuomintang. Undoubtedly, the latter consideration afforded a greater stimulus to the rush of the workers for taking up the bonds, as the 5th drive ~~is~~ threatens to wipe out all the benefits conquered by them in the course of revolution.

As to the struggles of the workers going on in K.T. China the toiling masses under the Soviets have done their best in helping their brothers oppressed by K.T. and imperialism. They deserve special merit in assisting the extension of the red army.

It goes without saying that the workers in Soviet China have displayed and still display the greatest possible militancy in the work for the Soviets as well as for themselves. The fact that they lead and operate the Soviets as an integral factor in planning the worker on a higher level both as to quality of work and willingness to work. Both the Soviets and unions, it may be said, have shown a better type of discipline for the workers in a position as well as in a technical sense. By going through these stages the workers are now entering the political and technical

fields.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Having given an account of the development in production in Soviet China in our previous numbers, now we come to commerce and finance under the Soviets. The Soviets have, it shall be recalled, proclaimed freedom of trade within its borders but this very proclamation implies a certain measure of regimentation on the part of the Soviet government on lines designed to strengthen the position of the government vis-a-vis private traders, especially the profiteers.

Trade More Under Control

In the present situation the government takes a hand in the development of trade with the outside world. With this end in view the government has established the foreign trade bureau helping by all means the merchants engaged in trade with Non-Soviet regions. Blows are thus directed against the economic embargo of the enemy. It accounts for the conclusion of an agreement with the defunct people's government in Fukien respecting trade which was considered one of the main points in the anti-Japanese and anti-Ching Kai-shek concordat.

Foreign trade, if well developed along lines decided on by the government, may certainly have obviated the difficulties standing in the way of the people's livelihood. At the same time the government has defined the freedom of trade by clear-cut legislation with a view to further expansion of commerce. But restrictions are imposed on the manipulation and exploitation of the unscrupulous merchants and kulaks.

Under such conditions commerce in general has been on the upgrade movement, even on a higher level than the pre-revolutionary period, to the surprise of the outside world. This statement applies to the countryside as well as to the town except where the enemy's blockade is operating with some effect.

Financial Conditions

Turning to finance and currency, the same upgrade movement is observed. The state bank of the central government has opened branches in provincial capitals and cities (Jukien) with a strong likelihood to establish more in future. Thus, an imposing system of state banks is already in existence.

The notes issued by the central bank have a high prestige among the masses and are generally accepted in regions under the Soviet jurisdiction. These notes are well covered by cash reserves turned out by the state mint. Now two silver coins are in circulation: the dollar piece and 20¢ pieces. Recently, in response to actual needs a new copper coin worth 5¢ has appeared on the market.

Of late the central bank began to receive deposits from the masses no matter how small they are.

Return of Bonds

As reported before, the bonds of the Soviet government were oversubscribed by the masses out of the desire to aid the government in carrying on economic reconstruction as well as breaking the 5th drive of the enemy. The bonds, as is known to every one, are secured on nothing other than the credit of the government which is exceedingly good among the masses, unlike the bonds of the Kuomintang which can not be sold unless secured on reliable revenues.

Later on several hundred thousand dollars in bonds were, however, returned to the government out of a desire to support it with something more substantial. Of their own accord the masses initiated a campaign for the return of the bonds to help the government tide over temporary financial difficulties. As far as my personal knowledge goes, a multitude of workers and red soldiers handed back the bonds bought before. One soldier of the 5th corps who had served in the white army and bought the bonds with his small savings of some thirty dollars returned the bonds to the

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a murmur. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of men, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

Taxation on a New Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the exploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another respect the tax schedule was revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodities from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps an eye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet currency and finance. In fact, it punishes such activities severely as soon as discovered. Waste, extravagance and corruption are things strictly watched by the government. A ruthless struggle has been waged against waste and corruption, and an economy campaign in governmental expense launched. Besides, a strict auditing system has been instituted, checking all governmental expenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'sanisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course commerce and finance, like all other branches of national economy, are matters falling within the jurisdiction of the department of national economy newly set up under the people's council. The department makes a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

Soviet Communications

Communications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more efficiency than the KMT system which is caught in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, locomotives and steamboats the Soviet mail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with other regions lying far away, regions that have been cut off by the KMT bandit troops. In certain localities mail traffic has been restored with the KMT controlled districts. Express delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

Wireless communications, though still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a wide area. Long distance telephone is also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (motor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Hundreds of ~~motor roads~~ miles of motor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and far more are to be built up under the direction of the commissariat of internal affairs.

By the way it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted considerable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Many modern hospitals have sprung up at the Red capital, Juikin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

Were it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in Soviet China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present status of economic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conclusively that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build up an entirely new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revolutionary forces of the Soviets.

WORKER'S STRUGGLE IN KMT CHINA July, 1934

.....
 For lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for date, (2) place, (3) factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) days in strike, (6) working days lost in strike, (7) no. of petitions, (8) leadership, (9) conditions and demands, (10) results.

I Strikes Unrecorded in Previous Months

(1) Feb.-April (2) Chi-tung, Kiangsu, (3) Dai-sen Cotton Mill, Chi-tung branch (4) 700 (5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8) Spontaneous. (9) Against lock up. 8 conditions gained after reconciling by Kuomintang: a) factory shall be opened in Nov. 1934; b) preferred right to be recruited; c) discharged fee equal to 3 months' wage paid; d) back home at the expense of the co.; etc. (10) Partially success.
 (1) June 20 (2) Shanghai (3) A-Mei-Ya Barber Shop (4) 20 (5) 2 (6) 40 (7) 1 (8)-- (9) Against dismissal, clashed with capitalist (10) Unavailable.

II Strike Continued From Last Month

(1) May 12- from July 22. (2) Shanghai (3) British-American Tobacco Co. Factory No. 1 & 2. (4) 8,000 (5) 21 (6) 168,000 (7) 2 (8) Yellow T. U.. (9) Against the lock up of the factory no. 1. Detailed story appeared in previous issues of C.W.C. (10) Fail.

III Strike Start in July

(1) July 3-31 (2) Chinkiang (3) Dai-Chung-Hua Match Co. Chinkiang branch. (4) 750 (5) 28 (6) 21,000 (7) 1 (8)-- (9) Against dismissal; clashed with the company; the capitalist locked up the factory as a menace against the workers but resulting in receiving a fierce counter-attack came from worker; factory was forced to reopen on August 1st. (10) Victory.
 (1) 3-15 (2) Shanghai (3) workshops of silver-smith (4) 25 (5) 13 (6) 325 (7) 1 (8)-- (9) Against wage-cut. (10) Unavailable
 (1) 4-21 (2) Shanghai (3) I-Shin Tooth Brush Factory (4) 85 (5) 18 (6) 1,050 (7) 1 (8)-- (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut; reconciled by KMT. (10) Partially success.
 (1) 11-14 (2) Shanghai (3) Morimura Garage (4) 36 (5) 3 (6) 108 (7) --, (8) -- (9) for full pay (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 10-12 (2) Tangshan (3) Ricsha puller (4) 1,500 (5) 2 (6) 5,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against the squeeze by of the Public Safety Bureau; strikers demonstrated in streets. (10) Reconciliated.
 (1) 3-15 (2) Shanghai (3) Dai-chun-hua Rubber Shoe Factory (4) 300 (5) 9 (6) 2,700 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage cut (10) Reconciliated.
 (1) 23-28 (2) Tientsin (3) Pei-yang Match Factory (4) 300 (5) 2 (6) 600 (7) 0 (8) -- (9) Against the new introduced fine regulations; for wage increase. Resuming their work, the striker found that their representatives were cheated by the yellow unionists. The angry strikers smash the yellow trade union and denied the conditions conclude between the capitalists and the unionists. (10) Victory.
 (1) 22 (2) Tsinan (3) Tsinan Arsenal (4) -- (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) -- (9) Conditions unavailable. A rioting plan was planned. Five leader arrested and escorted to Nanking, the center of KMT-fascist terror. (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 28-30 (2) Shanghai (3) Stevedore, Matsuo, Chinese Merchant's Navigation Co. (4) 250 (5) 3 (6) 750 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 31 (2) Mantung (3) Taxi driver (4) 30 (5) 1 (6) 30 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against heavy tax imposed on them by Public Safety Bureau (10) Reconciliated.
 Sub-total: (2) 10 (5) 10 (6) 3,333 (7) 20,000 (8) 1

IV Petitions Started in July

(1) 12 (2) Shanghai (3) Eastern Railway (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) Yellow (9) Against the management of a station master. (10) No result

(1) 20 (2) Shanghai (3) Tally-men, C-M-S-N., (4) 400 (7) 2 (8) - (9) For wage increase by 28 per month, (10) in reconciling.
 (1) 27 (2) Shanghai (3) 60, Representatives. (7) 1 (8) - (9) For the early settlement of the dispute between the stock holders. (10) -
 (1) 28 (2) Shanghai (3) Hsin-ya Medicine Work (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) - (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut. KMT oppressed the workers to declare a strike. (10) in reconciling.
 (1) 27 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore (4) 200 (7) 1 (8) ? (9) For relief. Many coolie were arrested when they were participating in a secret meeting (10) Not yet ended.
 (1) 30 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore, N-S-L Shikwan Station (4) Representatives. (7) 1 (8) - (9) For relief (10) Fail.
 (1) 31 (2) Tientsin (3) Sue-Peng Flour Mill (4) Representatives 2 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against the newly introduced fine regulations (10) Reconciliated by the Social Bureau, Tientsin City Government.
 Sub-total: (2) 7 (3) 7 (4) 660 (7) 7

V. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in July

No. of Fac	No. of Strike	No. of Petition	No. of Total	No. of Strikes	No. of Petition	Total lost	Work-dry Clash, in Demons- tration	Wounded & Arrested
June 30	20	10	30	68,211	953	69,163	504,572	7 321
July 19	11	7	18	11,296	660	11,956	198,583	3 13

0-

VI. Volume of Enterprise (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000---	Total
June	16	4	5	5	30
July	7	7	4	1	19

VII. Classification of Trade

	Cotton Mill	Silk Weaving	Tobacco	Post, Tele-gram	Trans-shipment	Handicraft	Rice	Others	Total
June 4	0	1	2	1	0	6	1	2	1 4 2 5 30
July 10	0	0	3	1	0	5	2	0	1 1 1 5 15

VII. Causes of Struggle

	Against Dismissal	Against Wage-cut	Against Lockout	Against Contractor	For Foremen & Better Treatment	For Higher Wage	For Political Causes	Other Causes	Total
June 8	5	4	1	6	2	1	2	2	32
July 3	3	3	0	5	2	1	2	2	21

IX. Remarks

As usual our statistics for this month are incomplete. And the struggle of the richsha coolies at Shanghai, involving some 100,000 workers, is the major one during the month. In this connection, we refer our readers to the next issue which will give a detailed account.

XXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X CONTENTS X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXX

FURTHER EXPANSION OF THE ARMED SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT

.....

- 1) Sweeping Success of Red Army in Fukien.....p. 1
- 2) August 1, 1934, in China.....p. 1
- 3) The Armed Self Defence Movement Grows Rapidly.....p. 2
- 4) Workers' Life In Soviet China.....p. 4
- 5) Commerce and Finance in Soviet China.....p. 6
- 6) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, July 1934p. 8

SWEEEPING SUCCESS OF RED ARMY IN FUKIEN

According to the press advices published by foreign papers at Shanghai the red army has won an overwhelming victory over the Kuomintang bandits in Fukien, occupying Shanghang, Fienchen, Pingyang, Changping in south Fukien, Sahsien, Juchi, Ningon, Tattien in central Fukien, Pingping and Kuntien in north Fukien. Thus the red army took some ten haicns, crushing the enemy as it advanced. When reaching the environs of Shuikow, a strategic point on the Lin River 40 miles from Foochow (capital of Fukien province), 500 garrison came out to meet the advancing red army with open hands, giving it a warm reception. Then they joined the ranks of the red army unconditionally.

Messages from the same source placed the booty of the red army at more than 10,000 rifles in a single engagement, 21 military trucks and an uncounted large quantity of ammunitions. The Kuomintang bandit army is entirely demoralized before the onslaught of the victorious red army. As a result, the KMT eastern front (meaning Fukien) collapsed to the consternation of the imperialists who, as reported in our last issue, hurried warships to Foochow menaced by the approaching red army.

The debacle of the KMT in Fukien serves as fresh impetus to more capitulation of Hankow to Japanese imperialism. The KMT bandit chief, Chiang Kai-shek, now hastily calls a conference attended by Wang Chin-wei (a leftist of the Kuomintang), prime minister; Kuang Fu, chief of the Peiping political council; and a number of other high personages of the Kuomintang who are well versed in the art of handing over China to Japanese imperialism. In quarters close to Hankow officialdom it is said that the conference scheduled at Kaling (a summer resort for imperialists and representatives of the Chinese tobacco and newspaperists) will decide to cede more Chinese territory and economic rights to Japanese imperialism.

The country as a whole is universally indignant over further betrayal of the Kuomintang, and rallies to the call of the national council of the Chinese people in a war against Japan. All traitors of the Chinese nation, like Chiang Kai-shek dare not live for a short time to live if the armed self defence movement started ahead at the present speed.

Chinese toilers both in Kuomintang China and Soviet China observed August 1 this year around a slogan that has stupendous significance for China as well as for the whole world. This year Chinese toilers inaugurated an unprecedented liberation movement on August 1, a movement that is designed evidently to repulse further attacks from imperialism, especially from Japanese imperialism.

On August 1 nearly all the foreign papers at Shanghai published the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan with brief explanations and editorial notes. The day has become the signal of the declaration of war on Japanese imperialism by the Chinese people who, led by the toilers, will push it vigorously until Japanese imperialism is driven out and Chinese territory recovered. (See below).

Reliable information emanating from the usual source states that on August 1 Soviet China carried out a general mobilization for a positive war against Japanese imperialism, believing that such a step is indispensable in fighting for real peace in the Far East, against an imperialist war over the Pacific, for the defence of the Chinese nation against advancing Japanese imperialism. Monster demonstrations of such a nature accordingly took place in Soviet China with the participation of millions of Chinese toilers whose interest has been jeopardized by uninterrupted aggressions of Japanese imperialism and threatened by the coming imperialist war. Thus in observance of the day Soviet China embarked on a noble undertaking that will finally liberate China from the fetters of imperialism and KMT.

In this connection, of added significance is the victory of the red army just mentioned. Thanks to the heroism of the red fighters Soviet China witnessed on August 1 the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's eastern front defended by no less than 200,000 troops of Chiang's crack units. At the same time the north, west and south fronts of the KMT bandits in the encircling campaign are shaking before the charges of the red army. The red army has accomplished more than half of its task in breaking the 5th drive of imperialism and KMT up to the present time. Consequently, August 1, 1934, is worth more to Chinese toilers and Chinese Soviets than any similar date in the past.

In KMT China toilers observed the day in a different manner but with no less enthusiasm. Here in Shanghai demonstrations took place in the industrial centres in east and west Shanghai. Handbills and revolutionary literature were distributed freely among the working masses. Speeches were delivered by worker-leaders at mass meetings against the oppression and exploitation of imperialism and KMT which was increased as the economic crisis in China deepened, against the KMT surrender and betrayal, etc. Workers succeeded in forming groups of several hundred each for meetings and demonstrations.

In the crowded streets of Shanghai anti-war literature was freely distributed and freely accepted by the masses in spite of the police cordons of KMT-imperialism. Following the day with greater interest this year no doubt due to the approach of the threatened imperialist war the masses at Shanghai lined the thoroughfares, waiting to take a glance at the anti-war demonstration. Some people loitered hours in places where the demonstration was supposed to take place. They eagerly grabbed at the literature offered them. Police officers failed to clear the street of the loiters. And many regretted to come late, too late to meet the anti-war parade.

THE ARMS SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT GROWS RAPIDLY

.....

In our last number we have printed the basic program of the Chinese people in a war against Japan together with the news relating thereto. As time goes on, the movement rapidly gains ground among the Chinese masses who hate the KMT's betrayal more than ever. The movement is of course in its infancy but it has possibilities beyond the imagination of the KMT and its imperialist allies.

the only means 'to save the nation' (read: to save themselves). As the movement makes considerable headway, the K T chiefs are panic-stricken, including Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Chin-wei who are holding a conference at Kuling to sell more of China to Japan in order to check the growth of the movement. But Chinese toilers as the backbone of the movement will see to it that the K T chiefs who have signed away Chinese territory one piece after another be barred from further betrayal of a similar nature. The armed self defence movement can play a big role in this direction.

The First Block

There is definite evidence that the Kuomintang has undertaken to block the armed self defence movement of the people at the very beginning. It shall be recalled that on August 1 the Chinese press at Shanghai published no news whatsoever concerning the movement, much less to print the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan which embodies six fundamental points. Nor was published the statement of the preparatory committee of the national council of the Chinese armed self defence, a statement that gives the reasons why a war of the Chinese people against Japan is possible, shattering the illusions of those who have pinned faith in international treaties and imperialist powers for the defence of China.

Undoubtedly, some of the Chinese papers as the China Times is in the direct pay of Chiang Kai-shek while others such as the Shun Pao are owned by compradores, lackeys of imperialism. They will under no circumstances give any space to news that condemns the capitulation of Nanjing. But there are papers that try to maintain a nationalist attitude but keep silent on the movement due to the rigid censorship of the Kuomintang. At the very outset the Kuomintang, we are informed from authoritative sources, decided to nip the movement in its bud by placing a ban on it, depriving the people of the opportunity to know anything about it. The Kuomintang called out the entire detective force to hunt for those behind the movement. The first martyrs as far as we know are comrades Yu Chi-chuan, etc, the sole charge brought against them being their association with the armed self defence movement. The Kuomintang has issued orders to the papers forbidding to publish any news regarding the movement. The dirty K T has blackmailed those patriots and revolutionaries that stand behind the programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan.

Here, more palpably than ever has the K T come out in the open to defend the interests of Japanese imperialism. It has led the fascists, compradores, landlords, capitalists (even including the national bourgeoisie) in a ruthless war on the people who dare to speak or act against Japan in defiance of the K T's interdiction. Decapitation as meted out by Chiang Kai-shek to those who still talk about resistance to Japan is more rigidly enforced as the movement for armed self defence progresses rapidly.

In Defiance of the K T

Despite the persecution of the Kuomintang in the interest of Japanese imperialism Chinese masses can no longer be cowed and intimidated by words or deeds of the treacherous Kuomintang. Standing in the van of the movement are Chinese workers, peasants, city-poor and advanced intellectuals who push the movement ahead with vigor. Chinese patriots rally around the new movement in increasing numbers. Now under the banner of the armed self defence thousands have added their signatures in addition to the original 3,000 promoters including Madam Sun Yat-sen (Soong Chin-lin), Madam Liao Chun-lai, General Li Fu, etc. Dozens of anti-Japanese associations have sprung into existence in defiance of the K T suppression, nay, have done valuable work for the expansion of the movement.

On 6 ins. General Li Fu gave a reception to pressmen of foreign papers outlining the policy of the Chinese people in a war against Japan, explaining the motives of the war, clarifying the practical measures adopted to that end, answering the questions put to him, etc. All papers of foreign ownership at Shanghai published the interview of Gen. Li in some detail but not the Chinese press which kept a guarded silence due to the tightening hand of the K T censorship. Gen. Li's explanation made a very good impression on those present although it was later found that some of his points were purposely distorted by official reporters in the defense of imperialism. Of course imperialist-loyal persons can hardly remain neutral in such a matter as China's armed self defence, but fully utilizing the opportunity,

Gen. Li (commander of a section of the Chinese forces against Japan in Manchuria, 1931-1933) went far enough in emphasizing that the Chinese people have resolved to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism at all costs and got ready to plunge into the war of their own initiative and with their own resources without fear of the modern weapons of Japan and the treacherous acts of her agents in China, referring to Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Chin-wei and the whole bunch of the Kuomintang.

Six Points Reiterated

While the new movement is spreading in all directions in the whole country, reaching even the farthest corners of China, despite the sabotage of the Kuomintang, it may be of interest to reiterate the famous six points as embodied in the programme, all agreed to by the leaders as well as the ranks and files of the movement. The following is the six points in a nutshell:

(1) Mobilisation of all the forces on land and sea and in air in a war against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000,000 men and officers, (2) mobilization of the whole body of people, organization of various volunteer armies, (3) arming the people with weapons from all sources, (4) financing the war by confiscating all Japanese owned enterprises in China amounting to \$2,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange, confiscating the property of all traitors, earmarking the national revenue for the war, collecting a progressive tax, soliciting money from within as well as without the country, from foreign sympathizers, too, (5) formation of a national council for armed self defence as the supreme organ directing all activities connected with the war on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, peasants, soldiers, merchants, students, etc, (6) alliance with the enemies of Japanese imperialism.

Following the promulgation of the programme just cited a declaration over the signature of the preparatory committee of the national council for armed self defence was issued calling on the nation to arise at once for the defence of the country which is precisely on the point of breakdown in the face of imperialist aggressions with the aid of the Kuomintang. Instead of defending the country as supposed to do, the KMT has given every facility to Japan in her further attacks on China and, for this reason, incurred the high displeasure of the people. Now the angered people take the lead in the movement for armed self defence of their own accord.

WORKERS LIFE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Workers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other parts of the country thanks to the protection of the Soviet government set up by the workers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the Soviet government considerable betterment in the lot of the working masses has become a reality. The eight hour law, the social insurance, the increase in pay (e.g., rise from \$2.00 to \$20.00 a month in Tientsin, Fukien), the collective bargaining, etc, are all conducive to the amelioration. In every case the Soviet government and trade unions come to the aid of the workers in a counter-attack against the offensive of capital such as wage-cut, ill-treatment, etc. Woman-worker is placed on an absolutely equal footing with men. Her life has likewise improved. During my visit to the central printing office a woman worker was observed in the act of feeding her one year old baby with milk, such feeding repeated several times a day, all with pay. Young workers have also obtained better conditions of work, e.g., six hour-day, etc.

The Question of Unemployment

Unemployment which has positively refused to move downward either in China or in the advanced capitalist countries is no longer a serious question to be dealt with. The development of production in Soviet China at an accelerated pace helps greatly and speedily in solving the problem of unemployment. Only a small fraction of the working population finds no regular jobs as a result of the migration of workers from the countryside to the towns. Peasants, women and men, rush for the city while urban enterprises have failed to absorb them all owing to the slow tempo of development (hindered by the KMT's 5th campaign). The government gives them relief.

Owing to the fact that the workers themselves run the government, the wage earners in Soviet China are placed in a privileged position, enjoying such privileges as freedom of strike against capital with the protection of the Soviet government, etc. The workers organised their own unions with a large membership. Workers employed in the state enterprises have almost joined the unions in a body as in the state printing office. In every factory there are workers' clubs, Leninist rooms, ball fields, wall papers, illustrated papers, etc. Workers may, of course, hold meetings from time to time, aided sometimes by the government who has in the past given rooms for meetings. Needless to say, full freedom of speech is enjoyed by the workers.

A Contrast to K.T. China

The workers under the Soviets provide a sharp contrast with those in the K.T.-controlled China so far as their life is concerned. In white China the workers lead a life of dogs, always placed on the starvation line.

The workers in Soviet China are distinguished in another respect: the development of creative power. They have shown marvellous initiative and creative power. They support the Soviet government with the greatest possible proletarian vigor and energy. Their cadres have filled the leading positions in the government and army. The All China Federation of Labour has, for example, mobilized a host of cadres for the expansion of the red army.

The wonderful creative power of the workers under the Soviets is shown by the following examples. The workers in the arsenals can turn out new weapons just as good as those made by machine—rifles, guns, mines, etc, which are all of good quality. The printing workers not only attend to duties assigned to them but at the same time make good ink for printing. This ink proves just as good as the imported from imperialist countries. Printing by hand in Soviet China proves an entire success in comparison with machine work. Paper making has shown great strides. In connection with mimeograph many new inventions have come to the foreground such as the manufacture of Houbian paper in place of the stencil paper, of a new type of carbon paper, etc.

Even the most backward peasant and peasant women who come from the village may master the technique in the mills and factories in a short space of time. Besides, the workers take a great pleasure in the work laid before them. They have all shown an eagerness for work, desiring to accomplish the work ahead of schedule time. For instance, the workers finished the construction of the building for the II Soviet congress far ahead of time. All workers in the state enterprises want to work extra hours in addition to the regular hours (The state arsenal, mint, printing office, etc).

Bond Subscription

In connection with the bonds issued by the Soviet government for economic reconstruction the workers have displayed an enthusiasm almost unequalled. They bought the bonds in a rush, realising that the bonds will contribute largely towards the betterment in their own lot ~~as a result~~ as a result of economic reconstruction, realising, too, that the bonds bought will provide enough money for the shattering of the 5th campaign of imperialism and Kuomintang. Undoubtedly, the latter consideration afforded a greater stimulus to the rush of the workers for taking up the bonds, as the 5th drive ~~is~~ threatens to wipe out all the benefits conquered by them in the course of revolution.

As to the struggles of the workers going on in K.T. China the toiling masses under the Soviets have done their best in helping their brothers oppressed by K.T. and imperialism. They deserve special merit in assisting the extension of the red army.

It goes without saying that the workers in Soviet China have displayed and still display the greatest possible militancy in the work for the Soviets as well as for themselves. The fact that they lead and operate the Soviets is in itself a mighty factor in placing the worker on a higher level both as to ability to work and enthusiasm to work. Both the Soviets and unions, it may be said with reason, are a better type of schools for the workers in a political as well as in a technical sense. By going through these schools the workers can ~~soon master~~ master in the political and technical

fields.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Having given an account of the development in production in Soviet China in our previous numbers, now we come to commerce and finance under the Soviets. The Soviets have, it shall be recalled, proclaimed freedom of trade within its borders but this very proclamation implied a certain measure of regimentation on the part of the Soviet government on lines designed to strengthen the position of the government vis-a-vis private traders, especially the profiteers.

Trade More Under Control

In the present situation the government takes a hand in the development of trade with the outside world. With this end in view the government has established the foreign trade bureau helping by all means the merchants engaged in trade with Non-Soviet regions. Blows are thus directed against the economic embargo of the enemy. It accounts for the conclusion of an agreement with the defunct people's government in Fukien respecting trade which was considered one of the main points in the anti-Japanese and anti-Chinag Kai-shek concordat.

Foreign trade, if well developed along lines decided on by the government, may certainly have obviated the difficulties standing in the way of the people's livelihood. At the same time the government has defined the freedom of trade by clear-cut legislation with a view to further expansion of commerce. But restrictions are imposed on the manipulation and exploitation of the unscrupulous merchants and kulaks.

Under such conditions commerce in general has been on the upgrade movement, even on a higher level than the pre-revolutionary period, to the surprise of the outside world. This statement applies to the countryside as well as to the town except where the enemy's blockade is operating with some effect.

Financial Conditions

Turning to finance and currency, the same upgrade movement is observed. The state bank of the central government has opened branches in provincial capitals and cities (Jukien) with a strong likelihood to establish more in future. Thus, an imposing system of state banks is already in existence.

The notes issued by the central bank have a high prestige among the masses and are generally accepted in regions under the Soviet jurisdiction. These notes are well covered by cash reserves turned out by the state mint. Now two silver coins are in circulation: the dollar piece and 20¢ pieces. Recently, in response to actual needs a new copper coin worth 5¢ has appeared on the market.

Of late the central bank began to receive deposits from the masses no matter how small they are.

Return of Bonds

As reported before, the bonds of the Soviet government were over-subscribed by the masses out of the desire to aid the government in carrying on economic reconstruction as well as breaking the 5th drive of the enemy. The bonds, as is known to every one, are secured on nothing other than the credit of the government which is exceedingly good among the masses, unlike the bonds of the Kuomintang which can not be sold unless secured on reliable revenue.

Later on several hundred thousand dollars in bonds were, however, returned to the government out of a desire to support it with something more substantial. Of their own accord the masses initiated a campaign for the return of the bonds to help the government tide over temporary financial difficulties. As far as my personal knowledge goes, a multitude of workers and red soldiers handed back the bonds bought before. One soldier of the 3rd corps who had served in the white army and bought the bonds with his gold savings of some thirty dollars returned the bonds to the

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a murmur. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of men, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

Taxation on a New Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the exploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another respect the tax schedule was revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodities from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps an eye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet currency and finance. In fact, it punishes such activities severely as soon as discovered. Waste, extravagance and corruption are things strictly watched by the government. A ruthless struggle has been waged against waste and corruption, and an economy campaign in governmental expense launched. Besides, a strict auditing system has been instituted, checking all governmental expenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'sanisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course commerce and finance, like all other branches of national economy, are matters falling within the jurisdiction of the department of national economy newly set up under the people's council. The department makes a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

Soviet Communications

Communications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more efficiency than the KMT system which is caught in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, locomotives and steamboats the Soviet rail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with other regions lying far away, regions that have been cut off by the KMT bandit troops. In certain localities mail traffic has been restored with the KMT controlled districts. Express delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

Wireless communications, though still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a wide area. Long distance telephone is also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (motor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Hundreds of ~~motor roads~~ miles of motor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and far more are to be built up under the direction of the commissariat of internal affairs.

By the way it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted considerable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Many modern hospitals have sprung up at the Red capital, Juikin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

Were it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present state of economic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conclusively that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build up a completely new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revolutionary forces of the Soviets.

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a murmur. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of men, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

Taxation on a New Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the exploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another respect the tax schedule was revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodities from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps an eye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet currency and finance. In fact, it punishes such activities severely as soon as discovered. Waste, extravagance and corruption are things strictly watched by the government. A ruthless struggle has been waged against waste and corruption, and an economy campaign in governmental expense launched. Besides, a strict auditing system has been instituted, checking all governmental expenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'sanisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course commerce and finance, like all other branches of national economy, are matters falling within the jurisdiction of the department of national economy newly set up under the people's council. The department makes a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

Soviet Communications

Communications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more efficiency than the KMT system which is caught in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, locomotives and steamboats the Soviet rail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with other regions lying far away, regions that have been cut off by the KMT bandit troops. In certain localities mail traffic has been restored with the KMT controlled districts. Express delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

Wireless communications, though still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a wide area. Long distance telephone is also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (motor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Hundreds of ~~motor roads~~ miles of motor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and far more are to be built up under the direction of the commissariat of internal affairs.

By the way it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted considerable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Many modern hospitals have sprung up at the Red capital, Juikin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

Were it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in Soviet China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present status of economic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conclusively that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build up an entirely new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revolutionary forces of the Soviets.

WORKER'S STRUGGLE IN KMT CHINA July, 1934

.....
 . For lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of :
 . words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for date, (2) place, (3) :
 . factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) days in strike, (6) working days :
 . lost in strike, (7) no. of petitions, (8) leadership, (9) conditions and :
 . demands, (10) results.

I Strikes Unrecorded in Previous Months

(1) Feb.-April (2) Chi-tung, Kiangsu, (3) Dai-sen Cotton Mill, Chi-tung branch
 (4) 700 (5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8) Spontaneous. (9) against lock up. 8 conditions
 gained after reconciling by Kuomintang: a) factory shall be opened in
 Nov. 1934; b) preferred right to be recruited; c) discharged fee equal to
 2 months' wage paid; d) back home at the expense of the co.; etc. (10) Part-
 tially success.

(1) June 20 (2) Shanghai (3) A-Mei-Ya Barber Shop (4) 20 (5) 2 (6) 40 (7) 1 (8) -
 (9) against dismissal, clashed with capitalist (10) Unavailable.

II Strike Continued From Last Month

X (1) May 12- ~~June~~ July 22. (2) Shanghai (3) British-American Tobacco Co. Factory
 No. 1 & 2. (4) 8,000 (5) 21 (6) 168,000 (7) 2 (8) Yellow T. U.. (9) Against the
 lock up of the factory no. 1. Detailed story appeared in previous issues of
 C.W.C. (10) Fail.

III Strike Start in July

(1) July 3-31 (2) Chinkiang (3) Dai-Chung-Hua Match Co. Chinkiang branch. (4)
 750 (5) 28 (6) 21,000 (7) 1 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; clashed with the company;
 the capitalist locked up the factory as a menace against the workers but re-
 sulting in receiving a fierce counter-attack came from worker; factory was
 forced to reopen on August 1st. (10) Victory.

(1) 5-15 (2) Shanghai (3) workshops of silver-smith (4) 25 (5) 13 (6) 325 ~~fact~~
 (7) -- (8) -- (9) Against wage-cut. (10) Unavailable

(1) 4-21 (2) Shanghai (3) I-Shin Tooth Brush Factory (4) 85 (5) 18 (6) 1,050 (7) 1
 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut; reconciled by KMT. (10) Partia-
 ly success.

(1) 11-14 (2) Shanghai (3) Morimura Garage (4) 36 (5) 3 (6) 108 (7) --, (8) -- (9)
 for pay full pay (10) Unavailable.

(1) 10-12 (2) Tangshan (3) Ricsha puller (4) 1,500 (5) 2 (6) 3,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp.
 (9) Against the squeeze by of the Public Safety Bureau; ~~10~~ striker demonstrat-
 ed in streets. (10) Reconciliated.

(1) 6-15 (2) Shanghai (3) Dai-chun-hua Rubber Shoe Factory (4) 300 (5) 9 (6) 2,700
 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage cut (10) Reconciliated.

(1) 23-28 (2) Tientsin (3) Pei-yang Match Factory (4) 300 (5) 2 (6) 600 (7) 0 (8) --
 (9) Against the new introduced fine regulations; for wage increase. Resuming
 their work, the striker found that their ~~conditions~~ were cheated by
 the yellow unionists. The angry strikers smash the yellow trade union and
 denied the conditions conclude between the capitalists and the unionists.
 (10) Victory.

(1) 4 (2) Tsinan (3) Tsinan Arsenal (4) -- (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) -- (9) Condi-
 tions unavailable. A rioting plan was planned. Five leader arrested and es-
 corted to Nanking, the center of KMT-fascist terror. (10) Unavailable.

(1) 28-30 (2) Shanghai (3) Stevedore, Matsuo, Chinese Merchant's Navigation Co.
 (4) 250 (5) 3 (6) 750 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut (10) Un-
 available.

(1) 31 (2) Kanton (3) Taxi driver (4) 50 (5) 1 (6) 50 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against
 heavy tax imposed on them by Public Safety Bureau (10) Reconciliated.

Sub-Total: (2) 10 (3) 10 (4) 3,206 (5) 30,563 (7) 4

IV Petitions Started in July

(1) 12 (2) Shanghai (3) ~~British-American Tobacco Co.~~ Railway (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) Yellow
 (9) for the ~~management~~ of a ~~company~~ master. (10) No result.

(1) 20 (2) Shanghai (3) Tally-men, C-I-S-N., (4) 400 (7) 2 (8) - (9) For wage increase by 38 per month. (10) in reconciling.

(1) 27 (2) Shanghai (3) 60, Representatives. (7) 1 (8) - (9) For the early settlement of the dispute between the stock holders. (10) --

(1) 28 (2) Shanghai (3) Hsin-ya Medicine Work (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut. KMT oppressed the workers to declare a strike. (10) in reconciling.

(1) 27 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore (4) 200 (7) 1 (8) ? (9) For relief. Many coolie were arrested when they were participating in a secret meeting (10) Not yet ended.

(1) 30 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore, N-S-L Shikwan Station (4) Representatives. (7) 1 (8) -- (9) For relief (10) Ed 1.

(1) 31 (2) Tientsin (3) Sue-Peng Flour Mill (4) Representatives 2 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against the newly introduced fine regulations (10) Reconciliated by the Social Bureau, Tientsin City Government.

Sub-total: (2) 7 (3) 7 (4) 660 (7) 7

V. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in July

	No. of Fac-	No. of Strike	No. of Peti- tion	No. of Total	No. of Strik- ers	No. of Peti- tionet	Total	Work-day lost in Strikes	Clash, in Demons- tration	Arrested
June	30	20	10	20	68,211	953	69,163	504,572	7	321
July	19	11	7	18	11,296	660	11,956	198,583	3	13

VI. Volume of Enterprise (No. of Workers Employed)

	0- 0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000---	Total
June	16	4	5	5	30
July	7	7	4	1	19

VII. Classification of Trade

	Cot- ton	Silk Fila- ture	Weav- ing	Toba- cco	Gun Fac.	Post, gram	Trans- por- tation	Mani- factual	Each- Handi- work	Ric- inecraft	Sha- Buller	Oth- ers	Total
June 4	0	1	2	1	0	6	1	2	1	4	2	5	30
July 19	0	0	2	1	0	5	2	0	1	1	1	5	19

VII. Causes of Struggle

	Against Dismi- sal	Against Wagecut	Against Lockout	Against Contractor	For Foremen & Better Treatment	For Higher Wave	For Full Pay	Politi- cal Causes	Other Causes	Total
June 8	5	4	1	6	2	1	2	2	2	33
July 3	3	3	0	5	2	1	2	2	2	31

IX. Remarks

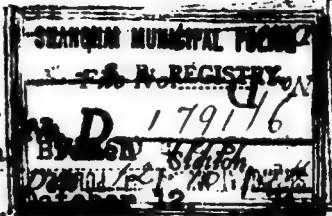
As usual our statistics for this month are incomplete. And the struggle of the richa coolies at Shanghai, involving some 100,000 workers, is the major one during the month. In this connection, we refer our readers to the next issue which will give a detailed account.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special

REPORT

Date: October 12, 1934



Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters
obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith five typewritten copies of the
"Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were
contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the
Chinese Post Office on October 12, 1934. The letters, which
were posted locally and addressed to persons in London and
Shanghai, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department
after attempts at delivery had failed :

Particulars of the letters and contents are given

Hereunder :-

(1) Addressee: "Mr. H. R. Isaacs, Embankment Apt., North Soochow Rd."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 21, dated June 8, 1934.

Contents : (a) The KMT Financial Conference at Nanking.

(b) Highway Construction under the Soviets.

(c) \$30,000 Collected from Workers on Soviet Soil
for Workers in KMT China.

(d) Comrade Mow Ste-Tung's Declaration on Japan's
Hands Off Policy.

(e) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, May, 1934.

(f) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghai.

(g) Red Army Entered Kweichow.

(2) Addressee: "Mr. J. K. Murray, 58 Gough St., London, W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 27, dated July 19, 1934.

Contents: (a) Further Decomposition in the KMT Camp.

(b) The Women under the Soviets.

(c) Progress of Soviet Economic Reconstruction.

(3) Addressee: "Eng. W. Educational Ass. 16 Harper Street, London,
W.C.I."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....(2)

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Enclosure: Draft of a document.

Contents: The Basic Program of the Chinese People in a War
Against Japan.

(4) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Murray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.30, dated August 9, 1934.

Contents: (a) Rescue Revolutionary Leaders in Distress.

(b) Appeal to Chinese Workers and Peasants.

(c) Rice Rioting in China.

(d) Red Army Marches on Foochow.

(e) Armed Self Defence in Full Swing.

✓ (5) Addressee: "Mr.V. Rover, King Albert Apt., Rue du Roi Albert,
Local."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.31, dated August 16, 1934.

Contents: (a) Sweeping Success of Red Army in Fukien.

(b) August 1, 1934, in China.

(c) The Armed Self-Defence Movement Grows Rapidly.

(d) Workers' Life in Soviet China.

(e) Commerce and Finance in Soviet China.

(g) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, July 1934.

The postal cancellation chops show the following:-

(1) was posted at the C.P.O.Branch Office, A601 Avenue Joffre,
at 4 p.m. June 8, 1934,

(2) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 100 Carter Road,
at 9 p.m. July 21, 1934,

(3) was posted at the C.P.O., North Szechuen Road, at 10am
August 1, 1934.

(4) was posted at the C.P.O., North Szechuen Road, at

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

(30)

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

2 p.m. August 8, 1934.

(5) undecipherable.

ssku
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CONTENTS

THE GENERAL STRIKE OF B.A.T. AT SHANGHAI

- (1) The KMT Financial Conference at Nankingp. 1.
- (2) Highway Construction Under the Sovietsp. 2.
- (3) \$ 30,000 Collected From Workers on Soviet Soil
for Workers in KMT China p.4.
- (4) Comrade Mao Sto-Tung's Declaration on Japan's Hands off Policy P.3.
- (5) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, May, 1934p. 5.
- (6) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghaip. 7.
- (7) Red Army Entered Kweichow p. 8.

THE KMT FINANCIAL CONFERENCE AT NANKING
Another Propaganda for Home Consumption
.....

In face of the rising tide of the peasant riotings against unbearable taxation and oppression of the ruling classes everywhere throughout the country the KMT deemed it necessary to launch a demagogical campaign just at this juncture--when the deepening of the national crisis and further successes of the Chinese Soviets make the fate of the KMT regime more uncertain than ever. The said demagogical campaign began with the convocation of the widely heralded financial conference at Nanking which lasted from May 21 to May 28 (just a week). The conference made considerable noise about the re-adjustment of the land tax, the abolition of the exorbitant taxes, the regulation of the provincial taxes similar to the old *li-hsin* (cessure tax), the improvement of the taxation system, etc. As a result of one week's deliberations the conference declared to stand by the promise of 'never increasing the tax any more', to investigate the excessive land surtaxes (exceeding the normal tax by as much as 30 times) through the department of finance, to abolish the unpopular exorbitant taxes before the end of 1934 with the proviso that these taxes still found in existence on the expiration of the prescribed period shall be reported to the department of finance for final decision, to require the submission of local budgets to the central government before the end March every year. By the way it shall be recalled that even the national government at Nanking does not, contrary to its propaganda, have any real budget in the sense of the term used in advanced capitalist countries, to say nothing of the provincial governments which do not take the trouble of making formal budgets at all.

EMPTY PROMISES

The hollowness of such promises may be seen from the wording of the declaration. The abolition of the exorbitant taxes, for example, is practically rendered null and void by the proviso that they may not be done away with if local conditions do not permit. In the past highly demagogical declarations have repeatedly come from the mouth of the national government. The KMT has announced the imposition of 15% on land values and limited the surtax to an amount double the normal but has never gone beyond the talk stage. In fact, the KMT has been and is increasing the tax day in and day out.

In practice the KMT gives no choice of the means for raising the money to fill its empty coffers. It not only continued the opium tax but increased it enormously. A member of the KMT legislative chamber is quoted saying that "Opium is sold under the name of opium suppression" (The Shun Pao, May 28). The fascist government in Kiangsu has recently reorganized the "opium suppression" administration in such a way as to raise more tax from this fat source. The financial conference made no mention whatsoever of this opium tax which forms a leading item in the KMT revenue although it is not found in the formal budget. Nor does the financial conference dare to say anything concerning the huge sums of military expenditure (25.14) and loan service (29.12) which, taken together, add up to 54.26% of the total expenditure.

Furthermore the KMT government has shown itself as a strong opponent to the proletarian revolution of the Chinese Soviets. It clearly intends to suppress the revolutionary movement of the Chinese workers and peasants and to maintain the status quo of the KMT regime. It is clear that the KMT government is not only not a friend of the Chinese workers and peasants but is also a strong opponent to the proletarian revolution of the Chinese Soviets.

For the maintenance of an enormous parasite machine and an unusually large standing army of 2,000,000 to subjugate the restless masses and to fight the expanding Soviets the KMT must squeeze harder and harder every day but that is enough to cover the huge deficits of the national and local governments. Colossal loans from the imperialist powers have failed to help in balancing the real budget of the KMT. According to recent reliable statistics Hunan's deficit amounts to \$2,500,000, Kupeh gets \$7,200,000 from Hanking, Suiyuan reports a deficit of \$1,000,000, Kiangsu needs two or three millions, Kiangsu is debt to the extent of \$1,000,000. Nominally, Nanking claims a deficit of \$150,000,000 only but in reality the sum is much larger, not less than three hundred millions according to one estimate. It is absolutely impossible to hope for a reduction in the taxes under a regime which incurs increasingly larger deficits from year to year. The KMT apparatus and the army must be enlarged to hold a restless population under control in order to facilitate the surrender to imperialism and to maintain the tottering rule of the landlord-bourgeoisie in the face of the onslaught of the Soviets which have become not only invincible but actually travel on the road to the final conquest of the power on a national scale. Quite forwardly the governor of Hopei, Yu Kuoch-chun, has declared the impossibility of abolishing the exorbitant taxes in view of the enormous expenses for maintaining soldiers and militia (The Ta Kung Pao, May 21).

The press here in Shanghai, both Chinese and foreign, points out the hollow nature of the decisions of the conference. Commenting editorially on the conference on May 21 the Sinwampao of Shanghai complains of the heavy squeeze of the officials who pocket the bulk of the proceeds from exorbitant taxation. In the opinion of the journal the high-sounding theses of the conference will prove impractical under the realist conditions of the growing militarist squeeze.

The French Journal de Shanghai forecasts the impossibility of mitigating the sufferings of the people (taxation) basing its view on the fact that Hanking can not but feed more officials while militarists feed more soldiers. In its editorial of May 22 the China Times brings to light the fact that the expenditure of Hanking in 1933 has doubled in comparison with 1919 with a tendency to further inflation---which, as it complains, is too excessive and mostly irrational, excluding the possibility of a change for the better.

Yes, the toilers of China will shoulder more burdens as the KMT increases its exploitation.

.....

For facilitating the work of shattering the 5th campaign, for developing economy and trade, the central Soviet government promulgated on November 12, 1933, a comprehensive plan of highway construction in Soviet territory with Juikim, red capital, as the radiating centre, and required the completion of the project within five months. By order of the Soviet government the lower local Soviets are instructed to build up supplementary roads in the village and hamlet, to construct bridges, etc.

The 28 trunk lines with an estimated length of 4,000 li all radiate from Juikim bringing the big cities and towns under Soviet jurisdiction into a vast network of well built highways. The roads are divided into two classes, the first not narrower than 5 Chinese feet (equal to 6 feet) while the second not narrower than 4 ft (equal to 4.6 ft). Trunk lines of the first category are 14 in number while those of the second class are 7 only.

As set out in the order of the Soviet government the leadership of the highway construction falls on the shoulders of the local Soviets, and the offices of internal affairs in various local districts, and hold strictly responsible for the execution of the road construction work. Highway construction is entrusted to groups of a commission composed of representatives from "industry, agriculture, commerce, land, national economy, etc." etc. etc. These groups work very closely with the heads of internal affairs in the districts.

Under the leadership of the highway construction groups, the local Soviets and the district special police force have been organized to carry out the work. The work is viewed as one of the most important and is being carried out with the utmost speed and efficiency. All necessary measures are being taken to ensure the successful completion of the work.

Such issues as the road plan, the width of the road, the land and appropriations required, etc., have been brought to the discussion of the masses. And one district has challenged the others for making a contract of competition, resulting in the fairly satisfactory progress of the road construction program. As prescribed by the plan, the program shall be brought to completion in March, 1934, after its commencement in November last. Judging from the progress thus far, seven tenths of the program can be accomplished within three months.

COMRADE HOW JEN-TUNG'S DECLARATION ON JAPAN'S HANDS OFF POLICY
An Interview Granted to the Red China News Agency
Appearing in 'The Struggle' May 21, 1934.

Since the proclamation by the Japanese foreign office of the hands off policy on China on April 17 the imperialists have displayed more or less indignation out of their desire to defend the spheres of influence in China. Even the national government at Nanking was compelled to make a shameless declaration in pursuance of its traditional betrayal of national interests. A representative of the Red China News Service interviewed Comrade How Jen-tung, Chairman of the central Soviet Government, on the subject and received the following reply:

"The recent statement of the Japanese foreign office is the clearest manifestation on the part of Japanese imperialism to annex China and proclaim China as a Japanese protectorate. In the statement Japanese imperialism bluntly mentions armed force as a defence of its political and economic monopoly in China. Japan's move in this direction apparently aims at suppressing the Chinese revolution with Japanese forces exclusively and insuring security in the rear so that Japan can proceed with the war on the Soviet Union.

"The opposition of other imperialist powers to Japan's hands off policy vis-a-vis China means no more and no less than their reluctance to consent to Japan's annexationist policy. On the contrary, they want to divide the country among themselves and regard it as a common colony exploited according to the 'open door' principle. In regard to the direct suppression of the Chinese revolution and the consolidation of the rear in the offensive against the Soviet Union they have a common cause with Japanese imperialism.

"Here the betraying KMT made the most shameless declaration. Its spokesman at Nanking said on April 19 that "the KMT regime has a duty to perform in the promotion of international cooperation, international peace and tranquillity, that is, in the promotion of international control over China and the assurance of imperialist interests in China against possible molestation". He made it clear to Japanese imperialism that the planes and ammunitions bought from abroad together with the foreign military instructors and advisers employed are necessary from the standpoint of national defence, that they are, for the most part, used for the maintenance of peace and order within the country (which is badly needed by imperialism).

"This statement of the KMT is perfectly in accordance with actual facts. Out of the gigantic loans from the imperialist countries the KMT has never spent a single cent or used a single bullet in putting up a fight against Japanese aggressions in North China and Manchuria, or counter-acting British and French outrages in Yunnan and Tibet. In face of imperialist invasion Nanking has long replaced national defence with capitulation.

"The KMT's plea for maintenance of peace and order at home is practically tantamount to the suppression of the revolutionary movement of the workers and peasants, with special emphasis on the offensive against the Chinese Soviets and Red Army.

"The ringleader of the traitors, Chiang Kai-shek, concentrates 70% of the armed forces of the entire country in Kiangai in the so-called 5th drive, thus showing his loyalty to imperialism and giving the way for imperialist division of China. On this point the KMT shows unusual clarity in its response to Japan's declaration of the hands off policy.

"In reality, the KMT has gone a step further than was expected of it from Japanese imperialism. It wants the revolution to be done ~~in accordance with~~ to the aspirations of the two empires (China and Japan). By plugging itself to satisfy the common aspirations of the two empires the KMT talks like a perfect slave to Japan. This is shown at a glance before Japanese imperialism.

"In behalf of the workers and peasants as well as of the red army the central Soviet government takes a firm stand against the Japanese hands off policy, and at the same time points out that there are two sentences are omitted on-

Under the leadership of the All China Federation of Labour (The Old Federation which enjoys considerable prestige and authority among Chinese workers) the workers and toilers in Soviet China who have been emancipated with the formation of the Soviets have recently demonstrated their solidarity with the workers in KMT China in the common struggle against the rule of imperialism and KMT by collecting \$30,000 for the workers in the KMT controlled territory to carry on that struggle to a successful end.

The sum total was raised 1st February from the following territories: 10,000 from Kiangsi, 5,000 from Kwangtung-Kiangsi, 5,000 from Fukien, 1,000 from Fukien-Kiangsi, 3,000 from Hunan-Kiangsi, 2,000 from Hunan-Kueh-Kiangsi, 3,000 from Fukien-Guekiang-Kiangsi, North Fukien contributing one thousand dollars. These districts are, as the names imply, located on the borderland with Kiangsi as the centre. This act of the toilers is especially laudable in view of their being domiciled in regions now enveloped by almost 1,000,000 KMT bandit troops. But in spite of this unfavorable conditions they give a liberal sum in support of the struggles now waged by the workers in KMT China against increasing oppression and exploitation from imperialism-KMT-capital. In this connection, what is more significant, the emancipation of these toilers under the Soviet power raises their mood for a struggle and their willingness and ability to give more in support of their fellow workers fighting against great odds.

Together with the twenty thousand dollars the toilers of Soviet China send the following message to their brothers and sisters in KMT China through the care of the All China Federation of Labour:

The message opens with a high tribute to the workers who have waged struggles both major and minor against the offensive of capital in defiance of the imperialist-KMT terrors and despite the betrayal and demagoguery of the yellow unions, who have, as in the case of the Kailan miners, tore the Wangfu agreement (KMT surrender) to pieces in defiance of imperialist persecution. Continuing, it appreciates the help of the workers in KMT China to the Soviets and red army by furious struggles against imperialism-KMT-capital.

Next the message makes mention of the call of the All China Federation of Labour to the workers and all toilers of Soviet China to launch a campaign for the collection of 500,000 in support of the struggles in NE China. It reminds these workers who have obtained emancipation of their duty to support the strike movement within NE China.

Furthermore the message lists the following points as decided on by the ACPL in connection with the collection campaign:

In the first place, the significance of the collection must be explained in detail to the workers approached in accordance with the agit-prop. outline of the plan. The collection seeks to raise the class consciousness and sympathy of the workers. And it must be voluntary.

Secondly, the drive must find the way into the other organizations such as the Soviets, the party and League, the youth-imperialist league, the red all the leagues in defense of the Soviet Union, the red army, etc.

...to make the youth & increase the cultural-educational level of the youth of the town center. The youth of the town center and the youth of the town center will receive regular cultural and evening meetings with a view to making them more active and socially participating.

...in the growth of new col-
...to Chicago from small

... to the offer of ... and Phil ...

WORKERS' STRUGGLE IN KUOMINTANG CHINA

May, 1934.

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in Strike, (6) Working days lost in strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

I. Strike Continued from April

(1) April-May (2) Fushan (3) Boatmen (4) 500 (5) — (6) — (7) — (8) Spontaneous (9) Against the competition of steam lighter, pickets organized to stop the loading and unloading of the steam lighters. (10) Unavailable.
 (1) April-May 10 (2) Chinkiangpu, Kiangsu Province (3) Carpenters and brick-layers of the whole Hsien (4) 2,000 (5) 32 (6) 64,000 (7) 4 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage-out: hundreds of workers concentrated and demonstrated in city, wage for one day reduced to 50 cts for man worker and 45 cts for young worker as the result of conciliation by local chamber of commerce.
 March-May 20 (2) Ks. Hien-shan (3) Tai-yang Cotton Mill (4) 800 (5) — (6) — (7) 2 (8) Sp. (9) Against lockout: The factory was re-opened on May 20, but only 800 workers were called back.
 SUB-TOTAL: (2) 3 (3) 3 (4) 3,400 (6) 64,000

II. Strike Started in May

(1) Lian-hsien, Hoped Prov. (2) May (3) Rickshaw Puller (4) 500 (5) 1 (6) 500 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against the competition of bus (10) Victory.
 (1) Lian-hsien, Kiangsu (3) Boatmen of salt lighters (4) 5,000 (5) — (6) — (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Besieged the Hsien Government, demanding for relief (10) No effect.
 (1) 5 (2) Chinkiang (3) Coolie for deepening the river (4) 100 (5) — (6) — (7) — (8) Sp. (9) For full pay: the contractor was besieged and badly beaten (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 7-9 (2) Ks. Hien-shan (3) Rickshaw-puller (4) 500 (5) 3 (6) 1,500 (7) 6 (8) Sp. (9) For reducing rickshaw rent from 40 cts to 15 cts a day (10) Victory.
 (1) 8 (2) Hsien-shan (3) Tai-chen Silk Filature (4) 350 (5) 1 (6) 350 (7) 6 (8) Sp. (9) For full pay (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 3 (2) Peiping (3) Printing Bureau of Finance Ministry (4) 750 (5) 15 (6) 11,250 (7) 0 (8) A Red (9) For full pay: Manager besieged several times (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 8-31 (2) Shanghai (3) Taylor Garage (4) 120 (5) 24 (6) 1,440 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal (10) Not yet ended.
 (1) 12-31 (2) Shanghai (3) British American Tobacco Co. Factories no. 1 and 2 (4) 8,000 (5) 19 (6) 107,000 (7) 1 (8) Yellow (9) Against lockout: Detailed story appeared on elsewhere of this issue (10) Not yet ended.
 (1) 19- (2) Hsien-shan, N. Anhwei (3) Li-shan Coal Mine (4) 2,000 (5) 3 (6) 6,000 (7) 6 (8) Sp. (9) Cause to struggle unavailable: Miners seriously conflicted with mine police force (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 30-31 (2) Shanghai (3) Coal-carrier, 14th station of Tainan-Hsin-tao Railway (4) 650 (5) 6 (6) 3,900 (7) 5 Sp. (9) Against the exploitation of coal merchant (10) Failure.
 (1) 2- (2) Shanghai (3) British American Tobacco Co. (4) 800 (5) 3 (6) 2,400 (7) 0 (8) ? (9) Sp. (9) Spontaneous strike aiding N.A.F. strike in Shanghai other causes unavailable (10) Unavailable.
 (1) 30 (2) Li-shan, Kiangsu Prov. (3) Coolie for deepening river (4) 1,000 (5) 2 (6) — (7) 0 (8) — (9) Causes unavailable: Hungarian engineer was hurt (10) Unavailable.
 SUB-TOTAL (2) 12 (3) 13 (4) 19,770 (6) 187,340 (7) 3

III. Petitions Started in May

(1) 2 (2) Hsien-shan (3) Tung-chen Hsien Factory (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) ? (9) Against dismissal: wages reduced as the result of exploitation by M.T.
 (1) 3 (2) Hsien-shan (3) Tung-yuen Cotton Mill (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) ? (9) Against lockout (10) Failure

(1) 4 (2) 1 (3) 1 (4) 24 (7) 1 (8) 1 (9) Against dismissal (10) 4200 paid to every discharged worker
 (1) 12 (2) 1 (3) 1 (4) 1 (5) 1 (6) 1 (7) 1 (8) 1 (9) Against lockout (10) Unavailable
 (1) 21-24 (2) Nanking (3) Boatmen of salt lighter, I-shien, Kiangsu (4) 500 representatives (7) 2 (8) 1 (9) For relief: (10) Failure
 500-TOTAL: (2) 5 (3) 5 (4) 24 (7) 1

IV General Ledger for Workers' Struggle in May

	No. of Fac.	No. of strikers	No. of petitioners	Total	No. of strikers	No. of petitioners	Total	Workday lost in strike	Clash, Demons-tration	Injured, Arrested
May	21	15	5	20	23170	524	23,694	251,340	6	?
Apr.	107	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,835	252,890	10	290

V. Volume of Business (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000--	Total
May	4	7	7	3	21
April	88	7	7	5	107

VI. Classification of Trade

	Cot-ton Mill	Silk Filature	Weav-ing Fac.	Toba-coc	Sum-mer Fac.	Post-Tele-gram	Trans-por-tation	Muni-cipal	Mine	Mach-ine work	Handi-craft-men	Rick-shaw puller	Oth-ers	Total
May	3	1	0	3	0	0	4	1	1	0	4	2	2	21
Apr.	3	2	27	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	56	2	2	107

VII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dis-misal	Against wage-cut	Against Lockout	Against Foremen, Contractor	For Better treatment	For higher wage	For full pay	Politi-cial causes	Other Causes
May	3	1	5	1	2	0	4	0	6
Apr.	2	7	0	1	2	6	2	6	5

VII. Remarks

1) At Yituen (Sei-er-yuan), Kiangsi, there are not less than 100,000 dependent on the transportation of salt by junks (the salt junks), Yituen being one of the centres for the distribution of salt. Since the salt changed its policy of shipping salt by junks the salt people have been thrown out of employment. The salt made the change as a measure of increasing the salt tax. In the past five months the unemployed salt people received not a single penny. They called on the Kien government in the first instance but got no relief as expected. Then they march to Nanking for relief and met with no sympathy whatsoever from the top-heavy bureaucracy. Later on they turned to the Nanking financial conference held from May 21-27 but were equally unsuccessful. 500 delegates of the salt people brought bedding along with them and made the last efforts at Nanking. At the same time the merchants in Sei-er-yuan went on a strike in sympathy with the forlorn salt people.

On May 22 the delegates called on the department of finance to reverse its policy of shipping salt by steamers and to revert to the old practice of transporting salt by junks. They stayed overnight on the vacant land in front of the department, persisting in their demands. They refused to leave the ground until Sung Hsiang-hsi, the finance minister, gave the oral promise of the restoration of salt-shipping by junks in Hunan-Hupoh Anhwei-Kiangsi. The hypocritical nature of the promise was perfectly revealed when the gabelle offices at Sei-er-yuan refused to give permits to the junks for the shipping of salt after the return of the delegates.

2) In the month under review two explosions took place, one in the

Changteh mine, Hunan and the other in Tsinghsun, Kailan, killing two, wounding more than 70. The Kailan disaster took a toll of 27 workers thru suffocation.

3) According to the Fa Kung Pao, of Shanghai, of May 24 three work-leaders named Su Yu-tang, Ma Shi-shang, et alia, were executed by order of the KMT Szechwan provincial government, their sole guilt being "fight against Japanese imperialism and KMT rule."

4) The KMT foreign branch at Shanghai gave the information that 100,000 workers have become unemployed as a result of the closing of the small cotton weaving plants in Shanghai. These plants were suffering through the loss of market in Manchuria. These cotton plants are on a scale engaged in turning out sacks, towels, quilt covers, cloth, etc., and their market has reached the peak of 1,400 during the period of emergency. But since the Japanese seizure of Manchuria a catastrophe befell them forcing 50% of them out of business.

5) From the above statistics we may form a fair opinion of the extent to which the workers under the KMT rule have been and are exploited and oppressed.

THE GENERAL STRIKE OF THE BAT AT SHANGHAI Involving 15,000 Workers, Men and Women

On May 21, 5,000 workers in the No. 1 plant of the British-American Tobacco Company at Shanghai proclaimed a strike in protest against the closing of the No. 3 plant which laid off some 1,000 operatives on May 12. Aroused by the sense of solidarity, the workers in the No. 3 plant of BAT declared a sympathy strike in support of the strikers. The walk-out means a general strike involving 15,000. According to a telegram from Yinkow, the Manchurian branch of the BAT also struck work some time before May 28. Then it is clear that the struggle practically involves all the employees of the BAT in China.

The Strike Last Year

Two major strikes took place last year in the BAT in China, one in May and the other in August. These strikes ended in a failure under the oppression of imperialism and KMT. The May strike was called by the workers of the No. 3 plant in protest against dismissal and supported by the other two plants. Many workers were placed under arrest. Four workers of the 3rd plant were thrown into prison under constant charges. In August the 1st plant went on a strike against dismissal and for a grant of money to the worker schools. Imperialism, KMT and yellow unions played a decisive role in breaking the strike. The workers returned to work without securing satisfactory conditions.

The BAT in line with all others resorted to rationalization and cut the working week to 40 hours. In the 1st plant the hours were reduced to 36 hrs. The workers protested. On May 12 the BAT shut up the plant charging the workers with insubordination. As explained by the yellow unions, the real reasons lying back of the lock-out are: employment of new hands at lower wages in place of the old hands; higher wages, repudiation of pensions to which the workers are entitled.

The Manchurian Enterprises

The BAT represents one of the most important investments in China. It is capitalized at \$20,000,000 with branches at Shanghai, Hankow, Hankow, Tsingtao and Mukden, holding in its hands the destiny of the tobacco industry in China. It even dominates the Huanyang Tobacco Free Company, the largest of its sort owned by Chinese capitalists. What is more important, the BAT exercises a considerable control over Hankow through the payment of \$30,000,000 in tax. Save the case of taxation as an example. In compliance with the demands from the BAT Hankow changed the old system of three grades tax on tobacco into two grades, shifting to a large degree the burden of the BAT on Chinese competitors. As a consequence Chinese tobacco companies are raising a loud clamor against discrimination and for a speedy revision of the tax system.

In consequence of reduced taxation the BAT manufactured the 'three castles' (a rather high brand of its products) at Shanghai instead of importing from abroad. The cut in tax in favor of the BAT enabled it to import more tobacco. Now it imports at a price as low as 10% and previously 10 or 20% as much. As to the BAT at Hankow it also enjoys a great advantage. Now it pays \$2,725,000 a month as against \$2,410,000 previously

or only a little more. The association of Chinese tobacco companies accused the BAF of having saved \$21,640,000 a year. The accusation is somewhat substantiated by the Bank of China Monthly in its financial reports. According to the Monthly the stocks of BAF have gone up to the neighborhood of 1500 shillings or appreciated six times owing to the super profits it reaped in China, and 20% net dividend (besides the income tax) had been paid by BAF (The Bank of China Monthly, May, 1934, p.13).

The Powerful BAF

Through Sir Cadogan, British minister to China, the BAF has, according to the China Weekly Review (American) of June 2, succeeded in having Chiang Kai-shek issue an order to suppress the strike. As a matter of fact, Chiang was telegraphed to Shanghai to stop the strike immediately. Cadogan went to Nanchang in a conference with Chiang discussing concrete measures to quash the strike. It shall be remembered that Cadogan has a personal interest in BAF as he is the husband of the daughter of Earl of Gosford, the largest stock-holder of BAF in London. Chiang Kai-shek bluntly told Greater Shanghai that the strike before May 30.

From the above sketch it is not difficult to comprehend the reason why the BAF should energetically and ruthlessly take the necessary measures to break the strike within the shortest possible period in conjunction with the yellow unions which play the role of a swindler. Thus, the BAF 5th tobacco union prevented the workers of the 2nd plant from calling a strike and persuaded them to "go slow" in support of the 1st plant. But to the surprise of these betrayers the workers highly irritated and indignant declared the strike at last. The yellow unions applied the same tactics to the 3rd plant though with a little variation.

The seamen union under the yellow domination refused to accept the request of the BAF workers that it cease loading and unloading for the BAF. This split is purposely engineered by the yellow leaders. Another thing—the yellow leaders called a halt to the agit.-propa. corps of the BAF who tried to go to west and east Shanghai to enlist the sympathy and support of their fellow workers there. The yellow leaders set themselves the task of breaking the strike by, among other things, refusing the offer of aid from other workers. They kept out all delegates of workers from other mills who came to comfort and encourage the strikers. On the other hand, they appealed to Chiang Kai-shek for intervention (to crush the strike the soonest possible) as well as to the leaders of the gangland for assistance in throttling the strikers.

THE RED ARMY EXTENDED ITS REICH

The red army under Comrade Ho Lung, assisted by the peasant pebbles in Hunan, Hubei and Szechwan, has achieved many significant victories over the white bandits. According to the Hsiao Tung Sun Comrade Ho captured two Hsiao Tung in Hubei, Hsiao Tung and Szechwan, on May 9. The BAF bandits withdrew to retreat and the BAF army.

The red army in Szechwan and Hubei won many battles during May. On May 10 a portion of the red army captured the BAF 10th division capturing 300 rifles, 4 machine guns, 3 automatic rifles, 10 searchlights, 25,000 rounds of ammunition. The red army suffered 500 wounded, killed and prisoners. In that battle the red army got three regiments of the BAF 10th division on flight after capturing the three regiments of the 9th division.

The red fighters captured in Hubei Szechwan captured three regiments of the army, captured 100 rifles and 10 machine guns on April 21.

During the capture of April 21, the red army captured the Hsiao Tung, Hsiao Tung, together with the Hsiao Tung. At the same time another part of the red army captured Hsiao Tung, Hsiao Tung, capturing the BAF bandits away.

In view of the new tactics adopted by the red army, the BAF forces will be added to the BAF army which is now the BAF army in the past.

CONTENTS
.....

- 1) Further Decomposition in the KMT Camp.....p. 1
- 2) The Worker under the Soviets.....p. 3
- 3) Progress of Soviet Economic Reconstruction.....p. 4

FURTHER DECOMPOSITION IN THE KMT CAMP Increasing Certainty of the the Practising Under Chiang Kai Shuk's Dictatorship at Nanking

In its thesis the 5th plenary session of the CPC has pointed out that "the national crisis has modified national life in all its forms" It is particularly so with the growing conflicts among the various fractions under Chiang Kai-shuk's dictatorship at Nanking.

The powerful fractions of the Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie which find much favor with Chiang, the de facto dictator of the KMT bandits, are the political science group, the two Chen fraction and the fascist blue shirts. Headed by Yang Yin-tai, the political science group consists of such influential personages as Shiun Shi-hui, governor of Kiangsi; Chang Chun, governor of Hupeh; Huang Fu, chairman of the present Peiping political council. Yang himself holds the position of the chief secretary to Chiang in the generalissimo's headquarters at Nanchang. The group has served the Peiyang militarists and then licked the boots of the warlords in the south. By corruption and surrender to imperialism, it has incurred the high displeasure of the people. Cursed everywhere, it no longer finds its way into high governmental positions until the advent of the KMT which enlisted the services of the group together with other discredited politicians. The group, as is well known to the public, has a wealth of experiences in the exploitation of the masses as well as in the capitulation to imperialism. On this ground alone it can command the respect of the KMT, especially of Chiang who now steadily pursues a policy of unconditional surrender to Japanese imperialism with the support of practically all KMT fractions from Hu Han-min to Wang Chin-wei (the prime minister at Nanking).

Attached to the political science group are Wang Chin-wei and his followers (usually bearing the name of 'reorganisationists'). Wang and his adherents are just now thrown into difficulty precisely owing to his close relationships with the political scientists. To entrench himself in the KMT apparatus at Nanking Wang has allied himself with Yang Yin-tai, leader of the political scientists, doing all he can in the execution of the orders from Chiang Kai-shuk, particularly in respect to surrender to Japan and oppression of the masses. During the past three years the reorganisationists who posed as left men have entirely unmasked themselves by actual deeds such as betrayal, massacre, etc, practically in the same way as the notorious Wang-mun, Chiang Kai-shuk. In matters of betrayal, massacre and torture the reorganisationists have, in some instances, gone further than the ultra-reactionary Chiang & Co.

The Two Chen Group

Another powerful fraction under Chiang is the group dominated by two Chens (Chen Kuo-fu and Chen Li-fu). Now the elder Chen serves Chiang in the capacity of the governor of Kiangsu while the younger Chen is the virtual boss of the central office of the KMT at Nanking. The strength of the two Chens lies in the inner circle of the KMT party. With the party machine under their control the two Chens play a considerable rôle in the orientation of Chiang's policy, especially in view of the fact that they dominate a big portion of the blue shirts (which is Chiang's last hope to rescue him from his present dilemma).

When party affairs are concerned, the two Chens exercise almost un-
central over Shanghai, Peiping, Hankow and Amoy, needless to men-
the capital, which seems to be the two bosses without
most opposition. In competition with the two Chens they organize

The 4-5 Ghans are the most obedient servants of Chiang. They obey Chiang unconditionally. But this does not mean that they will not come into conflict with the other factions over issues that concern their personal interests vitally.

The extra-ordinary successes of the red army on the battlefield and the collapse of the 7th campaign launched by imperialism-IT together with the wholesale defections from the IT are the decisive factors in the formation of the blue shirts society by Chiang Kai-shek who considers the society as his last gleam of hope in saving the tottering rule of the imperialist-lord-lord-bourgeoisie. Chiang's orthodox blue shirts are recruited mostly from the Kuomintang cadres with cadres coming from the same source.

the Soviets, but so far they have failed to show
in this respect.

Here in Shanghai the fascists have succeeded in certain respects in establishing the so-called cultural control over the press, the school, the book companies, etc. They have tightened the censorship of the papers and books. They have grabbed the colleges and universities, distributing professorships among the fascist henchmen. But at the same time their activities have called forth irritation and indignation from the whole body of students respecting the curriculum, military training, inferiority of the teaching staff, etc. A couple of colleges have closed down as a result of the inner conflicts among the fascists themselves (e.g., the China College, etc). In certain other colleges (as the National College of Commerce) the students have become restive, likely to burst forth in a mighty outbreak against the fascist school authorities who have done nothing for the students but squeeze every cent out of the treasury for their own pockets.

The three main groups mentioned above sharpened their inner contradictions in consequence of the increasing imperialist fight for the redivision of China, of the initial success of the red army in beating off the 5th imperialist-fist campaign, of the growing vacillations and split in the landlord-bourgeoisie army. As matters now stand, the political scientists have entered into an alliance with the blue shirts in opposition to the two Chens who, supported by the Sun Fo (president of the legislative council) and T. V. Soong (chairman of the national economic council) groups, are launching an offensive against the other fractions. The two Chens insist on affiliation with Hu Han-min & Co (the politician that stands at the head of another anti-Chiang Kwei non in south China) in order to extend their influence in the "east" south now still beyond Chiang's reach.

At present a hard battle is fought over the impeachment of Koo Hsing-shan, minister of railways, between the two Chans and a sub-group of the political scientists, namely, Chang Chin-wei and his men. The two Chans want to oust Kung and replace him with a fellow that will be more useful to China and themselves. With a long record of treacherous negotiations with Tokyo in his capacity as prime minister and concurrently as minister of foreign affairs, Kung has wholly exposed himself as traitor of the Chinese people. It is no longer of any use to retain the 'leftist' (Kung) in office. Kung's 'left' phrases can not cover the betrayal of Hanking any more. Chen's can impeach him (Kung's confidential man) on grounds of corruption and graft as an inevitable indictment against Kung, forcing the 'leftist' to retreat to Sun Yat-si.

Yang, now supposed to suffer from a certain ridiculous ill at Shanghai, has come out in the open by issuing a public statement to the press, accusing the Chinese of ulterior motives. The fessos gathered around the latter almost promptly repudiated the charges of Yang by a press interview. The war by writing has been going on in the Chinese press for about the matter with a likelihood to involve more ill politicians and to end in the defeat of Yang and his allies, the political scientists. Under such conditions Suning Fu has become more 'conservative' and refused to go back to his job at Peking.

possible and pointed to go back to the pre-war situation in the present circumstances a wide political swing-up at Nanking is not possible but probably the change signifies further decay of the KMT and the increasing flight in the capitulation to Japan and other indications of increasing flight between the two Chen's fascists and the one Chen's hope is changed indicates that Chiang's rule is likely to be a period of inner factional strife and dark perspective for the KMT.

Taking all in all, legal discriminations have entirely disappeared between
 white and non-white. Inequalities have been brushed aside. The almighty campaign
 of the IS-Soviet campaign changes the Soviets with certainty in white and whole-
 side pages in Soviet territory but, in reality, prostitution and rape are
 prevalent only in IS China.

WILSON, JAMES H. JR.

[illegible]

...the red army. They ... along the red line, ...
...the red army. ... along the red line, ...
...the red army. ... along the red line, ...
...the red army. ... along the red line, ...
...the red army. ... along the red line, ...

Women also engage in the work of aiding the families of the red artists.

Woman's Part in Economy

In the cultivation women have displayed considerable militancy. They spend the evenings in discussion but go to the field for work in broad day. They never showed any sign of fatigue and weariness. In Tachih village, Shantung (Shan) 85% of women, that is, over half of the whole body of labourers, participated in field work and carried out 80% of the work taken together. Women that have learned ploughing are increasing in numbers. Woman is a great contributory factor in completing the reclamation of 200,000 mow out of a total of 500,000 mow of fallow land.

The cooperatives so essential to the economic development of the Soviets at the present time are for the most part carried by women. Women play a big part in making purchases from the MT districts. It is women that go to the white districts in buying expeditions.

Women contributed largely towards the sale of the 15,000,000 bonds issued by the Soviets last year. They sold their headwear, rings, etc, and bought the bonds with the proceeds therefrom in a race with men who marketed their produce or raised money from other sources for the purchase of the bonds. The bonds absorbed by women amounted to one million.

In matters of selling bonds and storing rice the masses acted according to their own will without the slightest compulsion from the Soviet authorities. The MT accusation that the masses under the Soviets are compelled to buy the bonds or forbidden to store rice is a lie altogether pure and simple.

Woman's Culture

Under the cultural upsurge of the Soviets women have been developing a much higher level of culture. To single out but one instance. Out of a total enrollment of 15,740 pupils in the night schools of Sinkiao, Kirgizi, 10,752 are girls or 69% of the aggregate. Among the 1519 members of the reading circles 13,519 are women and girls, or 60%. Out of 20,969 children of school age 8,893 girls joined the Leninist schools. Educated women have filled responsible positions in the school. A good many of the principals of primary and night schools are women.

Women and girls have aided the development of Soviet dramas and musicals with much success. One third of the blue shirts (dramatical organizations for the amusement of workers and peasants) are girls.

With the fall of age-long superstitions in the village women have learned to refrain from buying incense and paper for the gods and with the money so saved, bought bonds of the Soviet government. Women always took part in the sanitary movement as well as in red sports. Even old women have cut their hair. Only a dwindling small portion of conservative women still stick to long hair.

Freedom in Marriage

Freedom of marriage is insured only under conditions of political and economical freedom. In this regard the Soviet Union has secured a complete success. Men and girls may marry on registration with the Soviet government provided men are 20 years of age and girls 18, provided they are not infected with contagious disease or malice inherited from parents. Compulsory marriage, sale of women, child wife, etc, are all done away with by persistent work of the Soviets in this direction. Poor men and women may have an opportunity to marry. The Soviets have brushed aside many restrictions imposed on divorce, and see to it that women be protected in the matter of divorce, shifting the burden on the shoulders of the husbands.

During the present phase of the revolutionary war against imperialism and MT the Soviets must see that the red fighters shall in no case be disturbed by divorce of their wives. Hence the provision that wives of the red artists are granted divorce only with the consent of the husbands or only after the elapse of two years during which no new is received concerning the whereabouts of the husbands concerned.

Viewing the women as a class, we may say that Soviet women have become a great force in the counter-revolution against the imperialist system, in the economic revolution as well as in the political field.

ENDING OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REVOLUTION

.....

.....

viet China is progressing fairly though slowly.

The success of the Soviet power provides the basic presumption for economic reconstruction.

KIT's Fabrications

KIT and all other counterrevolutionary fractions have spread the damned lie that the Soviets and communists are an agency for destruction, knowing nothing about construction. In support of their slander they point to the killing, burning and pillaging in the Soviet districts which were actually done by the KIT bandits but laid at the door of the Soviets. But, in fact, the Soviets can tear down just as well as build up. It is the KIT bandits that have built nothing on the ruins of the old order. They can never do so in the future ~~inasmuch~~ insofar as they remain in power.

On the other hand, a fallacious sentiment also prevails among a certain section of the Soviet partisans: construction is impossible in face of the present civil war nor is it the central task in this phase of the revolution. This is of course a harmful, opportunist, ideological conception.

Soviet economic reconstruction will undoubtedly meet with difficulties during the process of civil war. Coupled with war is the fact that the Soviets are far from the leading industrial and commercial centres. But the Soviets will overcome these difficulties during the process of development. The repulse of the enemy's offensive, the improvement in the lot of workers and peasants, the breaking through of the KIT's economic blockade demand greater progress in the economic reconstruction of the Soviets.

The following is a resume of the achievements registered in Soviet economic reconstruction:

Land Inspection

The land inspection aims at distributing the benefits of the land revolution among poor and middle peasants as well as among farm hands, and is ~~now~~ crowned with considerable success. It resulted in the ousting of usury exploiters and retrocession of their land. The land so recovered was distributed among the poor peasants.

Many errors were committed in connection with land inspection. Conscious of these errors, the Soviets took prompt action in clarifying the situation. It gave to the peasants the assurance that they may keep the land already secured without being in the least disturbed by land inspection.

Next is the raise in production. The Soviets mobilized broad masses for this task and secured brilliant successes in this field. Generally speaking, all production of agricultural commodities has been raised from 200% to 250%. Spring ploughing for the current year was started somewhat ahead. The government and cooperatives gave aid to the peasants who had neither live stock nor seeds. Efforts were continued in reclamation work. Agricultural education was widely disseminated.

The greatest effort was made in facilitating the marketing of agricultural produce with the development of trade both within and without the Soviet territory. Agricultural produce is exported in exchange for the commodities in great need in the Soviet districts so as to make it possible for the masses to ameliorate their lot. With the aid from the masses, the crops of the families of the red artists yield much more than was supposed. All KIT exploitation and usury have been abolished. This fact with the raise in production resulted in the greater income for the peasantry. Now the peasant can eat more and better food.

Industrial Production

Under the Soviets private investment for industrial development is encouraged under conditions laid down in various laws. At the same time aid is given to handicrafts industry, workshops and household industry. Production cooperatives are also organized. State enterprises, especially immediately connected with war, are forging ahead at full speed. Arsenals, repair shops, mint, printing office, uniform factory, weaving mills, postal and telegraph (wireless) administration, etc., are all state enterprises, employing several hundred to several thousand workers (like the tungsten industry). It has been contemplated to establish a big cloth-weaving mill with a capital of \$100,000.

All industries in the Soviet territory are, on the whole, recovering from the blows delivered by the KIT bandits who came to the village, killing, burning and looting at random, playing the greatest havoc with local economy. They are recuperating at faster or slower rate under Soviet direction. Yet recovery is realized under most difficult conditions.

Cablegram,

Enclosed you will find a piece of news that repudiates the Japanese theory that the whole of China is on very friendly terms with Tokyo. No, the people of China can not be friendly to a power that has grabbed Chinese territory in direct contravention of international treaties, much less to Japan who is planning to annex the whole of China. The Kuomintang government may bow to the wishes of Japanese imperialism for reasons well known but not the people who condemn the capitulation.

At present the people of China have, more than ever, awoken to the necessity of resisting the Japanese advance just at a moment when the anti-Japanese sentiment seems to have died down. But the anti-Japanese sentiment is still seething under the surface. Nanjing has apparently failed in its repression of the anti-Japanese movement because right in Shanghai more than two thousand people have, after thorough discussion, signed THE PROGRAMME OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE IN A WAR AGAINST JAPAN which you will find herewith. There also was inaugurated the national council of armed self-defence to carry out the programme. And the council has issued a declaration to the Chinese public, appealing for their aid.

This declaration which may be taken as a declaration of war on Japan represents the genuine wishes of the Chinese people who must rely on themselves to repulse the brute attacks of Japanese imperialism and to recover the lost territory from the robbers. Our foreign friends may laugh at such a move on the part of a people who, suffering a defeat without a war, have strong enemies to face both at home and abroad. But we fight with a force entirely invincible (the people all armed). It is the defeatists that prefer defeat without a war.

2,000 individuals here in Shanghai, including men and women in every walk of life (from Sun Yat-sen, Gen. Li Tu, down to labourers in the factory or coolies on the street) have taken the lead in the war movement against Japanese imperialism. They firmly believe that war is the only way to save China from further attacks of the Japanese hordes. We will remain friendly to those powers who take a friendly attitude towards us in the movement.

Convinced that our attitude may be misconstrued or distorted unless wide publicity is given to the programme and declaration enclosed, we must ask for aid from our foreign friends or sympathizers. You are kindly requested to give a little space to the materials we mail you.

Yours Truly,

China News Agency

August 1, 1934.

The following is the draft of an important document entitled "THE BASIC PROGRAMME OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE IN A WAR AGAINST JAPAN" under- signed by some 3,000 Chinese (men and women that are found almost in every walk of life in China) including Sung Chin-lin (alias Sun Yat- sen), Gen. Li Tu (commander of a section of Chinese forces against Japanese imperialism in Manchuria), Chang Kai-shek (manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank at Shanghai), etc, who have figured pro- minently in shaping and popularizing the programme.

THE BASIC PROGRAM OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE IN A WAR AGAINST JAPAN

On September 18, 1931, Japanese imperialism took our Manchuria with- out experiencing much trouble from Marshal Chang Hsueh-lin and Hanking who embarked on a policy of non-resistance. Japanese imperialism, how- ever, failed in its efforts to seize Chinese territory at Shanghai (Che- pei, Nantao, Woosung, etc) in the grand old Japanese offensive launched on January 28, 1933. Japanese planes bombed China but the workers in Shanghai together with the soldiers of the 19th Route army, city-poor, coolies, students and all patriotic Chinese were able to stem the Japanese advance. Shanhaikwan fell into Japanese hands just on the New Year's day, 1933, followed by the Japanese occupation of Jehol in February. In the following months Japanese imperialism marched into Chahar, trying to lay its hand on Suiyuan, Inner Mongolia and N. China. Of late it presented an ultimatum to Hanking demanding the immediate opening of negotiations to accept all conditions that will confirm Japan's hegemony in N. China as well as in the whole country. The northeastern troops (of Chang Hsueh- liang) have already been withdrawn from the north in order to make room for the advent of the Japanese army which is reported to come down as far as the Yellow River. Tokyo made a public statement placing the whole of China under its protection.

Obviously, Japanese imperialism not only desires to force with the aid of troops the realisation of the 21 demands presented on China in 1915 but actually enforces with blood and iron the famous positive policy of em- perior Tanaka towards China, that is, to annex the whole of China and convert China into a Japanese colony.

For this reason, the people of the entire country, whether they are Hans (pure Chinese) or Mongols, or Mohammedans or other minorities, have come to face an extra-ordinary danger, a danger tantamount to death ahead. They are liable to be brutalized, shot, tortured, raped, insulted at the hands of the Japanese. They are liable to be hit with hard- er by hunger, poverty and unemployment ahead. They will meet with either the same fate that has befallen the Koreans, Manchurese, etc. They will suf- fer in the same terrible manner as our 20,000,000 brothers and sisters in Manchuria, Jehol and N. China.

Through their own bitter experience the people of China have learned that the Kuomintang and KMT government can not be depended on to save the country from the bloody hands of Japanese imperialism; that reliance on America or the League of Nations for help against Japan proves only a cruel illusion. So far America and the League of Nations have shown no- thing concrete in the fight against Japan. Even against America and the League of Nations can resort in our way of thinking against Japan. It will bring no relief to the Chinese people. The only way to save the country is to "drive out the Japanese from the land of China" and to "build up the new China". Therefore, the people of China, there is only one way to drive out Japanese imperialism with our own hands. That is to say, we must recognize that the Chinese people must be recognized by the majority of the present moment. Yes, it is a war is the war of the Chinese people for righteousness and progress.

tion, war for the independence and territorial integrity of China, war for the salvation of 400,000,000, in short, a holy war saving 1/4 of the population of the world from the fate of 'slaves without a country'.

But owing to the fact that such a holy national war lacks a concrete programme in common, our action in fighting Japanese imperialism has been sporadic and ineffective. Here we may take a little illustration by citing the examples of anti-Japanese volunteers, anti-Japanese salvation army and the anti-Japanese partisans in Manchuria and Jehol who have heroically fought the Japanese robbers. Likewise our brothers and sisters have waged many praiseworthy struggles against Japanese imperialism such as workers' strikes, students' strikes, demonstrations and boycott. But up to the present we have been unable to hold at bay the Japanese advance on us, to say nothing of the recovery of the lost provinces. Thus we make a few suggestions deemed absolutely necessary for the program of action of the Chinese people in a war against Japan.

1) Mobilization of all land, naval and air forces in a war against Japan. The standing army of China is the largest in the whole world. Apart from police and militia the regulars amount to 3,000,000 men and officers in times of peace. The air force, though weak, eats up a large portion of the contributions of the people. Especially in the few years past appropriations for the navy and air force have been on the increase. The people who contribute towards the support of the army surely have the right to demand the dispatch of all land, naval and air forces to the front in a war against Japan, to demand discontinuance of the interminable war at once. But, as is known to everybody, the troops alone will not be able to prove commensurate to the task. Hence:

2) Mobilization of the whole body of people. At the very outset voluntary enlistment is preferable but later on conscription must be adopted, drawing millions of people into a series of volunteer armies (e.g., workers volunteer army, peasant volunteer army, student, merchant, doctor, journalist, teacher volunteer armies, etc). These volunteers must be sent to the front immediately in fighting the Japanese. Besides, there must be organized supply, transport, nursing, sabotage, propaganda corps, drawing in wide masses of people.

3) Arming the whole body of people. With this end in view, the NT government must first be demanded to turn over all weapons from machine guns to native styled swords in the arsenals or depots to anti-Japanese volunteers for training as well as fighting purposes. The people must take out those weapons in case the authorities refuse to surrender them. Of course arms and ammunition may be imported from abroad, if need be.

4) Financing the war against Japan. The question of finance must be immediately solved in the following lines:

First and foremost, confiscate all Japanese enterprises in China (banks, factories, railways, steam boats, mines and warehouses of Japanese origin) which amount to \$2,000,000,000 Chinese currency at the present rate of exchange. Stop payment on Japanese loans (a big sum, too). Confiscate the property of all traitors. Use all revenue for financing the war. Collect a progressive tax on property. Collect money from Chinese both within and without the country, also from foreign sympathizers.

These measures, if enforced, will produce enough revenue for financing the war, at least in the first stage. Other measures may be devised later on to yield more revenue.

5) The national council of the Chinese people for armed self-defence collected by the delegates of workers, peasants, soldiers, students, merchants. This council is the supreme organ directing all actions connected with the national war against Japan. Headquarters of the national council of self-defence chosen by public bodies (anti-Japanese committees, etc) or a mass meeting or a congress. Provincial councils are to be the same and are to be directly chosen by the people. The national council has full power to decide all matters connected with the movement for armed self-defence.

6) Alliance with all enemies of Japanese imperialism. In this regard we must first of all ally ourselves with the Koreans, Formosans, Mongolians, natives of the islands under Japanese mandate and all other nationalities oppressed by Japanese imperialism. In the same way we must join hands with the revolutionary workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals who carry on heroic struggle against the Mikado and Japanese imperialism, to the end that we may crush our common enemy by concerted action.

At the same time we proclaim to the whole world that we regard as the friends of the Chinese nation those countries ~~with which we have relations~~ or nations which maintain a sympathetic attitude, or observe a friendly neutrality, or even give a helping hand vis-a-vis the anti-Japanese war waged by the Chinese people, whereas those nations or countries which assist Japanese imperialism in the fight against China or in imitation of Japanese robbers grab Chinese territory in a scramble are certainly to be considered as comrades of Japanese imperialism and as enemies of the Chinese people.

The six points enumerated above are the most fundamental of all, even though they do not embrace all the prerequisites for the organization of a people's war against Japan. With the six points put into effect, we are sure that we can carry on the war.

We appeal to all our brothers, all those who ^(Japan's) want to lead a human life but not that of a slave without a country under brute rule, immediately to discuss this programme in private conversations, at open air meetings or delegate conference in the factories, mines, railways, steamboats, schools, villages, shops and offices, barracks, etc; to carry the program into effect by organising anti-Japanese associations, volunteers and committees collecting money for Manchurian volunteers; to take concrete steps for the popularisation and realisation of this programme on a nation-wide scale.

We have the unflinching belief that the enforcement of the programme just ~~now~~ enunciated assures us the possibility of staving off further Japanese attacks and recovering all lost territories in Manchuria, Jehol, Chahar, etc, but results in the complete wreckage of all Japanese imperialist influences in China.

The Holy War of the Chinese People against Japan Forever!

Liberation of Greater China Forever!

The Preparatory Committee of
THE COUNCIL OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE
FOR ARMED SELF-DEFENCE

SPONSORS.....

ADVERTISERS.....

A STATEMENT OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN

Made by the Preparatory Commission of
the Armed Self-Defence Committee of
the Chinese People on June 20, 1934

The downright surrender of the Manchukuo to Japanese imperialism which has gone so far as to recognise Manchukuo by the resumption of railway and postal service scheduled for July 1, 1934, has called forth a storm of protests from the masses, followed by the formation of THE UNITED SELF-DEFENCE COMMITTEE sponsored by the mass of people who do not want to lead a life of the slaves without a country but will do their best to uphold the independence of China against increasing aggressions of Japanese imperialism in China. Following is a translation of the declaration of the preparatory commission (under the armed self-defence committee of the Chinese people) made on June 27, 1934—M.

To Brothers & Sisters of the Whole Land
c/o the Chinese Press & Public Edies:

The Chinese people are experiencing an unprecedented acute crisis. 400,000,000 compatriots must make a choice of life or death right now!

Brutal Japanese imperialism has occupied Manchuria and North China while British and French imperialism, casting a covetous eye on our Northwest and Southeast, have been sending troops to march on our territory. During the ninety years following the Opium War we lost more than 2,000,000 square miles in territory but the land seized by Japanese imperialism during the past two or three years is twice as large. Now one fifth of Chinese territory has definitely gone while one sixth of the Chinese population is downtrodden under the feet of Japanese and other imperialists.

The Manchurian-Mongolian Empire

Having obtained recognition from the Tangu agreement, the puppet Manchukuo which was launched into life by Japanese bayonets has gone a step further by assuming the title of the Manchurian-Mongolian Empire. Now it is loudly clamouring for "the recovery of lost territory", meaning thereby to march into the territory lying inside of the Great Wall. With feverish military preparations going on, it embarks on an adventure to "swallow" the whole of China and to hand over our 4,000,000 compatriots to Japanese imperialism for perpetual enslavement.

No longer contented with the notorious demands, 21 in number (presented to China in 1915—Ed.), Japanese imperialism has openly, with the full consent of Chinese traitors through a series of conversations, proclaimed to the world that China is a protectorate of Japan. With this end in view, Japanese imperialism has been and is making large scale military preparations for north and south China, and more important still, sent Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese minister to China, back to Peking in order to open Sino-Japanese negotiations under some 200 conditions trusted to Ariyoshi. These negotiations, when attended with success, will mean a death knell for China.

Brothers! Before the Chinese people are laid two diametrically opposite roads: either the road to final imperialist dismemberment and international control, thereby chained to imperialism as slaves, or the road to the overthrow of imperialism and the achievement of China's independence and liberation. At this critical juncture our compatriots must rise and wage a life and death struggle against the most deadly enemy of ours otherwise we shall follow in the footsteps of our brothers in Manchuria who are now living like cattle under Mikado rule.

Behold! there is not the slightest protection for the lives and property of millions of Chinese residing in Manchuria. All the basic industries and enterprises have been confiscated. Chinese peasants have been robbed of their fertile land by the so-called armed immigrants from Japan. Only recently have Japanese armed immigrants driven several hundred thousand peasants of Chinese nationality out of Xian and six other hsien, and drowned 17 villages in blood. Conscript labour has been resorted to for the construction of highways, railways and aerodromes. Anyone who dares to voice a protest is surely beaten or summarily executed. The institution of conscription and the organisation of local militia will turn our

fellow nationals in Manchuria simply into cannon-fodder for Japanese imperialism and the puppet state, or force them to carry on an internecine war among ourselves. Considerable commotion has been caused by impressment of coolies and requisition of carts, wagons, provision and forage. And the crushing burden of taxation and unlimited usury have brought unspeakable misery on the mass of people.

Japanese Brutalities

There has been launched the most brutal campaign against the anti-Japanese volunteers, whole villages bombarded, the masses murdered in cold blood or buried alive. Sometime in May Japanese troops descended on Panhsieh and attacked the volunteers there, setting fire to scores of villages, killing the refugees by the thousand. When taken prisoner, officers and men of the anti-Japanese volunteers were bayoneted throughout the whole body, torn to pieces by bombs purposely laid in the trousers of the captives, or eaten up by the dogs, or stoned to death, etc.

Arms in possession of the people have been seized, more than 5,000,000 rifles confiscated in Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang. Now five million in east Manchuria have been ordered to surrender some 100,000 rifles. Oppositionists have been threatened with death. Even kitchen knives are limited in number. Several households can have only one knife in common. Japanese imperialism and its puppet carry on exploitation of the people by disarming them totally.

The Pao-ka (headmen in the village, usually of the Tuhao class---Ed.) system has been put into wide practice throughout Manchuria. Census is taken from time to time in accordance with the notorious 'ten household mutual guaranty' regulations. Any able-bodied Chinese found missing in a certain household will be taken as having joined the volunteers, his families arrested and punished, his house burned down. The order-preserving committee, the village-purifying committee, the regulations governing village-purification, "stringent martial law, the house-to-house search, etc, have created a reign of terror among the populace and attempted to force the people to meek submission.

Under Japanese and Manchukuo rule advanced ideas have been outlawed and the study of modern science forbidden. The curricula are limited to such rotten stuff as respect for the king and restoration of monarch. The study of the Japanese language has been made compulsory and the school boy required to recite names of the Japanese Mikados. Needless to say, such slave education is calculated to make submissive slaves out of the people in Manchuria.

Brothers and sisters! Millions of our fellow men in Manchuria are leading an intolerable life under oppression, exploitation, massacre, enslavement, rape and humiliation, just like men without a country.

The most criminal Japanese imperialism is now endeavoring to use the same cruel methods to North China and even to the whole of China.

Laying Hands on China Proper

With troops stationed in the twenty haïens situated within the demilitarized zone, the police and administrative power has practically fallen into the hands of the Japanese. Publishing houses in these haïens are required to give a guaranty pledging to refrain from anti-Japanese propaganda and from anti-Manchukuo agitation. They will be sealed if they violate this rule. Pedestrians are searched everywhere by Japanese patrols. Manœuvres of Japanese troops and planes have struck a terror into the hearts of the populace. Japanese spies have penetrated far into Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi, Shantung, etc, without meeting the slightest difficulty just like a man entering a deserted house. A military airbase has been built in Tientsin for the Japs, covering some 4,000 mow of land. North China has apparently become a second Manchukuo.

After receiving a satisfactory answer to the questions of through rail communication and postal service between China and Manchuria, Japanese imperialism regards the recognition of Manchukuo as settled. Thus encouraged, it is getting ready to swallow the whole of China. To make good the hands off declaration made on April 17, the Japanese minister Arita has returned to China bringing with him a plan to get hold of the whole land under the camouflage of negotiations.

As a result of the suppression of the anti-Japanese boycott movement Nippon wares are flooding our market, driving out the so-called national goods, not only in north China but in the Yangtze Valley as well. Meanwhile the Japanese offensive on the financial front is also threatening. Japanese financiers have come to China on an important mission to adjust the outstanding debts, to secure new loans including the notorious Hsinchuan loan, and to attend the 'opiate share' conference in Taiwan (Formosa).

... people have an idea ...
... of which occurred ...
... the country ...
... for life ...
... into ...
... to ...

The Japanese demand for Amoy and Shantung has been presented. Fervid preparations are being made to take Fukien and Kwangtung. The Japanese plot to thrust south China by sending aeroplanes to fly over Hongkong and Hanoi has been laid bare, more than ever. The recent disappearance of the Japanese vice consul at Hanking, Kuremoto, is but another Japanese attempt to pick up a general for a major offensive. All these point to the Japanese ambition to annex the whole of China.

Make a Decision Just Now

Fellow compatriots! Japanese imperialism is directing its gun at the people of the whole country. The danger of collapse and partition is looming right before our eyes. Now time is up for us to ask ourselves whether we are willing or unwilling to be slaves without a country. If we are unwilling, then we must give up all illusions of relying on the government and fight the Japs with our own strength and resources in order to work out our own salvation. Just at present moment the Chinese people have no other alternative but to fight. War on Japan requires removal of all obstacles standing in the way.

The first and foremost is the non-resistance policy which accelerates the Japanese aggressions and brings about the national crisis confronting China. Marshall Chang Hsueh-liang who is responsible for the defence of the country with several hundreds of thousands of troops under his command ran for life as soon as he heard of the Mukden coup, retreating for the moment into Chin-chow, then to Peiping inside the Great Wall, finally taking a trip to Italy as a traveller. In face of more violent Japanese aggressions in North China our Marshall transferred all his troops from the north to the south immediately upon his return from abroad, definitely abandoning Manchuria and North China to the enemy. Gen. Tang Yu-ling yielded the strategical points in Jehol to the advancing Japs within barely a week, thus beating the world record in speed for the loss of territory. Yes, more guilty than Tang Yu-ling is another general who is slaughtering Chinese toilers on a mass scale in a big campaign without, however, firing one shot at Japanese imperialism, although he has some 1,000,000 men under his command. For this reason, a war on Japan requires abandonment of non-resistance.

The second obstacle is confidence placed in the league of nations, approaching the imperialist powers with the request of upholding justice. Since the Manchurian incident all faithful lackeys of imperialism have stuck to the view that the dispute shall be settled in accordance with the covenants of the league of nations and the nine power treaty. But, in fact, the league of nations and the imperialist powers have never adopted measures really directed against Japanese imperialism. The much advertised Lytton report merely mentions the impossibility of making any change in the status quo of Manchuria, supporting the Japanese seizure but suggesting international control over Manchuria. Recently, the league of nations virtually gave de facto recognition to Manchukuo by subscribing to the arrangements of postal communication with the puppet but, at the same time, regarding it as only 'technical'. The British march on Pan-hung and south Sinkiang, the British invasion of Tibet and Sikong, the French seizure of the Coral Islands and south Yunnan, the exchange of notes between Japan and America, all such facts are a clear proof of imperialist attempt at the partition of China. Reliance on the league of nations or any imperialist power for aid is tantamount to 'taking the enemy for farther'. For this reason, a war on Japan must needs part company with all illusions on imperialism for possible help.

The Pro-Japanese Traitors

In the third place, the pro-Japanese policy of the betrayers is another impediment. These betrayers insist on surrender to Japanese imperialism in the shortest time possible, then all is well. In their view the Wan-pao-shan incident (forerunner of the Mukden coup—Ed.) might have been averted were it not for the premature death of Yuan Shi-kai (president of China 1911-15—Ed.) which prevented the 21 demands from being realized much earlier; the 21 demands should have been recognized right on the day of the Mukden coup; Manchukuo should have been recognized long since in order to forestall the present national crisis. Finally, the betrayers advocate submission to Japan as its puppet state, accepting all the 200 demands presented by Japan.

Thus, the fault lies with Japanese imperialism but with the Chinese people who should have capitulated much earlier. Here is the summary view of the traitors. A war on Japan requires denunciation of this most disgraceful policy of the pro-Japanese traitors, who sabotaged the war on Japan before.

Finally comes the theory of 'salvation by reconstruction', a theory that came from the recovery of a defunct China provided we proceed fairly good reconstruction, the fall of a country mattering little. But what is to be

constructed? How to carry on the reconstruction work? In spite of the slump the reconstruction national industries have shown a greater slump, and a general rural collapse is already in sight. Every year the excess of imports over exports amounts to some 800,000,000. Out of the total budget only less than had been applied to reconstructive enterprises. At present reconstruction is restricted to non-productive military roads, motor roads and small sized railways but one third of our railways has been lost with Manchuria. We can not save existing industries, much less talk about future reconstruction. So long as imperialist forces exist to partition and wreck China, our recovery is absolutely impossible. So long as the campaign of Chinese feudal elements and militarists continues against the masses, reconstruction can not be started. This is a simple truth known to every body. Thus, the talk of reconstruction instead of resistance to Japan is but a camouflage for surrender to Japanese imperialism. We must expose this talk of reconstruction as a smoke screen for betrayal if we decide on a war against Japanese imperialism.

Finally, we must silence the deflationist agitation of the traitors who have advanced the theory that China is too important to resist Japan. As to man-power China has 400,000,000 nearly six times as much as Japan. As to the fighting force China has far more troops than Japan, nay, more than any other country in the world. Added to this is the simple truth, confirmed time and again by history, that the outcome of a holy national revolutionary war does not depend on military technique alone.

In the struggle for independence the thirteen original states in North America beat England with an army that was ill-equipped. Right after the October Revolution the Soviet Union beat off the armed intervention of 14 states with modern military equipment and technique. British imperialism trembled before the Canton-Hong-Kong strike of 1925 which reduced the British colony to a 'dead port'. 1927 witnessed the retrocession of the British concessions in Hankow and Kiangsi under the overwhelming pressure of the masses who enthusiastically supported the northern expeditionary forces along the Yangtze river. In 1938 the masses of Shanghai and the poorly-equipped 19th route army administered deadly blows to the crack land, naval and air forces of Japan, and made it impossible for them to occupy Chinese territory at Shanghai. The fighting along the passes of the Great Wall dealt crushing blows to Japanese and Manchurian troops. The volunteers in Manchuria and Jehol fought stubbornly and successfully against the series of 'punitive expeditions' launched by Japanese imperialism. Women with babies in their arms also took an active part in fighting against the Japs and puppets, Japanese and Manchurian troops, being thus made weary, met with reverses (yes, serious reverses). The Japs have recently abandoned their attempt at confiscating the arms of the people as a result of the heroic resistance of the volunteers in Han and other six haicns. Are these not living realities? They prove beyond doubt that if we can mobilise the masses to join and continue the holy anti-Japanese national revolutionary war we are 100% sure to beat back Japanese imperialism. We must fight against defection in a war on Japan.

Of course victory can not be secured by taking a chance, the more so when we have to fight so formidable an enemy as Japanese imperialism. In order to win the war we must, above all, pin our faith in victory. This is insufficient. And we must have a united front, more concrete methods of action and a more clear-cut programme. In the past there were advocates of resistance to Japan, and some anti-Japanese battles were actually fought. Yet, none the less, we have to make more efforts to regain our lost territory and drive the Japanese invaders out of China. Among the many causes lying back of it one stands out prominent which is the lack of an integral plan and a common programme of action, each inclining to fight single-handed.

THE NEW PROGRAMME

Considering this as a weakness, we have discussed the matter thoroughly with a legion of fellow patriots and drawn up the 'basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan' which has been widely popularised and brought for thorough discussion with those who endorse it. The programme received support in wide circles in barely a month's time. That it was signed by thousands of people at Shanghai clearly shows that it is the only way to national salvation. We deem it necessary to proclaim this programme to our brothers of the entire country.

We appeal to all our brothers, patriots as well as those who do not wish to be slaves without a country to support this anti-Japanese war programme, to form the anti-Japanese united front and to wage the holy national revolutionary war for China's independence, liberation and territorial integrity.

All officers and men in land, naval and air forces! Every military is duty bound to defend the country with arms. Now you got to serve the country and not the enemy when China is overrun by Japanese invaders. The defence of Shanghai, the fighting along the Great Wall and the series of battles in Manchuria

army have set glorious examples of the patriotism of the military. We hope that you, the military in our country, hold high the banner of the anti-Japanese war and follow the example of our martyrs to fight for the glory of the existence of the Chinese nation. We appeal to you to stop at once the internecine civil war and to go with the entire land, naval and air forces to North China and Manchuria to fight shoulder to shoulder with the tough volunteers and local populace against Japanese imperialism and its puppet, to recover our lost territory by ousting the Japs and Manchurian lackeys and to rescue millions of our brothers from acute misery.

Turning to Patriots

Patriots of the whole country! The war against Japan requires mobilization of the whole body of people in addition to existing troops. The old adage that "Every body is responsible for the rise or fall of a nation" still holds good. Japanese ~~from~~ robbers direct ^{their} guns point-blankly against each of us. The down-fall or survival of China entirely depends on whether we, the whole body of citizens, perform our duty in defending the country by a general mobilization for the war against Japanese imperialism.

We appeal to every honest citizen and all patriots to rise and 'wash' the national disgrace. Give money or provision if one can, give rifles or services if one can, each contributing as much as he can, all for the holy war against Japan. The whole body of people, regardless of sex and age, should not watch merely with folded hands and hold aloof. War organisations shall be formed, composed of various categories of people. To this end the following corps shall be called into existence: reconnoitring, transport, communications, comfort, nurse, funds-collecting, agitation, anti-Japanese boycott, severing relations, disturbing the enemy, wrecking the enemy's military works, arresting the enemy's spies, fighting the Japs everywhere. The volunteer units as organised by the workers, peasants, students, merchants, etc., are a necessity for the war against Japan by mobilization of the entire people. They must march to the front immediately. The anti-Japanese bloody battles of the Manchurian volunteers during the past two or three years have considerably raised the ability of self-defence of our people and displayed encouraging spirit in protection of the country, examples that ought to be followed by us in furthering our holy cause of the anti-Japanese war.

Brothers and sisters! As the war on Japan requires the arming of the entire people, we must demand from the government all the weapons stored in arsenals and magazines, or bought from abroad to fight the Japs. On refusal we must take the weapons by ourselves. The arms turned out by the Mukden arsenal of Chang Hsueh-liang and the great number of his aeroplanes bought with the blood and sweat of the people, instead of being used to arm the masses, were handed over to Japan for the massacre of our brothers in Manchuria. Our military expenditure has been growing from day to day. The host of planes bought with our contributions under the plea of 'salvation by aviation' have, up to the present, all been held back from the war against Japan. What a painful experience! We must arm ourselves with all sorts of weapons whether stored in military depots or owned by individuals in resisting the Japs. Thus, we can have sufficient arms in waging the war against Japan.

The War Expenses

In our programme we have suggested adoption of many measures to finance the anti-Japanese war. First of all is the confiscation of all Japanese enterprises in China, a measure that is perfectly just when recalling that Japan has confiscated our property, seized our revenue and postal funds in Manchuria. This method is being consistently applied by the Manchurian volunteers. On April 13 the volunteers in Helongjiang took some \$200,000 from the Ching'an branch of the Manchukuo central bank by breaking the vaults, and used it as the funds for fighting the Japs. Undoubtedly this is the most effective method. Next is the suspension of payment on Japanese loans, both principal and interest, which will make a huge sum available. Asked to be re-adjusted by the Japs, our old debts to Japan are placed not less than \$1,000,000,000. Why we should pay this loan instead of using it to finance the anti-Japanese war, can not be comprehended except for the reason that we want to help the enemy. Besides, we must confiscate the property of the traitors and collect money both at home and abroad, among the overseas Chinese as well as foreign sympathizers. Lastly, we introduce the progressive tax. Here are, in sum, the methods applicable for raising money to finance the war against Japan.

Brothers and sisters! The war on Japan needs a broad united front not only with all nationalities within the borders of China but with the oppressed nationalities of Japanese imperialism as the Koreans, the Formosans, and those in the mandated islands of the South Seas, also with the workers, peasants and intellectuals of Japan ~~and~~ who are revolutionising, in a strong and wide unit-

ed front against the common enemy, namely, Japanese imperialism. In Manchuria Chinese and Korean masses are fighting shoulder to shoulder with each other in a common struggle against Japanese imperialism and Manchukuo. At the same time, the heroic struggles of the revolutionary workers and peasants in Japan found ~~their way~~ their way into the Japanese army and called forth demonstrations among the ranks and files against the invasion of China. Hence the conclusion that alliance with the enemy of Japanese imperialism is possible and logical. The Far Eastern Anti-war Conference held last year in Shanghai bears witness to the fact that the struggle of national liberation in China may enlist the sympathy and aid of the anti-imperialist fighters in other countries of the world, far from being placed in isolation. We must enlarge the anti-Japanese front by establishing a close contact with all anti-Japanese elements.

The United Leadership

Finally, in the war against Japan we must set up a common leading organ in contrast with the lack of common organisation and concerted action in the anti-Japanese movement in the past, a state of things that ought to be put an end to. We suggest the creation of an Armed Self-defence Committee of the Chinese People to be chosen by workers, peasants, merchants, students and soldiers as the central leading organ of the campaign against the Japs, entrusted with the power to decide on all questions connected with the anti-Japanese campaign as well as to exercise control over all anti-Japanese matters. All must take a part in the committee if they do not want to be slaves without a country, if they are ready to fight the Japs, if they endorse the anti-Japanese program just outlined. We call on all patriots to form committees of this nature in factories, villages, schools, shops, etc, in response to our programme, to discuss and adopt plans and measures for the war on Japan.

We suggest that on the coming September 18 (date of the Mukden coup) we shall commemorate the day by holding a national congress as the supreme organ of the national armed self-defence committee.

Dear brothers and sisters! We firmly believe that we can fight Japan with the adoption of the above mentioned measures. This war is a holy one, a war for advancement and justice. Dear brothers and sisters! Wake up and unite! Arm yourselves under the banner of national self-defence! Fight for the independence, liberation and territorial integrity of China!

- 1) DOWN WITH JAPANESE IMPERIALISM!
- 2) LONG LIVE THE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR!
- 3) LIBERATION OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE FOREVER!

Signed by

THE ARMED SELF-DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE

The Preparatory Commission.

CONTENTS

RESCUE OUR REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS

- 1) Rescue Revolutionary Leaders in Distress.....p. 1
- 2) Appeal to Chinese Workers and Peasants.....p. 2
- 3) Rice Riots in China.....p. 3
- 4) Red Armies Marches on Foochow.....p. 4
- 5) Armed Self Defence in Full Swing.....p. 5

RESCUE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS IN DISTRESS

As reported previously in our columns, a score of revolutionary leaders headed by Yu Chi-chuan, Lin Tse-min, Lin Yeh-jin, etc, were arrested by imperialist-K.T. agents in the international settlement on June 26.

While in the imperialist prison, they bluntly refused to expose any of our revolutionary secrets in spite of the most cruel torture at the hands of imperialist police. On the contrary, they denounced imperialism as a curse to the Chinese people and the Kuomintang as a traitor in the face of the police of the international settlement. They fired a strong fusillade at the hissings of the revolutionary betrayers.

Yes, they behaved just like a genuine revolutionary leader who defies the imperialist his own life for the defence of the revolution. They defied before the torturers of imperialism and K.T. just as heroically and unflinchingly as the red fighters who are refused to yield an inch of the viet territory to the enemy (class) in the present 5th campaign now in full swing. Precisely due to this fact imperialism handed over them to Nanking for further torture and execution in the last resort.

These revolutionary leaders who are either heading the anti-Japanese and-imperialist movement or serving as functionaries in trade unions have played a decisive part in the growth of the movement of the masses against imperialism and K.T. A few of their number have just sponsored the national armed self defence movement now expanding in all directions. With the confidence and support won from the masses during the struggles, they have been able to push the Chinese revolution still further.

SHOULD THE WORKERS ARISE

Apparently, the arrest of the revolutionary leaders by imperialism and Kuomintang has aroused the extreme ire of the toiling masses here in Shanghai as well as in the whole country. Workers and other toilers accordingly gathered together and resolved to secure release of the leaders arrested by the following means:

1. Immediately choose delegates and send them on a trip to Nanking to comfort the leaders now K.T. jail and try to secure their release. Collect money for relief purpose.
2. Launch a campaign for signatures for a protest with Nanking.
3. Call mass meetings, wire the revolutionary masses in China and the world for immediate concerted action for the rescue of our leaders.
4. Hold demonstrations and parades, besiege the government for the release of the leaders arrested and all other revolutionary leaders.
5. Expand the national armed self defence movement as a token to continue the work of the leaders taken in custody.

5. The work of relieving the leaders should be closely related to the struggle against the intensified oppression and exploitation of capital, the struggle of the peasants for relief to flood and drought sufferers, the struggle of the K.T. soldiers against ill-treatment, squeeze of their pay and against the attack on red army.

AN APPEAL TO CHINESE WORKERS AND PEASANTS

.....

To workers, peasants, soldiers and other toilers of China!

Chinese toilers as a great support to Soviet China have stood unwaveringly in the face of the betrayal of the Kuomintang which wants to hand over China to imperialism as a colony. The K.T. has thrown all in the 5th campaign against Soviet China, suppressed the anti-imperialist-K.T. movement to the best of its ability, killed the vanguard of the workers and peasants, all this for one thing: attempt to maintain the decaying rule of the Kuomintang.

But, in the old land, far from being scared, workers and peasants in China have gone still farther in the forefront against imperialism and K.T. traitors. In free countries the blockade of the bandit leader Chiang Kai-shek's interdiction to the contrary notwithstanding, promoting the armed self defence movement at a time when Japanese imperialism runs amok in North China with the aid of the Kuomintang. Politically backed up by the masses, the armed self defence movement is progressing rapidly, a fact that inspires the K.T. to mobilize all its police force, detectives and revolutionary traitors in an attempt to crush our revolutionary leaders with a view to stripping the masses of the fruits of the strong leadership.

All workers, peasants and soldiers! On June 26 our revolutionary leaders such as Chi-chuan, Lin Hse-shan, etc., at the head fell into the hands of the K.T. fascist hangmen. Tortured in the most brutal way, their life is in an extremely critical condition!

Record of Leaders

Our leaders have waged an uncompromising struggle against imperialism and the betrayal of the Kuomintang. During 1925-27 they led millions of Chinese workers and peasants in a fight against imperialism and renegade feudalism, and for the liberation of the Chinese nation. To check the Japanese offensive against Shanghai in 1932 they marched ahead in face of Japanese fusillade. They stood in the van of the national revolutionary war against Japan along the Great Wall.

Of late they initiated the armed self defence movement, calling on the masses to rise immediately in armed self defence and to fight for the thorough emancipation of the Chinese nation. Their positive activities in this regard incurred the hatred of the K.T. fascists who want to remove our leaders right way lest their deal of betrayal as agreed to by secret negotiations might be greatly hampered.

Our Appeal

All toilers! Just at a moment where the Kuomintang is selling the whole country as slaves to imperialism we can not suffer our leaders to be tortured or shot openly or secretly. We must do everything in our power to get back our leaders. We and China need them most just at the present juncture. File the most serious protests with the K.T. Demand the immediate release of our leaders in the K.T.'s hell. Inaugurate committees for the rescue of Comrades Yu Chi-chuan, etc., and against imperialism and Japan. Send delegates to Nanking to see our leaders. Stage demonstrations as a protest against the K.T.'s murder.

At the same time, expand the armed self defence movement as directed by our leaders. Stage strikes in the factories and schools against the K.T. surrender and fascist white terror as a reply to the K.T. suppression of the anti-imperialist movement.

THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST & FASCIST COMMITTEE IN THE FAR EAST


July 15, 1934

WIDESPREAD RICE RIOTINGS IN CHINA

... ..

With disasters inseparable from the rule of imperialism and KMT, toilers of China have learned many a terrible lesson through their own bitter experience. The widespread drought catastrophe in this summer is no doubt bitterest in the past decade or so. Crops of the peasants are either dried or washed away in the vast paddy fields amounting to several ten millions mows. Millions of peasants are facing acute starvation. Right in the process of the drought rice riotings took place extensively in the KMT controlled provinces. The peasants, particularly those near the Soviet border, have held the KMT responsible for the drought and other disasters connected therewith. Under conditions of flagrant misrule of the KMT floods and drought are certainly traceable to the devastations and neglect of the ruling classes.

Immense Damage Occasioned

As investigated by the Hankow relief committee, the present disaster has wrought havoc in the following provinces: 30 hsien in Kiangsu hit by drought, 40 hsien in Chekiang hit by drought, 50 hsien in Anhwei hit by drought and insects, 30 hsien in Kiangsi hit by drought and floods, 30 hsien in Szechuen hit by floods, 30 hsien in Kweichow hit by floods and drought, 40 hsien in Kansu by drought, 40 hsien in Szechow hit by floods and drought, 10 hsien in Suifu. Taking all together, 11 provinces are stricken by floods and drought, totaling 400 hsien. Besides, there are extensive disasters in Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan but reports are not available in this connection. In Yunnan 40 or 50 hsien are reported hit by the disaster. 

The present catastrophe is the severest of all in recent years, beating the stupendous floods of 1931 in the extent of the areas affected. The Chinese commissioner of reconstruction has given out the definite information that all crops south of the Yangtze river are hopeless except for the small margin of 10%. The damage amounts to 3,300,000,000. The catastrophe is worse still in Chekiang according to a message of the KMT central news agency dated July 12 from Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province. There the damage is estimated at 2,000,000,000 at the rate of 10 for each mow. So the loss must be immense, not to speak of the damages in other provinces.

The Gloomiest Picture

In the concluding days of July showers did come in certain localities but brought no relief to the drought stricken peasants as the long expected rainfall was not sufficient in quantity. A correspondent of the Shanghai press wrote from Hangchow: "The peasants are starving. They have nothing left in their households. The well-to-do eat only two meals in grain a day. The poorer families feed the children with peas---that is all." (July 27).

According to another story equally pathetic published by the Shanghai Press on August 4, the starving peasants in Hai-yuan, Chekiang, braving the scorching sun, rushed to the hsien government for aid, creating a grave situation.

Rice Rioting Widespread

The tax collected by the KMT on the importation of foreign rice (almost 40% ad valorem) has been instrumental in bringing about a little rise in the price of rice for the first half of the current year. The drought sent the price still higher up until at the present moment rice is selling at a price as much as last Fall.

The soaring price of rice is an immediate cause in rice rioting in the whole land, especially in Chekiang where the ~~desperate~~ desperate peasants no longer submit to starvation. There more than ten rice riotings took place for the last two weeks. The peasants are reported to be peaceful and non-violent. But hunger tells them this time to practise the proverb: If there is a will there is a way.

Seizure of rice took place at the town of Sha-si on the Shanghai-Hangchow railway on July 24 and 25. The town is said to be a centre of the rice market in Chekiang. Several thousand famine stricken people marched on the town, with old women leading the way. They took rice from three shops and ten ships without meeting much resistance. Closely following on the heels of Sha-si 2,000 peasants seized rice in Weng-tien-tsen not far away

from the si. The peasants took away some 600 piculs of rice and cereals. But six peasants were taken into custody. In the hsien around Hanking, like Kiangpu and Chin-tan, the struggle for the division of rice is almost a daily occurrence.

The KMT to Blame

Realising that the KMT is in a sense organiser of famine, the peasants have staged anti-KMT demonstrations one after another. The peasants in Chienkiang, capital of Kiangsu province, have, for example, burnt the survey-instruments and placed the surveyors under arrest, on the simple ground that the KMT, instead of devoting any attention to the menace of drought, is bent on the increase in land taxes by surveying. (The China Times, July 19).

The peasants in Kiangnan, Chekiang, are more militant. In geographic proximity to the Soviets in Kiangsi they are undoubtedly influenced by the latter in the struggle against the Kuomintang. They, on the one hand, complain of the inaction of the Kuomintang in regard to the relief of the drought disaster, and, on the other, of the expropriation of land lying on the Hangchow-Kiangnan highway. Their land is taken without compensation. Worse still, they have to pay a tax on the land already taken. In the third place, the peasants also hate the raise in the salt tax as a result of the economic embargo.

The peasants listed these charges against the Kuomintang. Failing to receive any answer the angered peasants rushed to the Hsien Kuomintang and beat the KMT functionaries the majority of whom had fled before the advent of the rioters. One KMT functionary by the name of Chao Tsai was unfortunate enough to be left behind, forming the target of the peasants. The fellow was dragged away and bound to a telegraph pole with his coats stripped off under the burning sun. He tasted the scorching sun for three full hours before sitting away. The incident happened on July 18.

The day following, several hundred peasants converged on the Hsien from different directions, bearing batons in their arms or shouldering active styled rifles, rushing to the Hsien Kuomintang in a stampede. They broke the windows, tore off the papers, wrecked the furniture, etc. (The China Times, August 3).

The bourgeois paper Sincenpao, has recently drawn a cartoon showing KMT leaders chatting about famine relief in a villa at a summer resort but ignoring the famine sufferers below. The peasants, however, know much more clearly than the cartoon can display. They know that salvation lies in their own hands. Hence rice rioting. The peasants are taking the direct route to Soviet revolution.

RED ARMY MARCHES ON FOOCHOW

The red army under Comrade Lo Ping-hui, numbering 5,000 strong, grouped down on Faisia 12 miles from Foochow, capital of Fukien province. The advance of the red army caused a great panic in Foochow although the red fighters may not head for that city. No doubt the red army held a great parade in observance of the anti-war day because they took the city before August 1. According to press advices the red army deserted the city only on Aug. 5. Another report has it that the red army may enter Foochow if it wants to owing to the handful of KMT soldiers at Foochow, who are not match of the red fighters. Imperialist warships are hurrying to Foochow from various anchorages, to help the KMT in defending the city.

The red army operating in Hupeh also scored a big success over the KMT bandits in east Hupeh end of August. It disarmed one regiment (3,000 men) of the KMT bandits in east Hupeh in addition to the large quantities of armaments seized. It put one whole division of Chang Hsueh-liang on flight.

Red partisans were in the latter part of August very active in the vicinity of Shinyang, an important center on the Peiping-Hankow railway (in Honan). Their activities reached as far as The Cock Mountain (a famous summer resort for rich class Chinese and foreigners). Shinyang seems to lie in a zone of peace owing to the increasing activities of red partisans. At the same time the red army under Comrade Ho Zang occupied several hsien in

and still held Min-hiang, Tzeichow.

Other successes of the red army and partisans are also reported from other localities such as Hunning (Hulien), Tsai-poo (H. Tulien), etc.

ARMED SELF DEFENCE IN FULL SWING

.....

As matters now stand, the armed self defence has as powerful a backing among the masses as can never be imagined. The program embodying the famous six points in a war against Japanese imperialism is quite popular in the whole country as the K.T. censorship can never bar oral propaganda among the toiling masses. For the sake of news and curiosity foreign papers are willing to pay for the full draft at rather a high rate. Nearly all the foreign papers (except only a few) have published the program in the form of outline. The Japanese press at Shanghai gave considerable prominence to the programme. It exploits the program as another sign of the approach of an anti-Chiang Kai-shek storm but forgets the fact that the program itself explicitly aims at delivering a blow at Japanese imperialism.

Certain imperialist papers such as the North China Daily News (British) sneers at the programme and asks how leading newspapers in China (Wahpoo Sun Yat-sen, Wodone Hiao Chun-tai, etc.) can back such a naive programme. "The naivety of trying to finance a war", says the paper in an editorial of August 5, "against a thoroughly prepared power like Japan by confiscating Japanese property in China is too obvious to need emphasis. Any attempt to do such a thing would play straight into the hands of the enemy". In making this statement the British paper is anxious over a similar fate of its own. Confiscation of imperialist property hovers over the British journal like a bogbear whether it concerns Japan or other imperialism. Chinese patriots and revolutionaries are in full support of the programme, not only regarding this point but vis-a-vis all others, for the simple reason that all the measures as contained in the programme are entirely practical and suited to the needs of the holy war.

Popular Support

All Chinese, dissatisfied with the K.T.'s surrender to Japanese imperialism, have immediately come to the support of the programme as outlined in our special number. Workers have shown a high pitch of enthusiasm in the rally. Let first take the example of the seamen on the British oil boat.

That boat employs some 70 seamen of Chinese nationality who are indignant over the exaction of bribery by the foremen. Unless bribery to the foremen is demanded, workers will be dismissed just on that ground. The seamen are all for the formation of a committee against the foremen without exception. Just at this point all workers are in a highly bellicose mood, discussing concrete measures at class meetings.

There appears a fellow bringing with him the 'programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan'. After the completion of the report by that fellow all present at the meeting rallied to the programme. 12 signed while others who could not write stamped their fingers on the papers as a testimonial of approval. They asked for more copies of the program and pledged to distribute them among the ports called on. They also committed themselves to the promise that attempts would be made to get the signature of the whole body of seamen on the same boat. Finally, an anti-imperialist committee was formed with a chairman at the head.

Another British Oil Boat

In regard to the support given to the programme the same enthusiasm was observed in another British oil boat. Here the workers hated the foreman because they were compelled to pay a tribute to him in the form of money collected on winnings in gambling. The workers were compelled to gamble simply to yield additional receipts to the foreman.

The disgruntled workers first called a meeting to discuss the program. One worker said, "The K.T. does this simply to invite more outrages from Japan". Foreign employees of the boat encouraged our workers saying that ~~nothing~~ **nothing** ~~can be found~~ **can be found** if you take up the cudgel. They saw no reason

why the I.T. should suffer to capitulate as it pleased. The result is that eight workers signed the programme. The remaining four who could not write said that they were loyal and patriotic to the core. Three workers were elected to form an anti-imperialist body.

Some 70 seamen employed by a boat of the British Butterfield & Swire Co. held a meeting with the actual attendance of 30. At the meeting actual conditions in the north were reported and discussed particularly with reference to the programme. When the workers were in the act of signing the programme, there raised a voice all of a sudden, "But are you doing?" Relying that they were doing a patriotic deed, the fellow from the yellow union retorted with a bluff: "All that signed the patriotic movement will be likely to be shot". Obviously, the yellow 'rotten egg' wanted to frighten the workers away from the patriotic movement. The yellow bureaucrats, to be sure, are all lackeys of imperialism and I.T. but this time they failed a aim to hold the militant workers back.

The workers in another boat went a step further, voluntarily announcing that under the auspices of the workers a call be issued to enlist the sympathy and aid of the whole body of seamen in support of the programme, that national revolutionary war be waged a first Japanese imperialism.

University Students Not Behind

The students of the university (name omitted) in Chaper, Shanghai, debated hotly on the programme submitted to them, and after the discussion many of the students present signed the programme. The I.T. campaign for more signatures by the method of joint activity. At the same time three student brigades were organized to work along the streets in the environs of the city as well as among the workers employed on the railways. So far over 100 peasants added their signatures to the list.

The teachers and pupils of a certain primary school in Shanghai joined to the programme in a similar praiseworthy manner. 100 of them signed the programme, in the organization of three shock battalions carrying on their offensive in various directions.

Industrial Workers, Too

Workers in the cotton mills and flour mills in east Shanghai went through the process of signing with greater enthusiasm subsequent to thorough discussion on the part of the workers. This is particularly so in the Japanese owned mills. There the signatures of the workers numbered more than 500. Later on more signatures were added to the long list.

The backward rickshaw men have become articulate in the war against Japanese imperialism. One coolie is quoted as saying that "For the sake of the country and the people we must unite together in a fight against Japan", a statement that is just as intelligible as the average Chinese can make.

The signature campaign has been going on in east Shanghai and the French concession on a grand scale. Among the stevedores several mass meetings were held to back up the programme.

So far in Shanghai alone some 3,000 persons, all Chinese, whether high or low in their stations of life, have signed the programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japanese imperialism, not to mention those names from the out-ports and cities.

The success of the signature campaign in the initial stage of the war on Japan augurs well for the future victory over the Japanese. Only traitors and lackeys of imperialism hold a pessimist view on the prospects of the war. Imperialism as a whole is glad to see our defeat or pour ice water over our spine at the very beginning (like the North China Daily News). Our victory over Japan probably means end of all imperialist domination in China. Of course success in the last analysis depends on our efforts, on the exertions of the whole people.

1934
 * CONTENTS *
 1934

QUARTERLY REVISION OF THE ARMED SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT

- 1) Sweeping success of Red Army in Fukien.....p. 1
- 2) August 1, 1934, in China.....p. 1
- 3) The Armed Self Defence Movement grows rapidly.....p. 2
- 4) Workers' life in Soviet China.....p. 4
- 5) Commerce and Finance in Soviet China.....p. 6
- 6) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, July 1934p. 8

SWEEPING SUCCESS OF RED ARMY IN FUKIEN

According to the press advices published by foreign papers at Shanghai the red army has won an overwhelming victory over the Kuomintang bandits in Fukien, occupying Shanghai, Nienchen, Ningping, Changping in south Fukien, Shajien, Juchi, Ingon, Taitien in central Fukien, Ningping and Kuitien in north Fukien. Thus the red army took some ten hsien, crushing the enemy as it advanced. When reaching the environs of Shuikow, a strategic point on the Lin River 40 miles from Foochow (capital of Fukien province), 500 garrison came out to meet the advancing red army with open hands, giving it a warm reception. Then they joined the ranks of the red army unconditionally.

Messages from the same source placed the booty of the red army at more than 10,000 rifles in a single engagement, 21 military trucks and an uncounted large quantity of ammunitions. The Kuomintang bandit army is entirely demoralized before the onslaught of the victorious red army. As a result, the KMT eastern front (meaning Fukien) collapsed to the consternation of the imperialists who, as reported in our last issue, hurried warships to Foochow menaced by the approaching red army.

The debacle of the KMT in Fukien serves^{as} a fresh impetus to more capitulation of Nanking to Japanese imperialism. The KMT bandit chief, Chiang Kai-shek, now hastily calls a conference attended by Wang Chin-wei (a leftist of the Kuomintang), prime minister; Kuang Fu, chief of the Peiping political council; and a number of other high personages of the Kuomintang who are well versed in the art of handing over China to Japanese imperialism. In quarters close to Nanking officialdom it is said that the conference scheduled at Kuling (a summer resort for imperialists and representatives of the Chinese Tuhao and bourgeoisie) will decide to earmark more Chinese territory and economic rights to Japanese imperialism.

The country as a whole is unusually indignant over further betrayal of the Kuomintang and rallies to the call of the national council of the Chinese people in a war against Japan. All traitors of the Chinese nation from Chiang Kai-shek down ward have but a short life to live if the armed self defence movement forges ahead at the present speed.

Chinese toilers both in Kuomintang China and Soviet China observed August 1 this year around a slogan that has stupendous significance for China as well as for the whole world. This year Chinese toilers inaugurated an unprecedented liberation movement on August 1, a movement that is designed evidently to repulse further attacks from imperialism, especially from Japanese imperialism.

On August 1 nearly all the foreign papers at Shanghai published the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan with brief explanations and editorial notes. The day has become the signal of the declaration of war on Japanese imperialism by the Chinese people who, led by the toilers, will push it vigorously until Japanese imperialism is driven out and Chinese territory recovered. (See below).

Reliable information emanating from the usual source states that on August 1 Soviet China carried out a general mobilization for a positive war against Japanese imperialism, believing that such a step is indispensable in fighting for real peace in the Far East, against an imperialist war over the Pacific, for the defence of the Chinese nation against advancing Japanese imperialism. Monster demonstrations of such a nature recently took place in Soviet China with the participation of millions of Chinese toilers whose interest has been jeopardized by unintermitted aggressions of Japanese imperialism and threatened by the coming imperialist war. Thus in observance of the day Soviet China embarked on a noble undertaking that will finally liberate China from the fetters of imperialism and KMT.

In this connection, of added significance is the victory of the red army just mentioned. Thanks to the heroism of the red fighters Soviet China witnessed on August 1 the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's eastern front defended by no less than 200,000 troops of Chiang's crack units. At the same time the north, west and south fronts of the KMT bandits in the encircling campaign are shaking before the charges of the red army. The red army has accomplished more than half of its task in breaking the 5th drive of imperialism and KMT up to the present time. Consequently, August 1, 1934, is worth more to Chinese toilers and Chinese Soviets than any similar date in the past.

In KMT China toilers observed the day in a different manner but with no less enthusiasm. Here in Shanghai demonstrations took place in the industrial centres in east and west Shanghai. Handbills and revolutionary literature were distributed freely among the working masses. Speeches were delivered by worker-leaders at mass meetings against the oppression and exploitation of imperialism and KMT which was increased as the economic crisis in China deepened, against the KMT surrender and betrayal, etc. Workers succeeded in forming groups of several hundred each for meetings and demonstrations.

In the crowded streets of Shanghai anti-war literature was freely distributed and freely accepted by the masses in spite of the police conditions of KMT-imperialism. Following the day with greater interest this year no doubt due to the approach of the threatened imperialist war the masses at Shanghai lined the thoroughfares, waiting to take a glance at the anti-war demonstration. Some people loitered hours in places where the demonstration was supposed to take place. They eagerly grabbed any literature offered them. Police officers failed to clear the street of the loiters. And many regretted to come late, too late to meet the anti-war parade.

THE WORLD SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT GROWS RAPIDLY

.....

In our last number we have printed the basic program of the Chinese people in a war against Japan together with the news relating thereto. As time goes on, the movement rapidly gains ground among the Chinese masses who hate the KMT's betrayal more than ever. The movement is of course is yet in its infancy but it has potentialities beyond the imagination of the defeatists and traitors who prefer unconditional capitulation as

the only means 'to save the nation' (read: to save themselves). As the movement makes considerable headway, the K T chiefs are panic-stricken, including Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Chin-wei who are holding a conference at Kuling to sell more of China to Japan in order to check the growth of the movement. But Chinese toilers as the backbone of the movement will see to it that the K T chiefs who have signed away Chinese territory one piece after another be barred from further betrayal of a similar nature. The armed self defence movement can play a big role in this direction.

The First Block

There is definite evidence that the Kuomintang has undertaken to block the armed self defence movement of the people at the very beginning. It shall be recalled that on August 1 the Chinese press at Shanghai published no news whatsoever concerning the movement, much less to print the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan which embodies six fundamental points. Nor was published the statement of the preparatory committee of the national council of the Chinese armed self defence, a statement that gives the reasons why a war of the Chinese people against Japan is possible, shattering the illusions of those who have pinned faith in international treaties and imperialist powers for the defence of China.

Undoubtedly, some of the Chinese papers as the China Times is in the direct pay of Chiang Kai-shek while others such as the Shun Pao are owned by compradores, lackeys of imperialism. They will under no circumstances give any space to news that condemns the capitulation of Nanjing. But there are papers that try to maintain a nationalist attitude but keep silent on the movement due to the rigid censorship of the Kuomintang. At the very outset the Kuomintang, we are informed from authoritative sources, decided to nip the movement in its bud by placing a ban on it, depriving the people of the opportunity to know anything about it. The Kuomintang called out the entire detective force to hunt for those behind the movement. The first martyrs as far as we know are comrades Yu Chi-chun, etc., the sole charge brought against them being their association with the armed self defence movement. The Kuomintang has issued orders to the papers forbidding to publish any news regarding the movement. The dirty K T has blackmailed those patriots and revolutionaries that stand behind the programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan.

Here, more palpably than ever has the K T come out in the open to defend the interests of Japanese imperialism. It has led the fascists, compradores, landlords, capitalists (even including the national bourgeoisie) in a ruthless war on the people who dare to speak or act against Japan in defiance of the K T's interdiction. Decapitation as meted out by Chiang Kai-shek to those who still talk about resistance to Japan is more rigidly enforced as the movement for armed self defence progresses rapidly.

In Defiance of the K T

Despite the persecution of the Kuomintang in the interest of Japanese imperialism Chinese masses can no longer be cowed and intimidated by words or deeds of the treacherous Kuomintang. Standing in the van of the movement are Chinese workers, peasants, city-poor and advanced intellectuals who push the movement ahead with vigor. Chinese patriots rally around the new movement in increasing numbers. Now under the banner of the armed self defence thousands have added their signatures in addition to the original 3,000 promoters including Madam Sun Yat-sen (Soong Chin-lin), Madam Liao Chun-kai, General Li Tu, etc. Dozens of anti-Japanese associations have sprung into existence in defiance of the K T suppression, nay, have done valuable work for the expansion of the movement.

On 6 ins. General Li Tu gave a reception to pressmen of foreign papers outlining the policy of the Chinese people in a war against Japan, explaining the motives of the war, clarifying the practical measures adopted to that end, answering the questions put to him, etc. All papers of foreign ownership at Shanghai published the interview of Gen. Li in some detail but not the Chinese press which again remained silent due to the tightening hand of the K T censor. Gen. Li's explanation made a very good impression on those present although it was later found that some of his points were purposely distorted by certain reporters in the defence of imperialism. Of course imperialist-minded persons can hardly remain neutral in such a matter as China's armed self defence. But fully utilizing the opportunity,

Gen. Li (commander of a section of the Chinese forces against Japan in Manchuria, 1931-1933) went far enough in emphasizing that the Chinese people have resolved to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism at all costs and got ready to plunge into the war of their own initiative and with their own resources without fear of the modern weapons of Japan and the treacherous acts of her agents in China, referring to Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Chin-wei and the whole bunch of the Kuomintang.

Six Points Reiterated

While the new movement is spreading in all directions in the whole country, reaching even the farthest corners of China, despite the sabotage of the Kuomintang, it may be of interest to reiterate the famous six points as embodied in the programme, all agreed to by the leaders as well as the ranks and files of the movement. The following is the six points in a nutshell.

(1) mobilization of all the forces on land and sea and in air in a war against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000,000 men and officers, (2) mobilization of the whole body of people, organization of various volunteer armies, (3) arming the people with weapons from all sources, (4) financing the war by confiscating all Japanese owned enterprises in China amounting to \$2,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange, confiscating the property of all traitors, earmarking the national revenue for the war, collecting a progressive tax, soliciting money from within as well as without the country, from foreign sympathizers, too, (5) formation of a national council for armed self defence as the supreme organ directing all activities connected with the war on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, peasants, soldiers, and ants, students, etc, (6) alliance with the enemies of Japanese imperialism.

Following the promulgation of the programme just cited a declaration over the signature of the preparatory committee of the national council for armed self defence was issued calling on the nation to arise at once for the defence of the country which is precisely on the point of breakdown in the face of imperialist aggressions with the aid of the Kuomintang. Instead of defending the country as supposed to do, the KMT has given every facility to Japan in her further attacks on China and, for this reason, incurred the high displeasure of the people. Now the angered people take the lead in the movement for armed self defence of their own accord.

WORKERS LIFE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Workers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other parts of the country thanks to the protection of the Soviet government set up by the workers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the Soviet government considerable betterment in the lot of the working masses has become a reality. The eight hour law, the social insurance, the increase in pay (e.g., rise from \$2.00 to \$20.00 a month in Tientsin, Pukien), the collective bargaining, etc, are all conducive to the amelioration. In every case the Soviet government and trade unions come to the aid of the workers in a counter-attack against the offensive of capital such as wage-cut, ill-treatment, etc. Woman-worker is placed on an absolutely equal footing with men. Her life has likewise improved. During my visit to the central printing office a woman worker was observed in the act of feeding her one year old baby with milk, such feeding repeated several times a day, all with pay. Young workers have also obtained better conditions of work, e.g., six hour-day, etc.

The Question of Unemployment

Unemployment which has positively refused to move downward either in KMT China or in the advanced capitalist countries is no longer a serious question to be dealt with. The development of production in Soviet China at an accelerated pace helps greatly and speedily in solving the problem of unemployment. Only a small fraction of the working population finds no regular jobs as a result of the migration of workers from the countryside to the towns. Peasants, women and men, rush for the city while urban enterprises have failed to absorb them all owing to the slow tempo of development (hindered by the KMT's 5th campaign). The government gives them relief.

Owing to the fact that the workers themselves run the government, the wage earners in Soviet China are placed in a privileged position, enjoying such privileges as freedom of strike against capital with the protection of the Soviet government, etc. The workers organised their own unions with a large membership. Workers employed in the state enterprises have almost joined the unions in a body as in the state printing office. In every factory there are workers' clubs, Leninist rooms, ball fields, wall papers, illustrated papers, etc. Workers may, of course, hold meetings from time to time, aided sometimes by the government who has in the past given rooms for meetings. Needless to say, full freedom of speech is enjoyed by the workers.

A Contrast to K.T. China

The workers under the Soviets provide a sharp contrast with those in the K.T.-controlled China so far as their life is concerned. In white China the workers lead a life of dogs, always placed on the starvation line.

The workers in Soviet China are distinguished in another respect: the development of creative power. They have shown marvellous initiative and creative power. They support the Soviet government with the greatest possible proletarian vigor and energy. Their officers have filled the leading positions in the government and army. The All China Federation of Labour Unions, for example, mobilized a host of cadres for the expansion of the red army.

The material creative power of the workers under the Soviets is shown by the following examples. The workers in the arsenals can turn out new weapons just as good as those made by machine—rifles, guns, knives, etc., which are all of good quality. The printing workers not only attend to duties assigned to them but at the same time make good ink for printing. This ink proves just as good as the imported from imperialist countries. Printing by hand in Soviet China proved an entire success in comparison with machine work. Paper making has shown great strides. In connection with mimeograph many new inventions have come to the foreground such as the manufacture of double paper in place of the stencil paper, of a new type of carbon paper, etc.

Even the most backward peasant and peasant women who come from the village may master the technique in the mills and factories in a short space of time. Besides, the workers take a great pleasure in the work laid before them. They have all shown an eagerness for work, desiring to accomplish the work ahead of schedule time. For instance, the workers finished the construction of the building for the II Soviet congress far ahead of time. All workers in the state enterprises want to work extra hours in addition to the regular hours (The state arsenal, mint, printing office, etc.).

Bond Subscription

In connection with the bonds issued by the Soviet government for economic reconstruction the workers have displayed an enthusiasm almost unequalled. They bought the bonds in a rush, realising that the bonds will contribute largely towards the betterment in their own lot ~~bonuses~~ as a result of economic reconstruction, realising, too, that the bonds bought will provide enough money for the shattering of the 5th campaign of imperialism and Kuomintang. Undoubtedly, the latter consideration afforded a greater stimulus to the rush of the workers for taking up the bonds, as the 5th drive ~~is~~ threatens to wipe out all the benefits conquered by them in the course of revolution.

As to the struggles of the workers going on in K.T. China the toiling masses under the Soviets have done their best in helping their brothers oppressed by K.T. and imperialism. They deserve special merit in assisting the extension of the red army.

It goes without saying that the workers in Soviet China have displayed and still display the greatest possible militancy in the work for the Soviets as well as for themselves. The fact that they lead and operate the Soviets is in itself a mighty factor in placing the worker on a higher level both as to ability to work and enthusiasm to work. Both the Soviets and unions, it may be said with reason, are a better type of schools for the workers in a political as well as in a technical sense. By going through these schools the workers can score success in the political and technical

fields.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Having given an account of the development in production in Soviet China in our previous numbers, now we come to commerce and finance under the Soviets. The Soviets have, it shall be recalled, proclaimed freedom of trade within its borders but this very proclamation implied a certain measure of regimentation on the part of the Soviet government on lines designed to strengthen the position of the government vis-a-vis private traders, especially the profiteers.

Trade More Under Control

In the present situation the government takes a hand in the development of trade with the outside world. With this end in view the government has established the foreign trade bureau helping by all means the merchants engaged in trade with non-Soviet regions. Blows are thus directed against the economic embargo of the enemy. It accounts for the conclusion of an agreement with the defunct people's government in Fukien respecting trade which was considered one of the main points in the anti-Japanese and anti-Chiang Kai-shek concordat.

Foreign trade, if well developed along lines decided on by the government, may certainly have obviated the difficulties standing in the way of the people's livelihood. At the same time the government has defined the freedom of trade by clear-cut legislation with a view to further expansion of commerce. But restrictions are imposed on the manipulation and exploitation of the unscrupulous merchants and kulaks.

Under such conditions commerce in general has been on the upgrade movement, even on a higher level than the pre-revolutionary period, to the surprise of the outside world. This statement applies to the countryside as well as to the town except where the enemy's blockade is operating with some effect.

Financial Conditions

Turning to finance and currency, the same upgrade movement is observed. The state bank of the central government has opened branches in provincial capitals and cities (Juchin) with a strong likelihood to establish more in future. Thus, an imposing system of state banks is already in existence.

The notes issued by the central bank have a high prestige among the masses and are generally accepted in regions under the Soviet jurisdiction. These notes are well covered by cash reserves turned out by the state mint. Now two silver coins are in circulation: the dollar piece and 20¢ pieces. Recently, in response to actual needs a new copper coin worth 5¢ has appeared on the market.

Of late the central bank began to receive deposits from the masses no matter how small they are.

Return of Bonds

As reported before, the bonds of the Soviet government were over-subscribed by the masses out of the desire to aid the government in carrying on economic reconstruction as well as breaking the 5th drive of the enemy. The bonds, as is known to every one, are secured on nothing other than the credit of the government which is exceedingly good among the masses, unlike the bonds of the Kuomintang which can not be sold unless secured on reliable revenue.

Later on several hundred thousand dollars in bonds were, however, returned to the government out of a desire to support it with something more substantial. Of their own accord the masses initiated a campaign for the return of the bonds to help the government tide over temporary financial difficulties. As far as my personal knowledge goes, a multitude of workers and red soldiers handed back the bonds bought before. One soldier of the 4th corps who had served in the white army and bought the bonds with his ~~own~~ savings of some thirty dollars returned the bonds to the

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a murmur. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of men, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

Taxation on a New Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the exploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another respect the tax schedule was revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodities from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps an eye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet currency and finance. In fact, it punished such activities severely as soon as discovered. Waste, extravagance and corruption are things strictly watched by the government. A thorough struggle has been waged against waste and corruption, and an economy campaign in governmental expense launched. Besides, a strict auditing system has been instituted, checking all governmental expenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'sanisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course commerce and finance, like all other branches of national economy, are matters falling within the jurisdiction of the department of national economy newly set up under the people's council. The department makes a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

Soviet Communications

Communications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more efficiency than the K.T. system which is caught in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, locomotives and steamboats the Soviet rail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with other regions lying far away, regions that have been cut off by the K.T. bandit troops. In certain localities rail traffic has been restored with the K.T. controlled districts. Express delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

Wireless communications, though still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a wide area. Long distance telephone is also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (motor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Hundreds of ~~motor roads~~ miles of motor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and far more are to be built up under the direction of the commissariat of internal affairs.

By the way it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted considerable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Many modern hospitals have sprung up at the Red capital, Juikin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

Were it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in Soviet China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present status of economic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conclusively that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build up an entirely new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revolutionary forces of the Soviets.

WORKER'S STRUGGLE IN KMT CHINA July, 1934

.....
 . For lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of :
 . words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for date, (2) place, (3) :
 . factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) days in strike, (6) working days :
 . lost in strike, (7) no. of petitions, (8) leadership, (9) conditions and :
 . demands, (10) results.

I Strikes Unrecorded in Previous Months

(1) Feb.-April (2) Chi-tung, Kiangsu, (3) Bai-sen Cotton Mill, Chi-tung branch
 (4) 700 (5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8) Spontaneous. (9) Against lock up. 8 conditions
 gained after reconciling by Kuomintang: a) factory shall be opened in
 Nov. 1934; b) preferred right to be recruited; c) discharged fee equal to
 3 months' wage paid; d) back home at the expense of the co.; etc. (10) Par-
 tially success.

(1) June 20 (2) Shanghai (3) A-Mei-Ya Barber Shop (4) 20 (5) 2 (6) 40 (7) 1 (8) -
 (9) Against dismissal, clashed with capitalist (10) Unavailable.

II Strike Continued From Last Month

x (1) May 12- ~~from~~ July 22. (2) Shanghai (3) British-American Tobacco Co. Factory
 No. 1 & 2. (4) 8,000 (5) 21 (6) 138,000 (7) 2 (8) Yello T. U. (9) Against the
 lock up of the factory no. 1. Detailed story appeared in previous issues of
 C.W.C. (10) Fail.

III Strike Start in July

(1) July 3-31 (2) Chinkiang (3) Dai-Chung-Hua Match Co. Chinkiang branch. (4)
 750 (5) 28 (6) 21,000 (7) 1 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; clashed with the company;
 the capitalist locked up th factory as a menas against the workers but re-
 sulting in receiving a fierce counter-attack came from worker; factory was
 forced to reopen on August 1st. (10) Victory.

(1) 3-15 (2) Shanghai (3) workshops of silver-smith (4) 25 (5) 13 (6) 325 ~~tax~~
 (7) -- (8) -- (9) Against wage-cut. (10) Unavailable

(1) 4-21 (2) Shanghai (3) I-Shin Tooth Brush Factory (4) 85 (5) 18 (6) 1,050 (7) 1
 (8) -- (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut; reconciliated by KMT. (10) Partia-
 ly success.

(1) 11-14 (2) Shanghai (3) Morimura Garage (4) 36 (5) 3 (6) 108 (7) --, (8) -- (9)
 for pay full pay (10) Unavailable.

(1) 10-12 (2) Tangshan (3) Ricsa puller (4) 1,500 (5) 2 (6) 5,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp.
 (9) Against the squeeze by of the Public Safety Bureau; ~~the~~ striker demonstrat-
 ed in streets. (10) Reconciliated.

(1) 6-15 (2) Shanghai (3) Dai-chun-hua Rubber Shoe Factory (4) 300 (5) 9 (6) 2,700
 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage cut (10) Reconciliated.

(1) 23-28 (2) Tientsin (3) Pei-yang Match Factory (4) 300 (5) 2 (6) 600 (7) 0 (8) --
 (9) Against the new introduced fine regulations; for wage increase. Resum-
 ing their work, the striker found that ~~their conditions~~ were cheated
 the yellow unionists. The angry strikers smash the yellow trade union and
 denied the conditions conclude between the capitalists and the unionists.
 (10) Victory.

(1) 24 (2) Tsinan (3) Tsinan Arsenal (4) -- (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) -- (9) Condi-
 tions unavailable. A rioting ~~plan~~ was planned. Five leader arrested and es-
 corted to Nanking, the center of KMT-fascist terror. (10) Unavailable.

(1) 28-30 (2) Shanghai (3) Stevedore, Natas, Chinese Merchant's Navigation Co.
 (4) 250 (5) 3 (6) 750 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut (10) Un-
 available.

(1) 31 (2) Nantung (3) Taxi driver (4) 50 (5) 1 (6) 50 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against
 heavy tax imposed on them by Public Safety Bureau (10) Reconciliated.

Sub-Total: (2) 10 (3) 10 (4) 3,298 (5) 30,583 (7) 4

IV Petitions Started in July

(1) 12 (2) Tientsin (3) ~~Shanghai~~ Railway (4) Representatives (5) 1 (6) Yellow
~~the~~ the replacement of a station master. (10) result.

(1) 20 (2) Shanghai (3) Tally-men, C-I-S-N., (4) 400 (7) 3 (8) - (9) For wage increase by 28 per month, (10) in reconciling.

(1) 27 (2) Shanghai (3) 60, Representatives. (7) 1 (8) - (9) For the early settlement of the dispute between the stock holders. (10) -

(1) 28 (2) Shanghai (3) Hsin-ya Medicine Work (4) Representatives (7) 1 (8) - (9) Against dismissal; against wage-cut. KMT oppressed the workers to declare a strike. (10) in reconciling.

(1) 27 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore (4) 200 (7) 1 (8) ? (9) For relief. Many coolie were arrested when they were participating in a secret meeting (10) Not yet ended.

(1) 30 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore, N-S-L Shikwan Station (4) Representatives. (7) 1 (8) - (9) For relief (10) Fail.

(1) 31 (2) Tientsin (3) Sue-Peng Flour Mill (4) Representatives (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against the newly introduced fine regulations (10) Reconciliated by the Social Bureau, Tientsin City Government.

Sub-total: (2) 7 (3) 7 (4) 660 (7) 7

V. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in July

No.	No. of	No. of	To-	No. of	No. of	Work-day	Clash,	Wounded
of	Fac	Strike	tion	ers	Peti-	Total lost	in Demons-	
Fac	Strike	tion	tel	ers	tioners	Strikes	tration	Arrested
June 30	20	10	30	68,211	935	69,183	504,572	7 321
July 19	11	7	18	11,296	660	11,956	198,583	3 13

0-

VI. Volume of Enterprise (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000---	Total
June	16	4	5	5	30
July	7	7	4	1	19

VII. Classification of Trade

	Cot- ton	Silk Weav- ing	Toba- c	Gum Post	Trans- Tele- por-	Mani- tional	Each- Handi- Work	Ric- ircraft- men	Oth- er Sha Puller	Total	
June 4	0	1	2	1	0	6	1	2	1	5	20
July 30	0	0	2	1	0	5	2	0	1	1	19

VII. Causes of Struggle

	Against Dismi- sal	Against Wagecut	Against Lockout	Against Contractor	For Foremen & Better Treatment	For Higher Wage	For Full Pay	Poli- tical Causes	Other Causes	Total
June 9	5	4	1	6	2	1	2	2	52	
July 3	3	3	0	5	2	1	2	2	21	

IX. Remarks

As usual our statistics for this month are incomplete. And the struggle of the ricksha coolies at Shanghai, involving some 100,000 workers, is the major one during the month. In this connection, we refer our readers to the next issue which will give a detailed account.

E N D

D 1791/6

Chinese Books Correspondence

Report from ... to ...

Oct 10 1934

with Mr. Lee ...

for ... making
of ...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date September 30 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. _____
REGISTRY.
No. D. 1791/6
30 9 34

Subject (in full). "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters
obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made ~~by~~ and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith ^{seven} eight typewritten copies of the
"Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were
contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the
Chinese Post Office on September 28, 1934. The letters, which
were posted locally and addressed to persons in London and Paris,
were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after
attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and contents are given
hereunder :-

(1) Addressee: "Secy. A-I. L., 3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.14, dated April 20, 1934.

- Contents: (a) A Statement by c.c. of C.P.C. on the New
Offensive of Japanese Imperialism in N. China.
(b) Life and Struggle of the Chintsin Miner.
(c) The Mayar Workers Surrounded the Municipal
Government.
(d) Chinese Economy in First Quarter 1934.
(e) Volunteers Active Everywhere in Manchuria.

(2) Addressee: "Secy., W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, W.C.I. London."

Enclosure: Vol.III, No.66, dated June 18, 1934.

- Contents : (a) Appeal to the White Party Members and Telling
Masses for the Support of U.S.S.R. and the
Opposition of the new IMP-KMT Challenge.
(b) Civil Rights ~~Group~~ Protests Nazi "Terror"
(c) Two Years' Fighting Record of the Red Armies
of China (Next Issue).

(3) Addressee: "Mr. J.K. Murray, 52 South Street, London C.N.I."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

(2)

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.23, dated June 22, 1934.

Contents: (a) Red Army March on Chungking.

(b) Sufferings of the Peasantry in N.Manchuria.

(c) Outline of the Constitution of Republic of Soviet China.

(d) Rapid Extension of the Red Army.

(4) Addressee: Mr.J.K. Murray, 58 Gough Street, London C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.24, dated June 29.

Contents: (a) Salt Rioting in Shantung, Nanking and Kiangsu.

(b) Students Violently Against Joint Examinations.

(c) Chinese Fascism in a New Phase.

(d) Another Victory of the Red Army.

(5) A Militarist War Looms Again.

(5) Add ressee: Mr.J.K.Murray, 58 Gough Street, London C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.25, dated July 5, 1934.

Contents: (a) Reconstruction of Soviets

(b) 200,000 Chinese Tailors Mobilized by Japan.
against Soviet Union and China.

(c) Consumption of De Facto Recognition to Manchukuo.

(d) Worker's Struggle in KMT China, June 1934.

(6) Addressee: Mr.K.J. Murray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.26, dated July 12, 1934.

Contents : (a) The Volunteers in Kirin Scored Two More
Victories.

(b) Economic Reconstruction of the Soviets.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....(3)

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(c) Nanking Pleased Japan by Another Surrender.

(d) Rescue Revolutionary Leaders from Nanking
Hangmen.

(7) Addressee: "Secy. W.Educational Ass., 16 Harper Street,
London C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No. 26, dated July 12, 1934.

Contents: (a) The Volunteers in Kirin Scored Two More
Victories.

(b) Economic Reconstruction of the Soviets.

(c) Nanking Pleased Japan by Another Surrender.

(d) Rescue Revolutionary Leaders from Nanking
Hangmen.

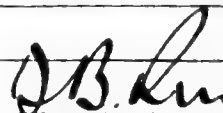
The postal cancellation chops show that (1) and (2) were
undecipherable, (3) was posted at the C.P.O.Branch Office, 304
Fokien Road in the afternoon of June 22, 1934,

(4) was posted at the C.P.O., North Szechuen Road, at 3 p.m.
July 2, 1934,

(5) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, A601 Avenue Jeffre,
at 1 p.m. July 6, 1934,

(6) was posted at the C.P.O., North Szechuen Road, at 1 p.m.
July 13, 1934,

(7) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, A601 Avenue Jeffre,
at 2 p.m. July 13, 1934.



D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch

CONTENTS

.....

NEW JAPANESE OFFENSIVE IN NORTH CHINA

- (1) A Statement by C.C. of C.P.C. on the New Offensive of Japanese Imperialism in N. Chinap. 1
- (2) Life and Struggle of the Chintsin Minerp. 3
- (3) The Mayar Workers Surrounded the Municipal Governmentp. 4
- (4) Chinese Economy in First Quarter 1934p. 4
- (5) Volunteers Active Everywhere in Manchuriap. 6

A Statement by the C.C. of the Communist Party of China on

THE NEW OFFENSIVE OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISM IN N. CHINA

(In our previous issue we published an article on the new offensive of Japanese imperialism in North China together the Kuomintang's decision to surrender by a new deal with Japan. The decision involves, so far as we know, the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo as the most important step in the direction of further capitulation to Japan and further aid to Japanese war preparations against the Soviet Union. The new deal is embodied in an agreement between representatives of Nanking and agents of the Japanese Kwantung army, and may not be made known for a long time to come. The following is a translation of the declaration made on April 10 by the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, calling on the masses of China to rise in a protest against the new betrayal of the Kuomintang---M.)

.....

To the masses of the whole country,

Since enthronement of its puppet, Henry Pu Yi, the predatory Japanese imperialism is openly contemplating further violence and outrages in N. China with the annexation of the whole country as its main objective.

Japanese imperialism has presented the following demands on its agent in N. China, Henry Pu, chairman of the Beijing political council: 1) immediate acceptance of all the conditions relating to Sino-Japanese direct negotiations, 2) complete prohibition of the old Manchurian troops (under Chang Hsueh-liang) as well as of all other troops, to be replaced by Japanese and Manchurian troops, 3) complete suppression of all anti-Japanese & anti-imperialist forces, to be replaced by Japanese and Manchurian organizations, 4) prohibition to be given to the authorities in N. China to do so when the latter have the Great Wall in a view to the eastern imperial toms, 5) complete suppression of the territory to the north of the Great Wall as Manchurian territory, 6) complete suppression of political rights to Japanese investments in China, 7) complete suppression of economic cooperation. In a word, direct negotiations with the puppet in N. China, Japanese imperialism demands Han Wei, even the whole land, to be placed under its direct control like the present Manchuria.

With this object in view Japanese imperialism has been making active

was organized by the Japanese government to Japanese and Manchurian troops

and the Japanese government has been making active

and the Japanese government has been making active

and the Japanese government has been making active

and the Japanese government has been making active

and the Japanese government has been making active

and the Japanese government has been making active

and the Japanese government has been making active

and the Japanese government has been making active

and the Japanese government has been making active

and the Japanese government has been making active

and the Japanese government has been making active

and the Japanese government has been making active

and the Japanese government has been making active

and the Japanese government has been making active

and the Japanese government has been making active

wants to convert China into its exclusive colony in its fight for the hegemony over the Pacific. The recent exchange of notes between Japan and U.S. are simply a conspiracy against the Soviet Union. For the partition of and international over China all imperialism, especially German imperialism, is prepared to recognize Manchukuo, and an international consortium is just considering a big loan to Hanking.

The people in N. China as well as in the whole country are facing a life and death battle. The anti-Soviet war is more critical. And the imperialist invasion of China has reached a new stage, that is, the stage of direct division.

WAT'S New Sale

In face of this acute crisis the KMT is shamelessly, nay, more shamelessly, conducting the sale negotiations with Huang Fu and Ho Yin-chin figuring most prominently. Nanking sent its vice-minister of foreign affairs, Tang Yu-jin, to Cangchun paying Pu Yi a visit. Chiang Kai-shek and his hangers-on decided to accept all Japanese demands at the Manchang conference. Evacuation has been already begun in N. China and many of the northwestern divisions have come down to attack the red army. In turning N. China to Japan, The fascist KMT has resolved to put down all anti-Japanese movements or strikes. Chiang Kai-shek has issued strict orders against all strikes and sabotages. By these acts the KMT has proved the most reliable agent of Japanese imperialism and the most loyal subject of Pu Yi.

To conceal its betrayal the KMT has been carrying on the most shameless demagogical propaganda, saying that we should not worry so much about the danger in N. China, assuring that British imperialism has not yet occupied Pankung and Nanchang in Yunnan (which were seized long time ago). It considers the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movements as prejudicial to its policy of "construction" and communist-suppression. It is pushing the campaign against the Soviets without taking any steps to ward off the danger in north China. It is initiating a new life movement to enthrottle and enslave the masses so as to have a freer hand in selling the country. Yet it calls the movement as a national recovery.

The KMT's plea that the country is too weak to resist Japanese aggressions has been clearly contradicted by the victories of the anti-Japanese troops and volunteers in Manchuria, N. China and Shanghai. And the heroic red armies have been able to shatter the imperialist-KMT campaigns in succession. It is the KMT that has cleared the ground for imperialist invasion. China is weak because the KMT wants to bow before imperialism.

Appeal to Workers and Peasants

The imperialist gun is aiming at us, toilers of China. The KMT will not its sale unless we rise against it. Any one who do not want to live like a slave under foreign rule, who do not want to be sold by the KMT, must arm themselves in defence of N. China and the whole country by a revolutionary national struggle; drive out Japanese imperialism and smash its tool--KMT. They must unite against Japanese and other imperialist aggressions in a unified anti-imperialist front without regard to political affiliations, occupations or sex. Our anti-imperialist programme consists of

- 1) against the KLF surrender, no illusions on the league of nations and America, union of all toilers as the gainstay of the national struggle against imperialism,
- 2) in favor of a sacred revolutionary national struggle in defense of China's independence and territorial integrity,
- 3) appeal to the masses to join the war against Japan, aid for the volunteers,
- 4) seizure of all arms, whether in China or imported, to arm the masses, confiscation of Japanese property and property of the traitors for war expenditure against Japan,
- 5) keeping away from Japanese and other imperialist influences, also from the influence of the bourgeois republicanism of all debts in order to raise funds for the revolutionary war,
- 6) complete severance of economic relations with Japan, utilization of all land, labor and the foreign exchange, concentration of the masses in the struggle.

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The information is being provided for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose.

LIFE AND STRUGGLE OF THE CHINTSIN MINERS

Located in Hopei, the Chintsin mine is the largest, only next to the Kailan mine under British control. It is composed of seven or eight minor mines, employing 16,000 workers. A part of it is situated in the north worked up by the son of a militarist while in the south the enterprise is under Sino-German management. But strictly speaking it is run by the Germans because Chang Ksueh-lai mortgaged it to them for the purchase of aeroplanes.

Over the workers there is a hierarchy of five grades with the foremen in direct control of the workers.

Life of Workers

The miners are divided into two shifts, each working eight hours. The first begins from 6 A.M. while the second from 2 P.M. But the workers as a rule work one or two hours overtime every day.

2/3 of the miners are natives, the remainder coming from the neighboring provinces. Owing to low wages, wage cut, lockout, etc., the workers are always on the starvation line. They eat the worst food and live in caves. When you enter the worker's house, you see but all darkness---dark clothes, dark beddings, dark hearth, dark man, etc. All this is due the dark heart of the capitalist.

The internal workers, about 1,200, directly paid by the management, earn \$8 to \$20 a month, hence in a better position as compared with the external workers who receive their wages from the contractors varying from 20 to 40 cents a day. They get no pay when they don't work. They work every two or three days. Hence they do not get enough for their own living, much less for their families.

The internal workers, though paid a definite wage each month, are always several months in arrears. Last year their pay was withheld from 5.5 to 8 months. Dissatisfied with the back pay, the workers were agitating against it and demanded the pay in full. They went on strike several times but failed owing to the treachery of the yellow unions.

The external workers, not directly connected with the management, suffered more from the contractors as a result of double and triple exploitation. They are subject to the exploitation of the so-called guarantor who, usually a user and a landlord, stands as surety for the contractors and takes more than a half from the workers' wages. The guarantor always lends money to the needy workers at the rate of 5 or 10 cents for each dollar a month. Still worse is the noodle loan to the workers who get the noodle from the guarantor at a much higher rate. So long as the worker gets no pay, he must be subject to this serious loan.

The external workers demand abolition of the contractor system, direct payment from the management, loan in money or noodle without interest, ride on lifts down or up the shafts.

In the south each contractor controls some 160 workers and is, for this reason, called the big contractor. In the north there is no big contractor, each controlling 4 to 160 workers.

Workers Organisations

800 workers in the south are organized in the red unions. In the north mine there are the blue and red organisations (ganster). The strongest are the Tung Hsiang Hui (union of men from the same birth place) from the workers coming from outside. The yellow unions have declined considerably in influence as a result of their betrayal.

Last March 400 workers (internal) demanded pay in full, a demand was supported by the advanced as well as the backward workers. And the workers were firmly resolved to carry out the demands. But the yellow unions tried to stop the outbreak of the struggle by intimidation and deception. At last they took up the leadership of the struggle (which was inevitable) in order to sell it out.

The yellow unions in attempting to sell out the struggle adopted the following methods: buying the tenters and gunsters for keeping a watch on the workers, dissolving the leaders of the working masses, separating the masses from each other, splitting the workers by putting forward slogans favorable to certain workers but unfavorable for certain others. To save its bankruptcy they betrayed everything their own leaders. They held back the workers back from the struggle in every way possible. They received \$100 from the management as a bribe to the yellow unions. The dissatisfaction of the workers with the yellow unions is increasing every day.

The red unions are still growing among the workers in spite of the deception and persecution of the yellow unions. Their papers and slogans have engaged the growing attention of the working masses.

• • • • •

Besieged the Municipal Gov't

In spite of drizzling rain and severe cold the workers refused to leave the municipal government and spent the night by standing and waiting. One woman worker fainted and bore a child on the very spot. The day following, 500 soldiers were rushed to the scene. At 10 o'clock they opened fire on the besieging crowd resulting in the killing and wounding of dozens.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The GPO in leading this struggle directed decisive blows against the deception of the yellow unions, against the deception of the liquidationists, who are only opposed to the "directional" way out, while through the severe white terror of the GPO and imperialism. In the light of these facts the workers are necessarily convinced that the GPO alone defends the interests of the workers, that this class solidarity and stiff struggle can win the final victory. More united than ever, they are organizing the general strike of the mill mills at a convenient time for the success of their struggle.

.....

Last year, in 1960, the U.S. was the largest consumer of

the first quarter, 1934, the crisis has become much sharper. The largest of national industries, namely, the cotton mill, is reported to be on the verge of collapse in its entirety. The flour mills, silk weaving mills and tobacco factories will meet the same fate in the near future. Those which still struggle on will suck the last drop of blood from the worker before falling to pieces.

New Factors in the Crisis

New factors are working for the further deepening of the crisis. They assist imperialist economic aggressions in China. In the first place, the steady rise in the value of silver is a great aid to imperialist dumping in China to the detriment of Chinese national goods. China is a silver country and, for this very reason, closely related to the rise or fall in the price of silver. Owing to the low price of silver before 1932 Chinese industry and trade could maintain themselves in a somewhat stable position because the price level remained rather high. But since the suspension of the gold standard by Japan, England and US (which take up 50% of the total foreign trade of China) Chinese price level steadily declines. The American dollar in January and February has fallen by 20% as compared with last year. This helps imperialist wares in bringing pressure on the Chinese. This depresses Chinese prices. With the aid of the greatly depreciated Yen, of its military machine and the political superiority in China, of its smuggling, of the interdiction of the anti-Japanese boycott movement by the KMT, Japanese imperialism has been able to obtain the upper hand in the Chinese market.

The KMT taxation has been on the increase from year to year. Last December the taxes on tobacco, cement, matches, etc., were raised by one third. Beginning from this year, Tientsin collects 6% likin. Anhwei and Hupeh have followed the example of Tientsin. In view of the decrease in taxes as a result of the economic crisis the provincial, Hsien and other local governments have ceaselessly increased the rate of taxation.

In the third place, rural economy has gone from bad to worse. The levy of a tax on the importation of foreign rice considered as the necessary step in raising the prices of agricultural produce has been enforced only in the provinces under the control of Nanking, and has failed to show the desired effects. The price of flour is still going down. The purchasing of the peasant is on the decline.

The Cotton Mill

Turning to the actual condition of the sharpening of the crisis, we may take the cotton mill as an example. Chinese textiles divide the market of China with Japanese textiles almost on the 50%-50% basis but in regard to capital and technique the Japanese exceeds the Chinese. According to a statement of the Chinese textile association Japanese capital is mapping out a plan to wipe out the Chinese cotton mill in three years by monopolizing the market in Manchuria and North China as well as elsewhere. The selling price of the Japanese yarn is always lower than the Chinese by more than ten dollars. And this fact causes a further slump in the price of yarn. Here in Shanghai the yarn of 20 counts sells at \$176 in January or \$28 below the price in the corresponding period last year. Now it declines to \$163.70, the lowest level touched since 1911.

The low price of the yarn is, however, accompanied by stagnation, a condition much worse than last year. According to the report of the Chinese Textile association at Hankow the Japanese control 80% of the yarn market and 90% of the cloth market. Oppressed by the Japanese, the cotton mills in Shanghai are not able, it is reported, to pay back \$120,000,000 to the banks which have advanced the money as a loan. At a conference on April 13 the cotton mills in Shanghai decided to curtail production beginning from May 1. On account of labour day falling on May 1, the curtailment was postponed to June 1. It shall be remembered that from April 20, 1933, the cotton mills in Shanghai have cut production by 23%. The Shanghai bourgeois press reported the flight of the cotton mill king, Yia Chun-shin, to Hong Kong in order to avoid the pressure of his creditors. The Shanghai banks have been stated ready in assuming the control over the cotton mills owing to the latter's imminent bankruptcy but as they are not well versed in the cotton mill business they will engage Japanese agents as managers. The day is drawing near when the Chinese cotton mills will fall into the hands of the Japanese.

Flour Mills

Next comes the flour mills which, numbering some 20 throughout the country, have been running in 7% capacity since the beginning of the year. As a result of the importation of American wheat and flour provided in the US cotton and wheat loan, as a result of the monopolization of the market in Manchuria and North China by the Japanese, Chinese flour has been steadily declining in price. Under such conditions the largest of flour mills in Chi-

na, the Foosin flour mill, was forced to close down. As to the silk business, the condition is still worse. The rise in silver prevents Chinese silk from competition with the Japanese in foreign markets, namely, in America and France. The silk market in foreign countries is, therefore, occupied by the Japanese. Since the opening of the year all silk filatures except a couple have shut up, throwing out some 60,000 workers. The silk-weaving business has likewise sunk steadily. Originally, there were 9,800 looms at Shanghai but up to April, 1933, the number decreased down to 4,765, then down to 2,500 February, 1934.

Last December the LNT government increased the tax on tobacco by 1/3 to the great prejudice of Tobacco companies of Chinese nationality. The new tax is a discrimination against Chinese cigarettes. According to the report of the Chinese tobacco association foreign made cigarettes pay only 70% while the Chinese have to pay 120% or 50% more. Since the imposition of the new tax foreign cigarettes have cut their prices by 20% and depressed the Chinese products still further. Chinese tobacco manufacturers have petitioned to the government for a revision of the tax but obtained no answer from Nanking.

The tax on matches was also raised, thus rendering ineffective the dumping tax of 1931 against the unfair competition of foreign matches. The new tax is so high that it virtually takes up 70% of the price of the product.

Rural Economy

Agriculture repeatedly hit by the crisis has reduced its productivity considerably. Take the example of sericulture. According to the Shanghai Sin-wen-pao of April 13 2/3 of the peasants have given up silk-worm-breeding in Wusih, centre of sericulture in China. The sheets of silkworm, though sold at reduced prices, can not find a market. The exportation of tea amounts to 72,623 piculs from January to March or a decrease of 7,796 piculs as against the corresponding period. Statistics are not available as to the other agricultural products.

Trade has worsened. Take Foochow as an example. Here trade suffered more than last year. Owing to deflation of credit over 30 big stores in the most prosperous street of Foochow have closed down. Other shops are considering liquidation. In a word, trade conditions have aggravated as compared with last year.

VOLUNTEERS ACTIVE EVERYWHERE IN MANCHURIA

.....

Since the accession of Henry Pu Yi to the throne under Japanese instigation the people in Manchuria have shown more resentment, and the volunteers have become more active everywhere in Manchuria. The bourgeois press here in Shanghai is full of such news.

In the opening days of March one detachment of the Manchukuo troops stationed in Sushin, lower Sungari, has mutinied and killed the Japanese officer by the name of Ylanka together with many others.

In the morning of March 1 thirty-two soldiers of the machine gun detachment of Manchukuo mutinied, killing the capitain, disarming six others who refused to revolt.

April 7 about 100 volunteers attacked the Anshin railway and fought with Japanese troops, killing one Japanese, wounding two. On the same day 200 volunteers started offensive against the Japanese troops stationed along the Anshin line.

50 volunteers came to the outskirts of Harbin on the night of April 11, killing one Japanese merchant but swiftly disappeared before the advent of the Manchukuo troops. Four days later 40 volunteers attacked Chinkiang, Heilongkiang and killed 6 functionaries (Japanese and Manchurian) of the Manchukuo central bank who refused to hand over the money deposited by the volunteers. The volunteers opened the vaults and obtained \$250,000 cash for the financing of the campaign against the Japanese imperialists and Manchukuo traitors.

Here give but a few of the examples showing the increasing activities of the volunteers operating in Manchuria. They are fighting for the independence of China, for the national integrity of China. Some of them are carrying on the campaign against Japanese imperialists under the revolutionary leadership of the CPC. The CPC is the only force bearing this point.

- (1) Appeal to the Whole Party Members & To-ll
 for the Support of U.S.S.R. and the Opp
 of the New Imp-KMT Challenge Issued by C.P.
- (2) Civil Rights Group Protests Nazi "Terror"
- (3) Two Years' Fighting Record of the Red Armies of
 China (Next Issue)

**APPEAL TO THE WHOLE PARTY MEMBERS AND TOILING MASSES
 FOR THE SUPPORT OF U.S.S.R. AND THE OPPOSITION OF
 THE NEW IMP-KMT CHALLENGE**

Comrades and Toiling Masses!

The vanguard of International Imperialism—the Japanese robbers, since its occupation of Manchuria and Jehol, has not only planned drive towards Tientsin and Peiping and pressing Charhar and Suiyuan, but also intensified her anti-U.S.S.R. conspiracies and activities in North Manchuria, especially over the Chinese Eastern Railway. These plots are openly assisted by all imperialists—British, American and French imperialists. Imperialists, and and the complete set of running logs never forget to excite opposition against the U.S.S.R. and to fight against the headquarters of world revolution is their long-dreamed course; which, up to now, fails to take place only due to the persistent peace policy on the part of U.S.S.R. and the sympathy and support shown by the world proletariat. However, new plots are continuously carried out, such as the Vicker Engineering case, the collapse of Anglo-Soviet commercial relation, the anti-Soviet plot of the German Fascists, the Washington Conference and the C.B.R. crisis—all being directed by the Imperialists against U.S.S.R. as an ever-refreshing challenge.

The KMT, since its betrayal to the Chinese Revolution and its subservience to the Imperialists, has made Soviet opposition its persistent policy. In spite of the resumption of relations carried out under the pressure of mass sentiment, KMT has not only shown no sign of change of its hostile attitude towards U.S.S.R., but even, conversely, renewed its anti-Soviet challenges by raising many new demands. All KMT papers and reactionary papers demands U.S.S.R. just on the first day of the resumption of diplomatic relations to order the cessation of Soviet movement in China. The Soviet movement of China is the only salvation movement for the hundreds of thousands toiling people and is the foundation of the new life for Chinese nation, so we must not accept the reactionary Imp. running dogs—KMT, which makes such base demands towards U.S.S.R. KMT, further more, demands U.S.S.R. to "hand back" Mongolia. We wonder just on what grounds to the KMT challenges against find it reasonable to

ask for "hand back" of the Mongolia Republic, which is entirely independent by itself. Again, the Sinkiang incident is utilized by KMT to attack U.S.S.R., taking the emancipation struggle of the Mohammedans as incited by Soviet Russia and ignoring their own misrule, the real role played by the British and Japanese Imperialism and the oppression of the Mohammedans by the White Russians. The toiling masses of China heartily support the struggle of Sinkiang oppressed people against KMT and imperialists, recognize their right of self-determination and their right to be independent from China, if they want. Commercially, KMT limits the Soviet trade in China on the pretext of dumping-prevention, while at the same time full efforts are laid to suppress the boycott against the Japanese Imperialism, and granting generously the real dumping action by the Imperialists. Lastly, taking advantage of the serious situation created by the destruction and seizure of C.E.R. by the Japanese imperialist, KMT make special attack against U.S.S.R.

In order to uphold its subservience policy towards the imperialists, in order to be consistent to its policy of selling out of the national interests, KMT has mobilized all its shameless apparatuses, especially the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - the expert broker for selling out of China, the KMT Tangents and the KMT reactionary papers to start a shower of anti-Soviet arbitrary propaganda regarding the C.E.R. problem.

What's really about the C.E.R. case? It is a well known fact that the C.E.R. was primarily solely belonged to U.S.S.R., and the Chinese participation in its administration was only granted due to the fact that the railway is crossing the Chinese territory. Since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, for eighteen months Nanking did not assume its part in the administration any more, and not even tried to, nothing has been attempted to restore its responsibility over the railway. And it seems that now the Japanese plot to seize the line is only too welcome by Nanking, the running dog of Imperialists. It has been well known fact that Japan has practically reduced most of the railway useless by reckless ruin, which met not a word of protest from Nanking. And now when the Japanese imperialist and their puppets have arranged every step to seize the line, when U.S.S.R. is said to be ready to consider the selling out of the railway for good, that Nanking begins to move, begins to yell protests. Apparently such actions could only serve to help the Japanese ambition.

The only "reason" KMT and all reactionaries uphold to oppose the Soviet's proposal of selling out of C.E.R. was that Soviet Russia was not authorized to do it; she has no right to do it, so they declare; and that by so doing, U.S.S.R. would violate

the Sino-Russian and the Fengtien-Russian settlements. But the fact is too clear that C.E.R. was built with the money of the toiling masses of the Russian people, and in all the settlements and agreements, provisions have been made to allow the purchase of the line by the Chinese Government. But Nanking, not only failing to realize this agreement, but since 1929, has completely given the railway up with all Manchuria to the Japanese puppets—"Manchukuo". KMT not only gives up cooperation with U.S.S.R. over the administration and the protection of the railway, but also, when U.S.S.R. proposes to sell the same, attempts to raise protests and wishes to present C.E.R. just as Manchuria and the rest of China, unconditionally to the imperialists and their agents.

KMT and all reactionaries attempt to utilize the C.E.R. incident for another break of the Sino-Soviet relations. This again proves that KMT not only is not intending to establish good relations with U.S.S.R. but is also looking for every chance to destroy the brotherly federation between the toiling masses of the two nations. On the other hand, they consider all imperialist nations as their "friends", maintain at their best a friendly relation with the Japanese Robbers, and obey them.

KMT and all reactionaries shamelessly blame U.S.S.R. as "bending over the force of Japanese Imperialism", but actually who is really "bending over"? U.S.S.R. is the only state that is struggling constantly against the "imperialist forces" by exposing their conspiracies. Over the C.E.R. problem U.S.S.R. is not at all upholding their own interest, unlike Nanking, which not only gave up their own territory and rights to Japan and her puppets, but also act to help the imperialist to seize C.E.R.

KMT and all reactionaries shamelessly charge U.S.S.R. with the violation of her policy of "assisting the weak nations," charge her as "Red Imperialism", as "betrayor to Revolution", but actually U.S.S.R. is the only state assisting weak nations and secure the independence and territorial integrity of China. U.S.S.R. is the first state to give up all her rights, privileges, unequal treaties and sphere of influence in China. It was just in the agreements which KMT utilize now to build their protests that U.S.S.R. declared all these hearty concessions. U.S.S.R. is the only state supporting materially and spiritually the Chinese Revolution, declaring on the day of Japanese occupation of Manchuria that she standing on the side of Chinese people, she would not recognize any result of armed aggression. While KMT, not only evades from its duty of resisting the Japanese, but also suppress all anti-imp. anti-Japanese movement, attacking with full vigor the only anti-imp. force of China—Chinese Red Armies and Soviet Districts, and even attempted to ask U.S.S.R. to "order the stop of Chinese Soviet movement". These all prove that KMT is a loyal dog

of imperialists, a scavenger for the imperialists, an active participant of the anti-Soviet conspiracy and the enemy of Chinese people.

KMT and all reactionaries view the peace-policy of U.S.S.R. as "subservience" and "weakness", attempting to pull U.S.S.R. into the whirl pool of the imperialist troubles, enabling the imperialists to find "pretexts" for armed intervention of U.S.S.R. But U.S.S.R. upholds her peace policy in "not taking an inch of other's territory but not letting an inch of her territory taken by others," in maintaining peace among nations and for the peace as a whole. This peace policy has rendered direct hindrance and obstacle to the imperialist aggression and oppression of weak nations. Only those fig. running dogs, shameless KMT that would view such peaceful policy as being "subservience" or "weakness", only the enemies of U.S.S.R. attempt to induce her to get rid of such peace policy.

KMT and all reactionaries shamelessly charge U.S.S.R. with the recognition of Manchukuo, which they say hinders the recovery of territory by China. In fact, U.S.S.R. has never done so, only the Imperialist League recognizes in its report the existing condition of Manchuria, recognizes the robbery Japan carried out in Manchuria, and only the mean KMT government accepts the League's Report, relies upon the League and recognizes Manchukuo silently. Not only so, KMT is now preparing a second Manchukuo in North China and Inner Mongolia, to serve the imperialists as base for armed intervention of U.S.S.R.

KMT and all reactionaries shamelessly attempt to carry out anti-Soviet challenge by mocking themselves as the friend of U.S.S.R. They estimate for U.S.S.R. that the soil of C.E.R. won't stop Japanese aggression; that Japan will continue to attack Vladivostok and Sachalin Prov. But the Imp-KMT never understand that U.S.S.R. under the proletariat dictatorship, with its socialistic victory and the support of the world proletariat, is sufficiently strong to secure their socialistic victory and all the rights of U.S.S.R.—at the same time, the rights of the world revolution. Shameless KMT has not only sold out Manchuria and North China, given up all rights of the Chinese Nation, but also disguised itself under the mask of "sympathy" and attempt to drag U.S.S.R. into the biggest conspiracy of Imp-KMT.

All these anti-Soviet conspiracies carried out by KMT and all reactionaries over the C.E.R. problem. KMT, by taking this offensive against U.S.S.R., not only satisfies the need of their own master—the imperialists, but also attempts to distract the anti-imp sentiment of the furious masses so that they may be taught to oppose the only revolutionary federation of Chi-

red people—U.S.S.R., and oppose the only anti-imp. force of Asia, the Red armies and the Soviet government.

Arise, all toiling people! Japanese imperialism has organized the force to capture North China, Tientsin and Peiping. In the Japanese mercy, KMT has already sold out North China by creating the Branch Political Council headed by Hwang Fu which is nothing but a second puppet Manchukuo. The Japanese robbers, their puppets and the KMT are trying hard to seize C.E.A. from U.S.S.R. The danger of imperialist partition of China has entered a new serious stage. All toiling people, rise up and expose the false protests made by KMT and all other reactionaries under the name of the people, expose all the compromises Imp-KMT made for partition of China and attack of U.S.S.R. Oppose KMT's injury of the relations between the peoples of China and U.S.S.R. Chinese people wanting to enjoy the real benefit of U.E.R. should organize up under the leadership of C.P.C., develop the national revolutionary war, air up and drive out the Japanese imperialist and all imperialists, down with the betrayer KMT, support the only alliance of Chinese Revolution—U.S.S.R., oppose any intervention of U.S.S.R. Strengthen the Sino-U.S.S.R. alliance! Support the Chinese Revolutionary workers and Peasants Red Armies and the Soviet Power. Only the Soviets and Red Armies can root out the imp. yoke, our declare war against Japan. Only Soviet China can fight for the independence and territorial integrity of China, for the emancipation of Chinese toiling masses! Oppose the KMT "anti-red campaign"! Struggle for the victory of Soviet China!

Central Executive Committee, Communist Party of China
May 15, 1933

CIVIL RIGHTS GROUP PROTESTS NAZI "TERROR"

—Delegation Pays Call On Shanghai German Consul;
Ruthlessness Reviewed—

—Persecution Of Jews Is Denounced In Missive—

A delegation on the China League for Civil Rights, Headed by Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Tsai Yuan-pai, and including Tsi Sin, China's foremost writer, Mr. Yang Chien of the Academia Sinica, Dr. Lin Yu-tang, writer and critic, Mr. Harold Isaacs, editor of the China Forum, and several others visited the Shanghai German consulate-general yesterday to protest against the "terror" instituted in Germany by Adolf Hitler and his fascist party.

The delegation was received by Herr. Behrend, the acting consul-general. He received the delegation's written protest and promised to send it on to the German minister in Peiping. The written protest was supplemented orally and with clippings from the German, American and Shanghai press relating to the "many acts of brutal terrorism committed against workers, intellectuals, Jews

and liberals of every political shading."

The League's statement of protest was as follows:

"The China League for Civil Rights, which fights against the terror in China, for the civil and human rights of the Chinese people, and which allies itself with progressive forces throughout the world, feels compelled to enter an energetic protest against the brutal terror and reaction prevailing in Germany at the present time.

"We learn from the most varied and reliable sources, representing all shades of political opinion, that since the Fascist regime was established in Germany, 30,000 to 40,000 workers and thousands of working class leaders and intellectuals have been arrested. Prisoners are beaten up and tortured in jails, in the barracks of the NAZI Storm Troops and in the concentration camps. In the hospitals there are thousands of people with broken limbs, whose condition bear witness to the barbarism now prevailing in Germany. Hundreds have been killed and their corpses often thrown in rivers, lakes or forests. Others are shot and news is given out that they were shot while trying to escape. Or they committed suicide in their home or in prison. Needless to say, all these cases are nothing but cold-blooded murder.

"The organizations of the working class have been suppressed, their printing plants, property and funds confiscated or stolen by Fascists. The rights of the working class in Germany, gained in decades of struggle, are torn to shreds. There is no freedom of the press, of speech, of assembly, no right of organization, no right to any activity of the masses to better their conditions.

"All progressive intellectual and cultural life in Germany is blocked. The greatest scientists, like Dr. Albert Einstein, Magnus Hirschfeld, and thousands of others, are persecuted and driven into exile. Famous writers like Ludwig Renn have been reported killed. Others, like Leon Feuchtwanger, and the Nobel Prize winner Thomas Mann, have been forced to leave the country, and their positions in Germany taken by mediocrities. The fate of thousands of others, proletarians and progressive writers, is even worse.

"Great artists like Max Liebermann and Käthe Kollwitz, and great composers or directors like Bruno Walter, are deprived of any opportunity to work, are molested and their works seized and burned. Libraries are looted of rich collections of literature & thousands of books burned in the streets.

"The press exists under the iron heel of the Fascists, the entire working class press, and even such liberal intellectual organs as the Weltbueche and others of an even milder nature, have been suppressed and their editors imprisoned. Foreign newspapers are rigidly censored before they are permitted to enter the country. Another sign of human and cultural retrogression in the

the light and the darkest days of Czarist Russia, is the persecution of the Jews and the anti-Semitic pogroms, systematically organized and encouraged by the German Government and the Fascist Party.

The latest acts of vandalism in burning the books of progressive, proletarian and Jewish writers are acts such as have occurred only during the darkest days of ignorance and barbarism in human history. Such was the fate of great scientists and thinkers in the distant past when they paid for their advanced thinking by being burnt at the stake. These facts, with many others of a similar nature have been reported in responsible papers in Europe and America. Even such conservative organs as the New York Times have published such reports daily. In its March 15, 20 & 21 issues, the paper further reported the following facts:

"Reports of the torturing of Communists, Socialists, Radical & Jewish deputies, newspapermen, lawyers and writers are daily published in the Newspapers of Vienna. Of course occurrence are such instances as that of Deputy Bollmann who was beaten unconscious, his ribs fractured, then he was repeatedly revived by burning the soles of his feet with a torch, only to lose consciousness again.

"Dr. Ossietzky, editor of the Weltbuehne, had his teeth knocked out by a revolver butt; the novelist Heinz Pohl was made to eat his own manuscript. The eyes of other prisoners are gouged out, their hair torn out, hands burned, heads and bones broken... mutilated bodies are found in fields and forests... in the Nazi barracks men are confronted with levelled revolvers and compelled under threats of death to flog each other until they lose consciousness. Among the victims are fathers and sons... it is not unusual to find almost any morning in the woodlands surrounding Berlin the bodies of men killed by bullets or beatings; three such discoveries were made last week in a single morning. The police report them as 'unidentified suicides!' Berlin proletarian homes have been raided & their occupants mistreated...."

"Lion Feuchtwanger, the great writer, writing in a special article in the New York Times on March 21, reports 'despairing stories of women whose husbands and sons have been dragged from bed and inhumanly beaten, and about whom nothing more had been heard or seen... day after day bodies are discovered mutilated beyond identification....'

"The Volksrecht of Switzerland reports among numberless other facts: 'There are bourgeois newspapers in Germany which report that corpses of men with gouged out eyes and teeth knocked out, have been dragged from the Landwehr Canal in Berlin.'

"In the name of the human, social and cultural advancement of mankind, and in an effort to help preserve the social and cultural achievements of men and movements, the China League for Civil Rights protests in the most energetic manner against these facts, reports of which are duplicated in all the press of Europe and America. We protest against this fearful terror against the German working class and progressive thinkers, a terror which is crippling the social, intellectual and cultural life of Germany."

May 14, 1933

4. NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE NUMBER, and DATE OF BIRTH of the person who is the subject of the report. If the person is deceased, the date of death should be given. If the person is a minor, the name and address of the parent or guardian should be given. If the person is a foreign national, the name and address of the nearest U.S. consular or embassy should be given.

The Chintse is perhaps only a variant of the medieval manor implanted in Manchuria. The landlord builds up a monster house on it, covering in some cases nearly one third of the whole estate, surrounded by a wall behind which are stored guns and other weapons. The inhabitants in the Chintse are for the most part tenant peasants and farm hands.

The failure of crops in 1932 worked a great hardship on the whole body of peasantry in the spring of 1933. This particularly the case with the tenants and poorer peasants who made a living on grass and the bear skins (the worst kind of nourishment). Yes, there may be cereals on the market but the poor peasants can not come at it without money. Worse still, the landlords refuse to sell it even if money is offered in exchange. Under the organization of a peasant committee which was empowered to demand the landlord to put his cereal on offer but starvation was widespread. Tens of people died of starvation. Their families in Kweichow swallowed poison when no longer bearing the pangs of hunger.

The Tenancy System in Force

In north Manchuria two different systems prevail regarding the tenancy system. The tenant may hand over 50% of his crops to the landlord as rent, seeking to be supplied by the latter. But he has to bear all the other expenses incurred in the cultivation. This arrangement is widely in use. Under another system the tenant is required to pay a lump sum of 2.2 piculs (of the crops) whether the year is good or bad, the landlord simply collecting the rent without supplying anything to the peasant.

The landlord of course prefers the latter arrangement.

Agricultural labourers in north Manchuria are found in great numbers. As a rule, a landlord has from 20 to 40 farm hands. The tenant may hire from 2 to 20. The Indian employs 4-10. A Chintse with 40 or 50 households usually has 200-300 farm hands. These workers are hired on one year contract with the employer or just work for one season only. Each household hires seven or eight boys to take care of the livestock.

The farm hands work more than 12 hours a day. They go to work at day break and come back home after sunset. They eat the meal at noon on the farm. During the harvest time, in winter they have to get up early and work in the fields long before dawn. Every day only 10 or 15 minutes are allowed for a rest. The one year contract worker begins his employment in the second moon (Chinese calendar) and ends it some time in the eighth moon without holidays whatever during the long interval.

The Farm Hands

The wage of the farm hands is determined by bargaining before the conclusion of the contract. It ranges from 30 to 40 dollars a year. The seasonal workers are paid 50-80 cents a day. Some of the farm hands are paid the real wages of the day labourers, but most are paid only half so much. Formerly, one dollar was the daily wage, but now it is only 50 cents. When work is begun, the rent is paid in advance. The workers get no cash until the harvest is in demand for cash. The daily wage is paid to the employer. The death of workers, even if caused by the employer, is not a matter of concern for the employer. The workers get free meals from the employers. They usually have three meals a day. Breakfast is only gruel. At noon they have a meal of rice, meat, and salted vegetables. For supper they have gruel. Only three times throughout the year, on the 8th moon and the 15th of the 8th moon, they have a special meal with pork and white noodles. In the spring when the crops are in the field, the workers are paid a special wage.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KHEILS OF SOVIET CHINA As adopted by the 1st Soviet Congress

.....

The Soviet Republic of China proclaimed that its fundamental tasks as a socialist state have already begun to be realized. The accomplishment of such tasks as

possible only after the replacement of the LIT rule with the Soviet power in China. Only then can the constitution of the Soviet Republic of China be perfected. The congress calls on the masses of the whole country to fight for the realization of these tasks under the leadership of the provisional central government of the Soviet Republic of China.

Victory of Soviet Revolution

1) The basic task of the Soviet republic is to consolidate the democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants on a stable Soviet territory and to fight for the success of the Soviet revolution throughout the land. The objective of this dictatorship is to clear the remnant of feudalism in its entirety, to drive out the imperialist influences from China, to unify China, to limit the capitalist development in a planned way, to proceed with the economic construction of the Soviets, to raise the solidarity and consciousness of the proletariat, to mobilize broad masses around it, to consolidate the alliance with the middle peasants so as to lead to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

2) As set up by the Soviet government of China, the state under the democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants belongs to the workers, peasants, red armists and all other toilers. Under the Soviets all workers, peasants, red armists and toilers have a right to vote for delegates in control of the government except for militarists, politicians, landlords, Tuhao, kulaks, priests and monks, and all other exploiters together with counterrevolutionaries who of course have no right to vote.

3) The national Soviet congress is the supreme political organ in the Soviet republic of China. During the recess of the congress the provisional central executive committee of the Soviets shall have final authority in all matters. Under the executive committee there shall be a people's council to handle every day business, issue orders and promulgate decisions.

4) All workers, peasants, red armists and other toilers together with their families shall be equal before the laws of the Soviets and be the citizens of the Soviet republic of China regardless of sex, race (Hans, Mongols, Mohammedans, Tibetans, aborigines, formosans, Koreans and Annamites residing in China) and religion. To draw more workers, peasants, etc., into the control of their own government all citizens of the Soviets at the age of 16 and upwards as provided in the laws governing elections shall have the right to vote and be elected delegates to Soviet congresses with a view to discussing and deciding on matters both national and local.

As to the election of delegates, the factories of the industrial workers and the districts inhabited by handicraft workers, peasants and poor shall serve as constituencies. The delegates so chosen shall take part in the work of the Soviets and its commissions at a definite date. They shall make periodical reports to the constituencies. The electorate can recall any delegate and elect a new one at any time it sees fit. Soviet China gives proportionately greater number of delegates to the proletariat in order to enable the latter to lead the peasantry and other toilers to socialism.

5) The Soviet power of China shall have as its main objective a thorough betterment of the lot of the working class and enact the labour law with the eight hour, minimum wages, social insurance, unemployment relief, workers' control of production as the outstanding features.

6) With the thorough extermination of feudal exploitation and emancipation of the lot of the peasantry in view the Soviet power of China has promulgated a land law aiming at confiscation of the land of all landlords and the distribution to landless, poor peasants and middle peasants, looking forward to the ultimate nationalization of land.

7) The Soviet power of China shall, for the defence of the interests of workers and peasants, the restriction of capitalist development, and for increasing the productivity of labour, nationalize and control the banks, the railways, the shipping, the foreign trade, the communications and the industries.

workers and peasants as well as intelligible to them which is in transition to socialism.

8) To emancipate China from the imperialist shackles completely, the Soviets of China declare the full freedom and independence of China, repudiating all political and economic rights enjoyed by imperialism in China, repudiating all unequal treaties concluded by counterrevolutionary regimes with imperialism, repudiating all foreign debts contracted by counterrevolutionary regimes. Within Soviet territory the entry of imperialist land, naval and air forces is absolutely forbidden, foreign concessions retroceded, imperialist banking, customs, railways, mines, factories and all other enterprises nationalised. But foreign concessionaires may be admitted under Soviet laws.

9) To insure the success of the Soviet revolution on a national scale and to support the theory that participation in the revolutionary war is the responsibility of the toilers, the Soviet power of China promulgates the draft law for the time being designed to substitute compulsory for voluntary enlistment. But the right to bear arms shall be conceded only to the toilers. Under the Soviets all counterrevolutionaries and exploiters shall be disarmed.

10) Aiming at the insurance of the liberty of the workers and peasants to speak, assemble, publish, etc, the Soviets oppose bourgeois democracy but favour the workers' and peasants' democracy, smashing all the political and economic power of the bourgeoisie and landlord, breaking all the fetters of the landlord-bourgeoisie that throttle the liberty of the toilers. The Soviets shall provide material foundation for the liberty of the toilers by giving them printing machines, meetings place, etc. At the same time all counterrevolutionaries under the Soviets shall have no liberty whatsoever in carrying on agitation and activities.

11) The Soviets recognise the liberty of marriage and take all the necessary measures for the protection of women as an essential step forward to the thorough emancipation of the feminine sex, thus enabling women to be free from the shackles of the home and to take an active part in social, economic, political, cultural life.

12) Assuring full liberty of conscience to the toilers, the Soviets strictly enforces the principle of the separation of the state from the church, give no grants or subvention whatsoever to religious establishments. All citizens of the Soviets have the liberty to oppose religion. Imperialist missionaries may exist under Soviet rule provided they obey the Soviet law.

13) The Soviets give full national liberty to all minority nationalities within the borders of China, resending them the right to secede from China and form independent states. The Mongols, Koreans, Tibetans, and all the aboriginals resident in China have a full right to join or leave the Soviet federation of China, or to set up their own autonomous districts. The Soviets at present set itself the task of helping these nationalities in shaking off the yoke of imperialism, KKK and militarists, princes, lamas and chieftains and securing a free Soviet power. The Soviets will at present develop the culture among these nationalities.

14) The Soviets give asylum to revolutionary fighters of Chinese or foreign nationality who are persecuted by counterrevolutionary regimes, and aid and lead them in the revival of their struggles until the success of the revolution.

15) The Soviets accord full political rights to foreigners engaged in labour on Soviet territory---provided they are engaged by Soviet citizens.

16) The Soviets of China proclaim to the proletariat and oppressed nations of the whole world that it regards the Soviet Union as a strong ally which has been and is fighting at the same revolutionary front under the leadership of the proletariat.

The Soviet Congress goes on record that as revealed in the report of Comrade Chu Teh the central government and military council have carried out the decisions of the first congress. The congress further goes on record that the red army has achieved overwhelming victories in launching the four campaigns of imperialism-KMT and in repulsing the fifth one, thus opening a bright perspective of capturing one or more provinces in the initial stage of the Soviet revolution.

During ceaseless fighting with the KMT bandits the red army has steered itself and enlarged itself, drawing hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants into its ranks, accompanied by the elevation in political consciousness and technique. It has proved the genuine armed force of the masses capable of fighting imperialism-KMT, fighting Japanese imperialism, fighting the landlord-bourgeoisie. It has proved a vital force fighting for the emancipation of the workers and peasants to the last. Under conditions of a life-and-death struggle with imperialism and KMT just at the present moment the greatest efforts shall be made to expand the red army to 1,000,000 within the shortest time possible.

Measures for Strengthening Red Army

First of all, organize and draw in wide masses of the toilers both within and without the Soviet districts. Organize new divisions and corps by turning to advantage the wealth of past experiences. Strengthen the recruiting offices attached to the Soviets, and clear the vacillating elements. Enlist only workers and toilers. Bar the landlord and kulaks. Strengthen the reserve of the red army, that is, the youth vanguards and red guards. Raise the political education among these units. Make preparations for a transition from the voluntary to the compulsory enlistment.

For purposes of consolidation, purge the red army of alien elements, strengthen the leadership of the workers in the red army. Strengthen the leadership of the party in the whole army. Make the red fighters conscious of fighting for the Soviets. Take concrete steps for a closer contact of the army with the masses. Raise the conscious discipline in the red army. Relaxation of discipline as well as excessive punishment (above that fixed by order) shall not be permitted. Mobilize more communists and KC for the army in order to strengthen the political machine and party organizations within the red army.

At the same time military technique must be improved in conjunction with the elevation of political consciousness and heroism among the red fighters. In modern warfare victory can not be secured without a full acquaintance with military science. Much must be learned from the experience of the Soviet Union in the protracted civil war.

A new turn shall be effected in the method of partisan warfare as well as in the composition of the partisans with special emphasis on political education. Partisans shall not act contrary to the policy of the Soviets and the party nor break away from the masses. Place the activities of the partisans on the basis of the development of the mass struggle and land revolution. Turn guerilla warfare into a new weapon in the hands of the revolution.

Ample Supplies to Red Army

Ample provision shall be made for the material needs of the red army. In this connection the increase in the production of rice and storage of rice are of vital importance. In the carrying of foreign trade articles needed by the red army shall be secured at all costs. Road construction comes next and plays a great role in the improvement of transport. Bureaucracy and corruption in this regard shall be fought against at all costs.

Every Soviet apparatus and mass organization are duty bound to support the red fighters in their unflinching bellicose mood against imperialism and KMT. The campaign-to-go-work for the families of the red fighters shall be continued with relentless energy. The Soviets and mass organizations shall carry on this campaign of their own volition. A ruthless struggle shall be carried against those who subvert the orders of the Soviets in this regard. Masses of the workers and peasants shall be drawn in to participate in this campaign.

To smother the encircling movement of the enemy the revolutionary military council shall increase its leadership of the red armies, and will coordinate, coordinate the red armies under a unified command, fight a united front against the enemy at the orders of the Centre.

The red army as the most advanced guard in the Chinese revolution shall be the most effective weapon of the Soviets. It shall be the task of the workers and peasants to join the red army and to fight for the revolution.

CONTENTS
.....

ANOTHER MILITARIST WAR LOOMING AGAIN

- 1) Salt Riottings in Shantung, Chekiang and Kiangsu.....p. 1
- 2) Students Violently Against Joint Examinations.....p. 2
- 3) Chinese Fascism in a New Phase.....p. 2
- 4) Another Victory of the Red Army.....p. 5
- 5) A Militarist War Looms Again.....p. 5

SALT RIOTING IN SHANTUNG CHEKIANG & KIANGSU
.....against Increase in Salt Taxation.....

The 24% increase in gabelle by Hankow towards the end of last year has brought in its train serious reactions among the mass of the poorer people. In the past month five riotings, for example, have taken place for the seizure of salt in the provinces along the coast. On May 20 and 21 several thousand peasantry including women and children, fought bravely with the police in an attempt to seize the salt stored in the governmental warehouse, resulting in 5 casualties. The cause of the rioting as given by the Sinwenpao is the high salt tax collected on salt. The ruined peasants can not buy salt at high prices boosted up by heavy taxation. Hence the attempted seizure.

Closely following it is another rioting in Kiangsu, Shantung, staged by the same people on June 7 at night to surprise the salt police while several others boldly took salt out of the governmental warehouse. Large quantities of salt are reported to have been taken out. Several days reports came from the same province stating that the people in Weihaiwei (formerly a British concession), no longer able to bear the exorbitant salt tax, gathered some 5,000 individuals and seized 80,000 piculs of salt from the governmental warehouse.

The worst of these is Chekiang and Kiangsu, two 'prosperous' provinces near Nanking. It is worth to show. According to a message of the KMT central news bureau dated June 10 about 100 piculs of salt were grabbed by the masses from the governmental warehouses in Huang Tsai, Fukiang, Chekiang. And the rioters destroyed the warehouses and smashed it to pieces. 400 households in Changchow, Chekiang, attacked the salt police in a hard fight. (The Sinwenpao, June 16,

Salt Tax and Fish

As everybody knows, salt is a necessity for the masses. It ought to be sold cheap. But, on the contrary, the KMT has raised it from year to year. Salt tax (gabelle) is the second largest item in the public receipts of the KMT. Of the total revenue only next to customs duties, the major part of the salt tax has been offered as securities for foreign loans.

Under the KMT it is still monopolized by influential northerners that it was under the Peking regime. According to the government reports have the right as well as the power to sell salt at an exorbitant price from the police who manufacture it. The high prices of salt are a continuation of high gabelle and intensified exploitation of the masses. The gabelle is so high that it amounts to 40 percent as much as the cost of salt, not to count the expense of the merchants who sell it.

Under the KMT the gabelle has increased eight times with a further increase under the KMT regime. After 1911 the KMT regime has increased it again in each year when the KMT regime is in power.

Summary

Under the KMT the salt tax has increased eight times with a further increase under the KMT regime.

in charge of the bonded warehouses have almost invariably resorted to the practice of mixing the salt with sands and mud in order to reap a much higher profit. High prices make salt virtually a luxury to the masses, especially the tailors who, hit by economic depression and rural bankruptcy, are unable to power to purchase salt along with other necessities. On June 16 the *Shenhai* published a letter from north Shansi saying that "recently, the people prefer to go without salt owing to the lack of buying power to purchase salt. A similar information came from the Peiping social investigation committee stating that in Lihshien and Tingsien, Hopei (two rich provinces), the high price of salt compels the people to employ substitutes such as carbonate of soda (The Eastern Miscellany, June 1, 1934, p.12).

Deprived the power to buy salt, the peasants are also forbidden to use salt water coming from the sea in Kiangsu. Here is an interesting account from the columns of the *Sinwenpao* of June 13: "The people in Chikang (in Kiangsu) who have been suffering from an acute shortage in salt in consequence of the cheap rice and high price of salt are interested in the fact that the attending arrest of dozens of them for the crime of smuggling salt water took a little salt water from a river swollen up by the tide of the sea. The police served the warning that the taking of such salt water will be punished in the same sense as smuggling. But a militant mass struggle overcame the warning of the police and restored the liberty to take salt water to the people.

These cold facts prove the impossibility of abolishing the so-called exorbitant taxes under the KMT regime which actually raises the tax while the very slogan of doing away with it. The masses must get ready to pay higher taxes when told by the KMT to abolish the nefarious tax.

STUDENTS VIOLENTLY AGAINST JOINT EXAMS In Taiyuan, Shensi.

The promotion of the joint examination system as a means to restrict the liberty of thought among the students has been laid down by the KMT fascists in their policy of fascistizing education throughout the country but met with a strong rebuff from students of the whole country, followed by strikes of the students.

Some time in May the students of all the private middle schools at Hanking went on a joint strike against the joint examination to be held. On June 18, several thousand students of 17 middle schools demonstrated before the office of the educational commissioner at Taiyuan and clashed with the police and military, resulting in the killing and wounding of some. The city gates were closed for a whole day. Troubles are still brewing in spite of the ban on the publication of such news by the press as well as transmission of such news by telegraph and mail.

On the morning of 18 the students of the middle schools went in groups before the Yamen of the educational commissioner and staged a demonstration riot there, distributing CP handbills. They organized pickets against the intervention of the police and military. Several students came to a clash with the police with batons and flax ropes as weapons. As a result they were wounded. One captain of the bodyguards was injured in the mouth with a tooth cut off by a stone. A soldier was struck in the eye with one eye smashed by stone. More than ten students were injured by bayonets or shot while others demonstrated.

To stop the march of the students, the police and military in fear of trouble immediately shut the gates of the walled city, thus interrupting the traffic between the inside and outside of the wall for 24 hours. Handbills coming from the railway stations were compelled to take a roundabout way in order to gain admission to the city.

The students made a hole through the city wall with axes, etc. They were unable to win admission in face of the strong resistance of the police and military.

As a result 36 students were arrested including four girls. The students held a mass meeting to discuss how to deal with the situation. They decided to continue the struggle against the police and military, how to aid the arrested students. They also decided to block the move of the students by posting pickets at the entrances of each middle school. The struggle continued.

STUDENTS VIOLENTLY AGAINST KMT FASCISMS
in a New Phase

venger of imperialism has set himself the task of clearing the communists for imperialists. Herein lies the decisive significance of the 5th campaign of Chiang Kai-shek.

"National recovery must rely on Li (manners) and Tsoi (shame) for its realisation", says Chiang, who wishes to conceal his betrayal of national interests with these solemn words. Although Chiang is disqualified to speak on this subject, yet under the cloak of Li and Tsoi he may, he hopes, succeed in diverting the masses from the revolutionary path by preaching the old fashioned morality. According to the fascists papers the life movement is a portion of the program of national recovery, and old morality the soul of the new life movement.

"Chiang wants to educate the masses in the spirit of old morality through the police and school. Old morality and batons of the police are precisely the weapons needed by imperialism to attack China.

Thus it is clear that the new activities of the KMT fascists have but one purpose: preparing more ground for the imperialist division of China. The fascists can not and dare not indulge in such demagogical propaganda as 'against Versailles' advanced by Hitler or 'restoration of the old glorious Roman Empire' preached by Mussolini. National phrases on their lips are mere evidences of their betrayal.

Glamour for War

"Chinese fascists are clamouring for a world war, an imperialist world war, in response to their brothers in Europe who agitate and organize that war. They are thirsty for an imperialist war on the Soviet Union and Chinese revolution. Proletarians of the whole world are fighting against the world war primarily aimed at the Soviet Union and Chinese revolution but Chinese fascists employ their whole propaganda machine in agitation for a second world war, disseminating illusions among the masses and diverting them from the anti-imperialist struggle. Chinese fascists are preparing China for as the battlefield and the Chinese people as the cannon fodder for imperialism.

4) As said before, Chinese fascists dare not indulge freely in national phrases nor dare they employ such words as 'revolution' and 'socialism' to cover their role as lackey to capitalism. They merely declare in favour and support of the old regime. The fascist papers openly preach that "We must refrain from any action inimical to the public peace and order and grow in strength under conditions of maintenance of the status quo in China".

This does not mean in the least that Chinese fascists have no national and social phrases whatsoever. They are actively agitating for 'technical co-operation with the league of nations', 'opening the northwest', 'controlled and planned economy', 'collaboration between labour and capital', 'making the greatest efforts to push construction', etc, all for the maintenance of the rule of imperialism-landlord-bourgeoisie, for the more severe exploitation of the Chinese toilers, for leading the Chinese masses to the road of hunger, famine, death and colonial slavery.

5) For the above reasons Chinese fascists are more afraid of the masses than their brothers in Europe. Their ideological poverty makes them feel that for any mass movement. They dare not play with fire within a revolutionary environment. Chinese fascists depend on troops, police, militia, officials, revolutionary ruffians and the upper stratum of intellectuals in contact with their European brothers who appeal to the ruined peasants, handicraftsmen, employees, officials and the declassed elements in big cities with an intention to break into the working class.

"European fascists have a mass armed organisation which is lacking in the Chinese fascist camp. The fascist blue shirts under Chiang Kai-shek are a secret body resting on blind discipline and the mutual watch of its members. Chinese fascists mobilise the entire police force and detectives on every national day to prevent any demonstration while European fascists permit and organise certain anti-foreign demonstrations.

"This does not mean that Chinese fascists make no appeal to the masses. They are just buying the labour contractors and backward workers, appealing to the kulaks in the village, organising the new life movement in support of the old regime (regime ancien), a movement that aims at making docile slaves out of the Chinese people for imperialism.

"Such are the characteristics of Chinese fascism with the bitterest feelings against the Chinese revolution, the Chinese Soviets and the USSR. Chinese fascism is the most faithful servant of imperialism.

"All counterrevolutionary groups in China, from social democracy, the 3rd party, to Trotskyists, have openly joined hands with the fascists, especially since the collapse of the people's government in Peking.

"We are pretty sure that with the participation of millions of workers and peasants the revolutionary movement in China is able to break the fascist rule in the end.

ANOTHER VICTORY OF THE RED ARMY

On May 29 a portion of the red army annihilated one full brigade of the 80th division of the KMT bandits in the eastern part of Szechuan, capturing 800 rifles, 20 machine guns, 30 piculs of bullets for the cannon, 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

A MILITARIST WAR LOOKING AGAIN

Beginning a week ago, the Canton 'National Defence' Conference has just come to a conclusion, declaring that all KMT leaders present at the meeting agreed on the need for greater efforts being made in the joint campaign against the Soviets in Kiangsi, for closer cooperation between Canton and Nanking in the military field vis-a-vis the communists. The KMT leaders of the southwest pledged themselves to make more strenuous exertions in the march on Soviet territory.

Militarists at the Conference

Under the guise of national defence militarists gathered at Canton from Shanghai as well as from the south. Gen. Chiang Pei-shan, personal delegate of Chiang Kai-shek, first went to Canton, telling Gen. Chen Chitong (warlord of Kwangtung) to speed up his drive on the communists in Kiangsi as well as to aid Nanking in the work of unification. The latter phrase may mean different things to the different militarists. In the case of Chen Chitong unification signifies handing over Kwangtung to Chiang Kai-shek which he and his master, British imperialism, are quite unwilling to do. To Hu Han-min, the master politician now living in retirement in Hong Kong, Chiang's unification means cutting off his relations with Canton (his financial reservoir) as well as supporting Nanking in its present surrender to Japanese imperialism to which he is opposed for the single reason that he wants to keep the anti-Japanese slogan as a weapon to win popular sympathy and postpone the capitulation until his rise to power at Nanking. Viewed from the angle of the Kiangsi militarists, Chiang's unification is a great threat to them and their master, French imperialism, which has just succeeded in laying a firmer hand on the warlords of Kiangsi (adjacent to French Indo-China).

Whatever the implications of unification, the KMT militarists concerned must take up the matter and talk it over among themselves behind closed doors, especially at the moment when the red army has scored initial success in repulsing the KMT 5th campaign.

Besides Chiang Pei-shan and Gen. Shen Yao, both representatives of Chiang Kai-shek, the Canton conference is attended by Ho Chien, dictator of Hunan; Pei Tsung-hsi, dictator of Kwangsi; Chen Chitong, dictator of Kwangtung; Gen. Li Chuan-jen, aid to Pei, and a number of ranking military officers. Politicians are excluded on the ground that the conference concerns national defence and communist-suppression alone. Practically all the military dictators of the southern provinces have honored the conference with their presence, a fact that has caused special anxiety among the public. The Japanese owned paper, Kiang Nan Chen Pao, has followed the ~~main~~ proceedings of the conference with special interest and considered the conference as an anti-Chiang Kai-shek gathering.

Decisions of the Conference

According to the interviews granted to the press by the militarists the conference reached the decision to finish the campaign against the Soviets at an earlier date by closer cooperation between Nanking and Canton. As to national defence the conference departed from the original objective and announced that measures for national defence shall be immediately postponed in order to avoid misunderstandings with Japan. The treacherous character of the KMT militarists is thus entirely laid bare. KMT militarists, politicians and fascists are all the same in one respect: capitulation to imperialism.

The concentration, at present, of the major part of the KMT bandit force against the Soviets does not, however, exclude the possibility of another militarist war (a war among the militarists) in the near future. The reduction of Chiang's influence at the expense of other militarists will be a source of friction in practically tantamount to the widening of the gap between the sphere of influence in China. It can not go on without the support of French imperialism who have vital vested interests in the

CONTENTS

RESCUE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS

- 1) The Volunteers in Kirin Scored Two More Victories.....p. 1
- 2) Economic Reconstruction of the Soviets.....p. 2
- 3) Nanking Pleased Japan by Another Surrender.....p. 4
- 4) Rescue Revolutionary Leaders From Nanking Hangman.....p. 6

VOLUNTEERS IN KIRIN SCORED TWO MORE VICTORIES One Rising Among Manchurian Troops

Following their previous successes, the volunteers in Manchuria have recently occupied two more important cities in Kirin: Hsulan which is only 50 miles from the capital of Kirin and Lung Chin Tsen, also known under the name of Lutaogu, which serves as a distributive centre in the area of Gurn fac. In the latter district was located the Chinese customs house before the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese.

The Volunteer Attack

According to information emanating from Japanese sources the volunteers on June 22 attacked Lutaogu in the morning and, after severe fighting with the Japanese, took the whole city in the afternoon. Only 600 volunteers took part in the offensive. They still keep the city. By its message of June 29 the Japanese Dantung news agency informed that about 1,000 volunteers besieged the town of Lutaogu Kiatuo on June 26 and attacked the troops and killed by a surprise, disarming the police entirely. After two days of fighting they succeeded in capturing the town.

Hsulan was taken two weeks earlier. According to the United Press, American, several hundred volunteers launched an attack on the Hsulan last Friday and defeated the garrison, setting free all the prisoners held in the jails.

Various fighting took place in other areas of Manchuria. On June 27 the Shingpao of Shanghai gave out the following news: The Kirin volunteers numbering some 6,000 besieged Ping Hsien, administering a vital blow to the Japanese garrison, followed on June 25 by another attack of the volunteers who descended on Tung Kiang Hsien. Ping Hsien lies to the north of Hsulan and on the southeast of Kirin while Tung Kiang is situated at the confluence of the Sungari and Holungking, quite near the Soviet frontier. By skillful tactics the heroic volunteers operated successfully in regions heavily guarded by the Japanese and their puppet. This fact alone shatters the theory of the KMT bandits that China is too impotent to fight against Japanese imperialism.

Rising of Manchurian Troops

The high pressure of Japanese officials among the Manchurian troops helps the latter considerably in coming to their national consciousness. The Manchurian soldiers have been subjected to unbearable conditions. Now they face the danger of being dissolved, to be sent to the front and are considered by the Japs as more reliable. The volunteers have been instrumental in the liberation of the Manchurian army.

On June 21 200 cavalry stationed in Hsulan (a year ago) revolted against the oppression of Japanese officials and the Japanese Manchurian. They put up a stiff resistance to the Japs.

A week earlier another rising was reported from Kirin where the volunteers, a section of the Manchurian army, stationing in the district line of the Chinese, were reported to have revolted against the Japanese.

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOVIETS A Decision Adopted by the Second Soviet Congress

.....

In areas controlled by imperialism and K.T. bandits are prevalent today in the realm of national economy and fair, unemployment, starvation for millions of the toiling masses whereas under the Soviets economic improvement stands out distinctly with the attending amelioration in the lot of the workers and peasants, especially during the course of last year. Thanks to the execution by the central government of the economic policy decided at by the first Soviet congress in spite of the ruthless attack and economic blockade of imperialism and K.T. bandits.

Increase in Production

Production has increased considerably as a result of the ploughing campaigns launched by the Soviets to engage the toiling masses to develop conditions for labour. Rice production in India has increased 19% that in British-occupied China by 10% or more, as compared with the year before. The increase in cereal production is even greater. Fallow land has decreased in average on a grand scale. More than 200,000 acres of arable land was reclaimed last year. Revival has been observed in such industries as iron, clothes, linen, paper, coal, tungsten, salt, oil, drugs, etc.

The cooperative movement embodying productive, consumption, credit, provision cooperatives resulted in the enlistment of over 200,000 members. In certain districts 50% of the population has joined the cooperatives. Examples are not lacking which show the enrolment of whole villages. These gigantic mass organizations maintain close relationships with the foreign trade bureau, food office and governmental shops of the Soviets, and have received considerable aid from the Soviets regarding finances and personnel. Needless to say, the cooperatives are all centralized in some sort of higher organizations.

The food office and trade bureau have registered great achievements in stabilizing prices and storage of rice. The cooperatives contributed greatly towards the supplies to the red army as well as towards the amelioration in the life of the toilers in the village. With the inauguration of the department of national economy, the economic reconstruction of the Soviets has been carried on in a planned way, that is, on the principle of planned economy.

These achievements in the field of economics prove conclusively that the Soviets can build up a new economic order on the ruins of the old as well as lead and organize the economic life of the masses.

Recommendations of Congress

1) Further increase in production. The Soviets must undertake this task in connection with agriculture by launching more ploughing campaigns, by systematically solving the difficulties of the peasants such as the lack of ploughing oxen, seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, labour and capital. The Soviets must encourage the peasants to form mutual aid cooperatives, e.g., labour mutual aid, drawing oxen, fertilizers, etc., set up experimental stations, open pasturage grounds, educating the peasantry in the scientific knowledge of how to fight the harmful insects, floods and drought, etc. Indispensable crops as cotton, shall be planted in Soviet territory, forestry protected by planning.

2) Small production by handicraft shall be encouraged, particularly of those articles which are of vital importance to the war, exportation, and consumption of the masses. The Soviets must help in the formation of production cooperatives composed of unemployed, independent workers, handicraftsmen, peasants, absorbing private enterprise capital as much as possible in this enterprise. Enterprises confiscated by the Soviets may be given over to them for operation either by sale or by contract. Under such conditions the Soviets may operate state enterprises as, for instance, weaving, cloth, paper, etc, but must refrain from attempting at monopolizing production just at the present moment. At present our central task is of aiding the development of production cooperatives both among men and women as well as strengthening our leadership over them.

Labour Relations

The workers and peasants labour organizations shall be well organized. A preliminary plan for the further increase in production is being developed. This plan is developed as widely as possible in the country. Exemplary persons in production. Exemplary persons in production.

shall be rewarded. So too with the productive co-ops and individual workers, all heroes on the labour front. Women shall play a much greater role in agricultural and industrial production. Productivity of labour in private enterprises may be increased provided the workers consent to it for the amelioration of their own life. This shall be done under surveillance of the Soviets and trade unions. The communist Saturday shall have a real beginning right away. The communist attitude to labour shall be made clear, first of all, in state enterprises, at the same time educating the workers in the elementary truth that workers who render services to the Soviets are, in reality, working for their own final emancipation and the victory of socialism. Labour discipline observed in the Soviet enterprises shall serve as an example for proletarian discipline. All inventions likely to raise productivity shall receive high reward from the Soviets. The training of skilled labour is of special importance to increase in production.

Development of Trade

Inter-provincial trade, that is, trade with non-Soviet districts, shall be developed at all costs to meet the revolutionary needs and to facilitate improvement in the life of the toiling masses. In spite of the economic blockade of the enemy the major products of the Soviet districts as, e.g., tungst, paper, timber, rice, etc., shall be exported in exchange for salt and cloth in great demand within the Soviet borders. Leadership over the trade organs shall be strengthened. The Soviets proclaim freedom of trade in opposition to trade monopoly which is fallacious at present. Soviet trade organs ought to draw in private capital as much as possible. The Soviets have the customs as an effective weapon for the regulation of trade with non-Soviet territory. The Soviets must devote considerable attention to the balance of trade between the Soviet and non-Soviet districts.

5) In the development of Soviet trade the consumption cooperatives have a special role to play. It is the intermediary through which the toiling masses can buy articles at reduced prices but sell their own products at higher prices. The flow of goods either to or from the peasants is accelerated by the consumption cooperatives. Through the cooperatives the Soviets can maintain wide contact (direct) with the broad masses in the economic field, and thus mobilise them around itself. Aside from centralising the consumption cooperatives in a hierarchy from the centre down to the haisons, the Soviets should help them both with money and men. The cooperatives shall draw in every one of the toilers and improve its work as well. Model cooperatives should be set up. The workers and peasants must be given to understand that the cooperative is an effective weapon in the struggle against the monopoly and speculation of the wicked merchants and kulaks, also a weapon for the amelioration of their own lot.

The Food Problem

6) The solution of the food problem is the fighting task in the economic reconstruction of the Soviets at the present moment. The food office has done something in the distribution of food and in the stabilisation of the price of food but it has never solved the problem as a whole. Acute food shortage which threatened us last spring and fall is still a menace at present. Under the central government a food commissariat shall be erected in charge of exportation and distribution of food together with stabilisation of the price, insuring above all adequate supply to the red army, the Soviets and the masses. The new commissariat must proceed with the investigation of food, its storage and transportation, etc. But food monopoly is inadvisable at present. The solution of the food problem depends on the organisation of food cooperatives by the masses, cooperatives that shall form the basis of the food commissariat. The commissariat must most energetically develop the food cooperatives composed of and supported by the masses.

7) The lack of capital is one of the staggering difficulties confronting the economic development of the Soviets. The Soviets have used private capital and investments from the masses but only to an insufficient degree. The state bank has little to show besides issuing coins, administering funds for the state treasury, receiving deposits, etc. All these weaknesses in connection with the state bank must be overcome in order to make possible the greater accumulation of Soviet capital.

The Issue of Paper Money

8) The Soviets must be very careful in the issue of paper money. The inflation in paper is inevitable when there is an excess of money in circulation on the market. Then follows the rise in prices and the depreciation of the value of the money. This is likely to jeopardise the alliance between the workers and the peasants in the construction of a continuous revolutionary war against the bourgeoisie. To cover the deficit by issuing paper money is a desperate measure.

Soviet government should resort to another method more fitful, placing the burden of the revolutionary war on the exploiting classes, increasing tension during the upward movement of Soviet economy. The absorption of cash through the development of the trade with the non-Soviet districts and limitation on the exportation of silver are necessary for expanding the power of the market to absorb paper and upholding the credit of paper. The movement in support of paper may produce a certain effect in bolstering up the credit of paper. The congress appeals to the Linnar-Lapov-Simangai Soviets for taking steps towards redemption of the paper issued without any restriction. Our comrades in that district shall understand that only the branch of the state bank has the right to issue paper.

Counterrevolutionary Sabotage

Simultaneous with its military attack and economic blockade imperialism and IT bandits will surely use various landlards, merchants and capitalists to start trouble in the rear of the Soviets as, e.g., lockout, closings, sabotage, etc., to wreck the economy of the Soviets, to injure the credit of Soviet paper, to throw confusion into currency. The Soviets must determinedly fight against the counterrevolutionary activities of the capitalists, landlards and merchants by meting out punishments from fines, hard labour, imprisonment, confiscation to capital death sentence. At the same time the Soviets, always alert to the highest degree, should severely punish the theft, sabotage, corruption of the counterrevolutionaries who conceal themselves in the Soviet government. Control of production by the worker must be immediately begun in private enterprises with a view to averting the counterrevolutionary activities of the capitalists. As to those capitalists and merchants who observe the law, the Soviets must protect their life and property including their business, and guarantee liberty to them. The Soviets give good treatment to the landlord-bourgeois technicians and intellectuals who honestly work for the Soviets and masses in the economic organs and economic cooperatives.

More Effective Leadership

10) The congress insists that to accomplish the tasks enumerated above for the economic development of the Soviets the presidium of the next executive committee and the people's council shall increase their energy in the direction of the national economy, finance and food commissariats and the state bank, coordinating the activities of these organs in their relation to each other. The fight against "left" phrases in economic reconstruction and bureaucratic leadership is an important premise for a new turn in the work of these organs. A large number of new cadres must be trained for economic reconstruction to fill those economic organs. The leading role of the proletariat in economic reconstruction must be specially strengthened, drawing a large number of willing youth to take up the work on the economic front during this period of revolutionary war. In the present phase of the Chinese revolution socialist construction can not be undertaken but the centre of gravity in all our work should be to create preconditions and favorable conditions for the transformation to socialism.

11) In the opinion of the congress the many difficulties confronting us may be overcome only by winning a thorough victory of the revolutionary war over the enemy with the capture of leading cities, the enlargement and consolidation of Soviet territory. Only until then can the economic reconstruction of the Soviet Union proceed more favourably.

The economic reconstruction is not for the bourgeoisie or capitalists as it is carried in certain quarters but for the workers and peasants. For this reason, our economic reconstruction at the present juncture can not be separated from the revolutionary war but must be subordinated to the needs of the revolutionary war. And the solution of many of the difficulties is dependent on the success of the revolutionary war.

The congress firmly believes that the path of the economic reconstruction of the Soviets shall be identical with that of the socialist construction of the Soviet Union, the sole path that leads to the victory of the Chinese national economy as well as the realization of the New China.

HARRIS PIERCE JAMES BY

Longing All Butting

Which Compete

Violent Protesters From

SUBSTANTIAL CUT IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ANOTHER CAPITULATION TO JAPAN

As effective from July 2, 1934, Hanking's new tariff was promulgated by the national government. What is new in the revised tariff is the substantial cut, all round, in the duties on the importation of imperialist wares such as cotton goods, cotton yarn, sea products, sugar, paper, rayon, coal, etc., almost all of Japanese origin. This is another surrender of the KMT bandits to Japanese imperialism which has demanded the lowering of duties along with the resumption of through rail traffic and postal service, the readjustment of loans to Japan, etc.

The criminal KMT has promised national recovery time and again, and made considerable noise regarding such preparations in that direction. But, in fact, it has done all it can to strangle the Chinese nation under the direction of imperialism, especially in the past few months when its work of strangulation was accelerated under the whip of imperialism. It has fully prepared for handing over China to imperialism in exchange for the protection expected of imperialism on an increasing scale. This protection is more valuable in view of the fact that the landlord-bourgeois rule in China tortures more than ever owing to the deepening of the national crisis and the advance of the revolution.

In the several weeks past the KMT bandits complied with the few demands that Japanese imperialism has pressed, namely, resumption of train and postal service, establishment of customs branches along the Great Wall. Then immediately follows the reduction of duties on Japanese goods. As reliably reported, the 1,000,000,000 loan to Japan, mostly unpaid, is about to be readjusted on a new basis of amortization. Hence the sharp rise in the price of the bonds last week (Adjustment of the loan will bring money to Hanking from Tokyo).

These undeniable facts signify only one thing: greater determination of the KMT bandits to sell the country at cheap prices plus the deepening of the national crisis confronting the Chinese people. At this juncture the movement for armed self-defence on the part of the masses has become more urgent than ever.

ALL-ROUND CUT ON JAPANESE GOODS

The dumping of Japanese goods in China which has played so much havoc with national products is shielded and facilitated by the so-called reciprocal treaty of 1930 concluded between Hanking and Tokyo. It has counteracted much to the detriment of the boycott movement launched by the Chinese masses. The new tariff cuts the duty on cotton goods by 10% to 30% (a great benefit to Japanese and British imperialism), that on sea products by 15% to 20% (as against the 100% before), that on paper by 30%, that on rayon, sugar, coal, etc., by a certain percentage.

On the other hand, the duty on raw cotton needed by Chinese cotton mills is raised by 4%, that on machinery imported for Chinese industries (yet no substitutes in China) by 3%. On this point Hanking has embarrassed itself by contradictory explanations. Its spokesmen put forward the theory that the lowering of duties on necessities will benefit the consumers while the duties on luxuries must be bolstered up. But why cut the duty on shark's fin, usually considered as a kind of expensive sea food? The KMT traitor better keep his mouth shut.

The new tariff strikes a hard blow at the cotton mill in China which is regarded as the greatest national industry in the whole land. But the KMT traitor belittles it saying that the higher duty on cotton goods can be made in checking the dumping of foreign goods because foreign goods have a better right to set up sea customs walls in China. Here the KMT has belittled that it will uphold the national industries instead of imperialism at the head of the crowd, and give imperialism more benefits supplementary to the national treasury. The harmful effect of the lowered tariff is well shown in the closing last week of the Hankin cotton mill at Shanghai (producing over 11,000 bales) which after the promulgation of the new tariff has been shut down. It is the hands of a revolution representing the masses, however, the great industry already ruined will never be able to start up again any more in face of the competition of rayon (this item too, July 3).

In no way, the increasing and increasing in the duties on necessities is a decisive step towards the national recovery. The KMT traitor has only one aim in view: to sell the country to imperialism. The KMT traitor has only one aim in view: to sell the country to imperialism. The KMT traitor has only one aim in view: to sell the country to imperialism.

National bourgeoisie has shown a violent opposition to the new tariff under which Japanese goods flood Chinese market. The Chinese cotton mills association angrily accused Hanking of having struck the industry with a much heavier blow. The Shanghai chamber of commerce which represents the compradore class has also filed a protest against the new tariff saying, "How can a country go along when submitting to foreign dictation at every turn?", also charging Hanking with wrecking Chinese enterprises. Even the leading compradore in Shanghai, Yu Chachin, can not refrain from saying "With the reduction of duties on Japanese goods Chinese enterprises are surely to be put hors de combat (The Shun Pao, July 5). But Hanking has firmly resolved to carry out the new surrender in spite of protests.

Now surrender in spite of protests. Comrades have to protest, partly because the new capitulation is too plain and too disgraceful, partly because under the guise of protest they can drive profit out of the sale of Japanese goods. Past experience in the anti-Japanese boycott movement told us that the shops with 'Sell no Japanese Goods' posted on their doors have usually done a lucrative business in handling Japanese wares. Besides, comrades, not loyal to one but many imperialists, may remain silent on the cut in duties on Japanese goods but must take a hostile attitude so far as the increase in duties on machinery and raw cotton affects American and British interests. Here in the matter of tariff is reflected the growing conflict among imperialists.

On the other hand, the leading papers of Shanghai, though commenting editorially on the new tariff, have raised a serious protest save for the fascist Chen Pao which, however, advises Chinese enterprises to overhaul their own conditions thoroughly, implicitly coming to the conclusion that they had better accept the new tariff as it affords them an opportunity for thoroughgoing reorganization. Thus, the new surrender of Hankin has, on the whole, secured the support of all counterrevolutionary fractions. No wonder that Chiang Kai-shek is working feverishly for unification by betrayal.

.....

According to information given out by bourgeois papers at Shanghai scores of revolutionary leaders were recently arrested by the police of the Shanghai international settlement and French concession, including two members of the CC of CPC. The arrested were handed over to Chinese police for torture and execution in direct violation of the rendition agreement concluded between China and imperialist powers. Of course imperialism hates the revolutionaries just the same as the KMT bandits and might have executed them on the spot were it not for the fact that imperialism has traditionally carried out executions through Chinese authorities on Chinese territory outside of the settlement and French concession.

These leaders of China's liberation movement are all trusted by Chinese masses, waging an uncompromising struggle against imperialism and KMT. For the moment, their work will be taken up by others with a strong likelihood to push the revolutionary movement on a much wider front. Their arrest has caused violent indignation among the workers at Shanghai and called forth a broad mass movement for their release.

The imperialist-Nazi-fascist terror is raging on an increasing scale not only in territories strongly garrisoned. The initial success of the Chinese revolution in royalizing the 9th campaign of imperialism: and NAF is a concrete threat to the raging of the fascist terror. In face of the success the NAF has lost its head. It therefore attacks the terror with material energy. At the present the main strategy against the white terror is of greater importance than any time in the past. We appeal to international revolutionaries for aid in our struggle in this regard.

CONTENTS

CONFIRMATION OF DE FACTO RECOGNITION
TO MANCHUKUO

- (1) Reconstruction of Soviets p. 1.
- (2) 200,000 Chinese Workers Mobilized by Japan
against Soviet Union and China p. 3.
- (3) Confirmation of De Facto Recognition to Manchukuo p. 4.
- (4) Worker's Struggle in KMT China, June 1934 p. 5.

Reconstruction of the Soviets
A Thesis Put Forward by
The Second Soviet Congress

After hearing the report made by Comrade Wu Lang-ping, the congress wishes to go on record that considerable progress has been achieved in the organization and work of the Soviets since the 1st congress, that considerably more militant workers and peasants have been drawn into the work of the Soviets, that tremendous achievement has been recorded in the work of arming the workers and peasants, that the work of the basic Soviets such as the town and village Soviets has been more penetrating. Furthermore in the course of the land improvement campaign many new cadres have come out to the surface and been admitted to leadership in the Soviets while the electorate has shown more interest in the Soviet elections as evidenced by the fact that on the average from 75% to 95% of the legal electorate went to the polls. In many of the Soviets the struggle against bureaucracy has been begun, attended by considerable betterment in the methods of the work of the Soviets. These gains enable the workers and peasants to recognize more clearly the Soviets as their own government, and also make it possible for the Soviet government to mobilize the broadest masses for the front against imperialism and feudalism.

On the debit side of the Soviet there have been noticed a number of defects, notably the unevenness of the progress recorded in the work of the various Soviets. In districts of the village Soviets located in Kiangsu, Fukien and other districts the work of the Soviets has made the greatest strides while in other isolated districts the work has been slow. In the districts where the workers have taken a part in the work of the Soviets, especially women who have recalled their role in the work of the Soviets, the work of the Soviets has not been so slow. The work of the Soviets in the districts where the workers have not taken a part in the work of the Soviets, especially women who have recalled their role in the work of the Soviets, the work of the Soviets has not been so slow. The work of the Soviets in the districts where the workers have not taken a part in the work of the Soviets, especially women who have recalled their role in the work of the Soviets, the work of the Soviets has not been so slow.

To solve its defects, the Soviet government must first of all strengthen the revolution at the base. The Soviets must immediately begin the work of the Soviets in the districts where the workers have not taken a part in the work of the Soviets, especially women who have recalled their role in the work of the Soviets, the work of the Soviets has not been so slow. The work of the Soviets in the districts where the workers have not taken a part in the work of the Soviets, especially women who have recalled their role in the work of the Soviets, the work of the Soviets has not been so slow.

tion of the provincial Soviets which serve as a link of the central with the local Soviets. During the course of war the provincial Soviets shall get fully acquainted with the practical work of the local Soviets, particularly with respect to the extent of war mobilization. The provincial Soviets shall see to it that the decrees and ordinances of the higher Soviets be fully carried out by the locals. The congress recommends to consolidate the Soviets in the weaker districts and to effect conjunction with the Soviets in Honan-Kupoh, Shensi, Hunan-Kupoh and Szechuan. The central government must regularly give 'living' directives to the provincial Soviets and examine their work likewise.

3) To strengthen the work of the rural and urban Soviets as a means to increase the strength of the Soviet power in mobilization. Rural and urban Soviets are basic in the sense that they convey the laws, ordinances and theses of the centre to the broad masses with full power to mobilize the masses for enforcement. Rural and urban Soviets must draw in the greatest number possible of militant workers and peasants. The congress recommends formation of stable relationships between delegates to rural and urban Soviets and their constituents on the basis of geographical proximity of the two. To aid rural and urban Soviets the delegates in each unit must have a chief with full power to call meetings, each delegate held responsible for the work in his unit. In accordance with actual needs and local conditions there must be established various commissions both provisional and permanent under rural and urban Soviets, with the participation of delegates and wide masses. Rural and urban Soviets must draw into the work of the Soviets broad masses of workers and peasants who are not segregated from production, especially women-toilers.

The Revolutionary Committee

4) Formation of the revolutionary committees. In certain Soviet or non-Soviet districts there must be set up revolutionary committees to arm workers and peasants, to develop partisan warfare, to popularize the laws and ordinances of the Soviets, to organize poor peasant groups, to carry out land revolution, to confiscate property of the landlord and counterrevolutionary elements as a means to reduce the material basis of the counterrevolutionaries, to fight against all actions contrary to the laws and policy of the Soviets, etc. Revolutionary committees in non-Soviet districts must draw in the workers and peasants in a great hurry, helping in the consolidation and extension of the Soviets.

5) Extension of democracy. In the past two years democracy under the Soviets has progressed far but not far enough. With this and in view the Soviets must mobilize more electors for elections, get their opinions on the work of the Soviets, give masses the possibility to recall any inefficient delegates at any time, afford the greatest possible facilities to the masses for the practice of democracy such as meeting place, printing press, etc, lead the masses in the extension of liberties for speech, assembly, publication, etc, get well acquainted with the opinions of the masses, draw into the work of the Soviets militant elements not divorced from production. Make local Soviets a school for the wide masses. Here is the widest democracy for the toilers but the counterrevolutionary activities of the bourgeois-landlord and kulaks shall be ruthlessly put down. The punishment of activities in violation of the Soviet laws must be explained to the masses in great detail and obtain the support of the masses. Because the power of the Soviets to punish rests on the support of the masses. Local and central Soviets shall strictly enforce the law that has abolished corporal punishment.

Against Bureaucracy

6) Under the whole system of the Soviets a sharp struggle shall be brought into play against bureaucracy which, ignoring the actual conditions of the masses, does not take the trouble of solving difficulties for the masses nor mobilize the masses for the work of the Soviets but relies on empty talks and threats, sometimes passing to compulsion. The congress demands to drive out all bureaucratic and undesirable elements out of the Soviets with the greatest alacrity and these measures.

7) Closely relationship with all mass organizations, especially the trade unions and their workers. Strengthen the trade unions the Soviets come into contact with the workers. The workers are a large mass of our toilers and their work is the basis of the Soviet power. The workers shall be mobilized to the work of the Soviets and the workers shall be mobilized in the Soviets at all costs.

Defence Works Built

Japanese agents allured Chinese peasants with enticing promises such as one dollar per day for each worker when enlistment started. The ruined peasants made a rush for Japanese enlistment offices. But it is too late for them to repent when transported to Manchuria like cattle. Under the Japanese bayonet they work day and night, faring much worse than the negroes who work on American plantations. They receive no wages, even not enough food for meals. A multitude of the workers no longer able to bear the hardships made good their escape back to China, telling revolting stories. The following is a story from the mouth of a Chinese worker just back from Manchuria:

[illegible]

CONSULTATION OF DE FACTO RECOGNITION TO MANCHUKUO
As Demanded by Japanese Imperialism
.....

July 1, 1934, marked a decisive step in the consummation of the de facto recognition of the Manchurian puppet state by Nanking precisely in accordance with the wishes of Japanese imperialism. Not content with this move of surrender a large number of the KMT politicians in the north demand to recognise Manchukuo de jure. The consummation of the de facto recognition finds expression in the resumption of rail service between Mukden and Peiping on July 1. In the morning trains in both Peiping and Mukden departed for the opposite directions, placing China (the motherland) and Manchuria on the same equal footing as two independent states with normal intercourse.

In connection with the de facto recognition Nanking has made another two manoeuvres of equal significance, i. e., the formation of customs branches along the great wall accepting it impliedly as the legitimate boundary line between Manchuria and China Proper, and the lifting up of the postal ban on mails to or from Manchuria. Taken together the three facts accomplished in the space of several weeks have entirely disclosed Nanking's determination to abandon Manchuria and to fortify Japan's position in China.

Resumption of Railway Service

The ban on mails from and to Manchuria came to an end months ago when letters addressed to Peiping, Manchukuo, or Peiping, Jehol province, reached Nanking from Manchuria and came to the hands of the addressee through Chinese postmen. At the same time the Nanking ministry of communications legalized the irregularities by issuing directives to the effect that all mails from Manchuria must be delivered to the recipients, tearing, however, off the Manchurian stamps before delivery.

Then came the establishment of customs branches along the great wall on July 20. Some 20 branch offices of the Chinese customs began to function on that very date. Only a few Chinese papers dared to publish the news in their columns. Now the Nanking ministry of finance only recognized the act as a fait accompli without adding the usual phrase that 'it has nothing to do with the de facto recognition of Manchukuo'. Nanking accomplished the act in a hurried manner due to the high pressure of Japanese imperialism who organised the disappearance of Kuramoto, vice consul of the Japanese consulate at Nanking, and wanted to use it as an excuse for seizing the KMT capital.

As expected by the Japanese and promised by Nanking, the resumption of train service between Peiping and Mukden became a reality on July 1. The train from Peiping steamed out on schedule time on the morning of the day but not with an accident involving the death of four passengers and the wounding of dozens at a point not far from Tientsin. All of a sudden an explosion of bombs took place in the wagon of the 3rd class, the bombs supposed well laid in the baggage of a passenger and exploded by rocking in hot weather. No doubt the bomb came from a man dissatisfied with the KMT regime of senseless surrender to Japanese imperialism. The Japs seized the explosion as a pretext for more Japanese soldiers to be put on the train while Yin Tung, head of the Peiping-Mukden line, a pre-Japanese traitor (who earned millions in pre-Japanese negotiations), tendered resignation as an apology to his Japanese masters.

Japanese Guards on Train

Each train from Peiping is accompanied by 9 Japanese gendarmerie and 7 Chinese soldiers, thus implying that the Japs have a right to control Chinese train even on Chinese territory directly under the jurisdiction of Nanking, not to mention Manchuria which is still Chinese but abandoned definitely by the KMT. But Chinese soldiers on the train can not go to Manchuria but must get down at Shanhaiwan (border line) and turn another train back to Peiping. Thus the Great Wall is again recognized as the boundary line between China and the Japanese puppet.

On July 1 Japanese officials and civilians in Manchuria and Japan celebrated the consummation of the de facto recognition of Manchukuo with a sense of triumph. The Japanese government, on the other hand, repeated its demand for de jure recognition of Manchukuo. The Japanese government have so far so-called 'recognized' Manchukuo de facto, but the KMT, on the other hand, repeated its demand for de jure recognition of Manchukuo. The Japanese government have so far so-called 'recognized' Manchukuo de facto, but the KMT, on the other hand, repeated its demand for de jure recognition of Manchukuo. The Japanese government have so far so-called 'recognized' Manchukuo de facto, but the KMT, on the other hand, repeated its demand for de jure recognition of Manchukuo.

WORKER'S STRUGGLE IN KMT CHINA

June, 1934

.....
 .For lack of space we are forced to resort to system of substitution of words
 .by figures as, for instance, (1) Standing for date, (2) Place, (3) Factory,
 .(4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Working days lost in stri
 .(7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Re-
 sults.

I. Strike Continued from May

(1) May 8-June 30 (2) Shanghai (3) Taylor Garage (4) 120 (5) 30 (6) 3,600 (7) - (8) -
 (9) Against dismissal, for better treatment. Workers come back on July 1. (10)
 Partially success.
 (1) May 12-June 30. (2) Shanghai (3) S.A.T. Factories No. 1 & 2. (4) 8,000 (5) 30
 (6) 240,000 (7) - (8) Yellow T.U. (9) Again Against lock out. (10) Not
 yet ended.
 (1) May-June (2) Yitsen, Kiangsu (3) Coolie on salt Junka (4) 5,000 (5) - (6) -
 (7) 2 (8) Besiege the local government for relief. (8) Spontaneous
 (10) Not yet ended.
 Sub-totals: (1) 3 (2) 4 (3) 13,120 (4) 243,600 (7) 3

II. Strike Started in June

(1) 1-3 (2) Soochow (3) Tailors (4) 40,000 (5) 5 (6) 150,000 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9)
 Against yellow unionist who interfere their guild. Thousands of strikers
 demonstrated before the Y.T.U. office. 3 of them badly wounded. (10) Victory.
 (1) 3-5 (2) Shanghai (3) Johnson Garage (4) 241 (5) 2 (6) 482 (7) - (8) Sp. (9)
 Against dismissal for better treatment. (10) Partially suc.
 (1) 4 (2) Shanghai (3) S.A.T. Fac. No. 2. (4) 5,000 (5) 1 (6) 5,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp.
 (9) Show sympathy to the strike of Factories No. 1 & 2. (10) Oppressed
 (1) 5 (2) Shanghai (3) Faichung Rubber Shoe (4) 20 (5) - (6) - (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9)
 Workers demand work as the factory was reopened; the manager refused their
 demand and a clash took place resulting in 5 workers wounded (10) -
 (1) 8-10 (2) Fangshan (3) Machisuo Coal Mine, Kailian Coal Mine Administration
 (4) 2,000 (5) 3 (6) 6,000 (7) 0 (8) Red (9) For more wage (10) Victory.
 (1) 10-12 (2) Sunkiang (3) Rickshaw puller (4) 600 (5) 3 (6) 1,600 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9)
 for lower rent, 2 coolies arrested (10) Not available.
 (1) 8-9 (2) Tientsin (3) Yung Cheng Match (4) 350 (5) 1 (6) 350 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9)
 Against wage cut (10) Partially success.
 (1) 13-14 (2) Tientsin (3) Yung Cheng Match (4) 350 (5) 2 (6) 700 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9)
 for bonus (10) Victory
 (1) 15- (2) Chang-ping, Hopei (3) Chang-ping Gold Mine (4) 600 (5) 13 (6) 1,500 (7)
 0 (8) Sp. (9) For full pay (10) Not available
 (1) 17-30 (2) Ji-Meien, Honan (3) Hua-Sin Cotton Mill (4) 600 (5) 4 (6) 2,000
 (7) 0, (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissal; discharge fee was paid after reconcilia-
 tion. (10) Partially Success.
 (1) 21-30 (2) Chang-te, Honan. (3) Yu-shin Cotton Mill (4) 2,000 (5) 9 (6) 18,000
 (7) - (8) Sp. (9) Against lock out (10) Not available.
 (1) 23 (2) Paoing, Hopei (3) Rickshaw Puller (4) 1,000 (5) 0 (6) 0 (7) - (8) Red
 (9) Strike was planned against the exploitation by Police authority who re-
 quired the pullers to be put in uniforms (10) Victory
 (1) 20 (2) Shanghai (3) Sun-sin Cotton Mill No. 1. (4) 1,500 (5) 2 (6) 2,000 (7) 0 (8)
 Sp. (9) Against dismissal for better treatment.
 (1) 20-30 (2) Shanghai (3) Texaco Oil Co. (4) 250 (5) 2 (6) 500 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9)
 Against dismissal (10) Not yet ended
 (1) - (2) Shanghai (3) Coolie of Lung Hua Ching Team (4) 40 (5) - (6) - (7) 0
 (8) - (9) For full pay, clash with militia corp. 2 wounded, 3 coolies arrested
 (10) Not available
 (1) 25- (2) Shanghai (3) Gen. Strike of Iron works (4) 1,500 (5) 1 (6) 1,500 (7) 0
 (8) - (9) Protest against the arrest of 3 workers (10) Not available
 Sub-totals: (1) 16 (2) 16 (3) 55,071 (4) 121,922 (7) 3

III. Petitions Stabted in June

(1)15-25 (2)Shanghai (3)Discharged employee of Chinese groceries (4)120
 (7)0 (8)sp. (9)Against dismissal, reconciliating by Union, most of the dis-
 charged w employee resume their work, others- (10)Not available.
 (1)4 (2)Cant-on (3)Australian S.S. Co. (4)- (7)0 (8)- (9)Against discharge
 (10)Reconciliated by Pub-lic Safety Bureau
 (1)14 (2)Tientsin (3)Sino-American Clean & Dying (4)100 (7)1 (8)sp. (9)
 for higher wage. Wage was increased by 30% as (10)Not avail.
 (1)15 (2)Shanghai (3)Ordus acorrier, French Concession (4)300 (7)2 (8)1 (9)
 for better treatment. (10)Reconciliated
 (1)20-25 (2)Tientsin (3)Yeh-shin West Mill (4)100 (7)0 (8)sp. (9) Against
 wage cut (10) Reconciliated
 (1)25 (2)Tientsin (3)Workers in Chu-shan-pan district (4)Not available (7)1
 (8) ? (9)a worker- discharged worker, who clashed with his manager, was bad-
 ly beaten by the police; other workers protested.
 (1)20 (2)Chingking (3)Sailors on a steam ship (4)100 (7)1 (8)sp. (9)Re-
 petitioned to the Kiangsu Provincial Government for better treatment. (10)no.
 available.
 (1)27 (2)Shanghai (3)Pao-shan Paper Factory (4)75 (7)-- (8)-- (9)Against
 dismissal, for the execution of Factory Law. (10)No result
 (1)27 (2)Tientsin (3)Yin-Li Weaving & Dying Factory (4)100 (7)2 (8)sp. (9)
 Against lock out (10)2 out of 3 departments were re-opened
 (1)21 (2)Paoing (3)Chin-Yong Factory (4)60 (7)1 (8)-- (9)Against lock out
 (10)Not 2bs available.
 Sub-total: (2)10 (3)10 (4)955 (7)6

IV. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in June

	No. of Fac	No. of Strikes	No. of peti- tion	To- tal	No. of strik- ers	No. of peti- tioner	Total	Work-day lost in strike	Clash, in Demons- tration	Wounded & Arrested
May	21	15	5	20	23,170	524	23,694	251,340	6	?
June	29	19	10	29	63,191	955	69,146	405,532	6	32

V. Volume of Business (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000--	Total
May	4	7	7	3	21
June	15	4	5	5	29

VI. Classification of Trade

	Cot- ton mill	Silk fil- ture	Weav- ing fac.	Tobacco fac.	Post, Tele- gram	Trans- pot- tation	Muni- cipal	Hand- work	Mach- inecraft	Rick- shaw coolie	Oth- ers	Total
May	3	1	0	3	0	4	1	1	0	2	2	21
June	4	0	1	3	1	6	1	2	1	2	5	26

VII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dis- mis- sal	Against wage- cut	Against lockout	Against Foremen, Contractor	For Better Treat- ment	For Higher Wage	For Full Pay	Other	Total
May	3	1	5	1	2	0	4	0	22
June	8	5	4	1	6	2	2	2	30

EXPLANATORY NOTES :- As to the details of the major struggles listed above,
 we refer our readers to previous issues on the same subjects. Of course
 our statistics are very incomplete just as before.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

No. D. 1791/6
Date 3-1-34
August 2, 1934

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No. 5, dated
February 1, 1934.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith a copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," Vol. 4, No. 5, dated February 1, 1934, which was obtained from the Chinese Post Office on August 1, 1934. This journal which was posted at the Chinese Post Office, North Szechuen Road, on February 2, 1934, and addressed to "Mr. Ben Blake, 42 E. 11 Street, New York City, U.S.A." was returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

The contents of the above issue comprise the following :-

- (1) Chinese Workers Commemorate the Shanghai War.
- (2) Japan's Plot to Restore the Manchu Dynasty in Manchuria.
- (3) Kansu Swings over to Revolution.
- (4) The Fascist Cultural Policy of the Kuomintang.
- (5) 30,000 Kailan Miners Went on a Strike.

D. I.

Officer i/s Special Branch.

Contents
.....CHINESE WORKERS IN COMMEMORATION OF SHANGHAI WAR
breaking out on January 28, 1932

- 1) Chinese Workers Commemorate the Shanghai War.....1
- 2) Japan's Plot to Restore the Manchu Dynasty in Manchuria.....3
- 3) Kansu Swings over to Revolution.....4
- 4) The Fascist Cultural Policy of the Kuomintang.....5
- 5) 30,000 Kailan Miners Went on a Strike.....5

CHINESE WORKERS IN COMMEMORATION OF THE WAR
In Defence of Shanghai, 1932

Two years ago the 19th route army under the revolutionising influence of the workers and toilers in Shanghai put up a stiff resistance to the Japanese invaders, and with the participation of hundreds of workers, delivered almost a crushing blow to the Japanese troops in the initial stage of the war. Both soldiers of the 19th route army and workers of Shanghai heroically defended the city against continued Japanese attacks for more than forty days. They fought stubbornly against 100,000 Japanese troops landed at Shanghai. Their action in this respect constitutes the brightest spot in the history of the revolutionary struggle for the liberation of the nation (China). They might have probably succeeded in ousting Japanese and all other imperialists from China, were it not for the fact that the KMT government and high officials of the 19th route army worked behind to sabotage the heroic stand of the fighting soldiers and workers, and finally capitulated to imperialism by signing the humiliating agreement of May 5, 1932, under the surveillance of international imperialism. To satisfy the Japanese who insisted on the formal surrender of the 19th route army, Nanking appointed two high officials of that army Tai Chi and Huang Chiang, as special delegates to the truce conference convened at Shanghai. Workers, soldiers and other toilers of China will never forget this betrayal of the KMT and high officers of the 19th route army who pocketed almost ten millions out of the war, all contributed by the toiling masses within the country as well as from abroad.

General Situation On Eve Of 2nd Anniversary

The communist party of China made a sharp appraisal of the general situation immediately prior to the second anniversary of the defensive war at Shanghai, and summarised it in the following terms:

"The second anniversary of the Shanghai war this year witnesses the sharpening of the national crisis. At present Japanese imperialism marches on in Charhar and has decided to convert the Manchukuo into an empire of the Manchus and Mongols as a vital step to the annexation of Charhar, Suiyuan and North China. Not content with this aggression, Japanese imperialism is proceeding with the so-called "southward policy". It attempts to carry this out by building up a monster barracks in Shanghai, enlarging its military base, carrying on military reconnoitring along the Yangtze, etc. It is prepared for active intervention in Fukien and also for a war against the Soviet in Fukien-Kiangsi. Emulating with the Japanese, British imperialism is laying its hands on Sikong, Szechwan and Sinkiang. It is specially active in the last named province where according to a recent despatch the Mohammedans in the south have proclaimed their independence from Nanking under British instigation. Furthermore, it instructed the Szechwan militarists to initiate a crusade against the red armies and Soviets in Szechwan by six routes. It also prepares to tighten its hold on Kwangtung by instituting a "third government" at Canton. Besides advancing far into Yunnan and Kwangsi, French imperialism has seized the nine islands located in the South Seas. American imperialism is trying its best in intensifying the control over Nanking. German and Italian fascists are just stretching out their bloody hands to squeeze the "fat" China. As an instrument of international imperialism the league of nations, too, is fleeing China in the name of giving China technical assistance.

"At the same time the KMT is more overt in the betrayal of national interests. It handed over Shanghai and its vicinity to Japanese and other imperialism for international control. By the Tangu truce agreement it handed over Manchuria, Mongolia and North China to Japanese imperialism. The direct negotiations with Japan of late invited the Japanese march into Charhar. Furthermore, it concluded the cotton and wheat loan with U.S. imperialism and another loan with England to betray the country. The sole motive of the KMT's betrayal is to solicit imperialist help as a means to attack the Soviet and the red armies who have proved the only force in China capable of fighting imperialism. The KMT has, however, nothing to show beyond demagogical phrases such as "to set one's own houses in order first before to fight the foreign enemy", "national salvation by construction and aviation", etc, intending in this way to conceal its own betrayal with demagogical words. Now it is initiating an 'anti-bandit' drive in the factory and school.

"In the meantime, the soldiers of the 19th route army who fought shoulder to shoulder with the workers in defence of Shanghai against the Japanese in 1932 have gone so far in the direction of revolution that they demanded a war against Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek, its tool, they refused to go to a war against the red army and the Soviet. At the same time ~~the~~ the 19th route army met with a series of serious defeats at the hands of the red army. Under these conditions the militarists of the 19th route army were forced to give up the KMT banner and set up a people's government in opposition to Chiang Kai-shek's government at Nanking, hoping to divert large masses of workers and peasants from the revolutionary path. This testifies to the growing disintegration of the KMT regime and the mounting influence of the revolutionary movement. The present state of things justifies us in saying that the anti-imperialist-KMT movement led by the communist party of China is forging ahead with giant strides in defiance of the KMT-fascist onslaught, to say nothing of its demagoguery which has proved ineffective".

Shanghai Workers Commemorating the War

To observe the second anniversary of the Shanghai war, the All-China Federation of Labour, the sole organisation qualified to represent the Chinese working class in its entirety, issued on Jan. 28 (date of Japanese attack on Shanghai but repulsed by soldiers and workers in the beginning) a manifesto calling on all workers, whether employed or unemployed, whether members of the revolutionary unions or of the yellow unions to immediately organise a united front against Japanese and other imperialism, against the offensive of capital, against the war danger. It urged them to organise pickets and self-defence corps equipped with arms, to organise struggle or strike committees, to attack the fascist thugs and other traitors, to prepare for economic and political strikes in defence of the workers' interests. Finally it rallied them all to defend the Soviet government of China, to smash the imperialist-KMT rule and establish a democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants.

No doubt the call of the All-China Federation of Labour is far-reaching in its effect on the working population as reflected in the large number of workers and toilers taking part in the commemoration.

The second anniversary falls just on Sunday, and workers ought to have participated in larger numbers, were it not for the proclamation of martial law both in the international settlement, French concession and Chinese territory in anticipation of anti-imperialist-KMT outbursts among the workers. Advanced workers have made preparations for the commemoration and wished to show their solidarity in meetings and demonstrations against imperialism, KMT and capital. Above all, they wanted to inspire the mass of workers with the glory won by the workers and soldiers in the fight against the Japanese bandit troops. In the industrial areas in west and east Shanghai one may be struck, here and there, by the slogans written on walls or electrical poles designed to commemorate the Shanghai war. On Sunday many workers paraded in demonstrations in the morning or as an alternative, held small meetings in the neighborhood of the factories.

As said before, the international settlement, the French concession and Chinese territory were placed in a state of siege, interdicting workers to parade and assemble. Greater precautions were taken in the Chinese controlled districts, with patrols doubled, while all detectives were called out to search the pedestrians. There was considerable more tension in the Ming Kuo Road and the streets along the Chinese-french border. In Baochang-miao Chinese blue jackets patrolled the street with the aid of the soldiers from the Shanghai Garrison commander's office. The militia of the Chinese

Kansu Swing Over To Revolution

Situated in the northwest bordering on Chinnai (Kokonor) and Sinkiang in the west and Ningsha (a newly created province) in the east, the province of Kansu is an outlying possession of China, cut off from Peking by thousands of miles. Owing to its small area (1,000,000 square li) and sparse population (5,000,000), coupled with the inconveniences in communications, Kansu is generally neglected but two years ago Nanking brought forward the slogan of 'opening the north-west' including Kansu, Shensi, Chinnai and Sinkiang, and promised to bring a good administration and happiness to the inhabitants. Chinese bourgeois savants, engineers and capitalists talked much about developing the province but went no further than holding meetings for discussion, writing articles, etc. Nanking backed its slogan by bringing the province under its own control as the first step. The present Chairman of Kansu, Chu Chao-liang by name, a militarist by profession, is a Nanking appointee directly designated by the national government, and enjoys the full confidence of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Dictator at Nanking. To unify the province, Chiang stationed a full division of 30,000 soldiers in south Kansu. He, however, lacks the strength needed to dominate the whole province, compelled to leave the west and north to local militarists.

General Conditions

Kansu is a backward province both economically and culturally. The handicraft industry is found in a state of sharp decline. It no longer supplies the needs of the population as was the case scores of years ago. At present Japanese goods glutted the local market and depressed native products still further. The toilers of Kansu paid for Japanese wares with the sweat while handicraftsmen were turned out of work in increasing numbers. On the other hand, Japanese imperialism bought very little from the natives, limiting its purchases to drugs only. Imperialism has not as yet found it profitable to establish factories or operate enterprises in the province to exploit the workers and toilers directly.

In spite of its backwardness Kansu is yet proud of many modern factories and enterprises scattered here and there. In Langchow, provincial capital of Kansu, also an airport along the Shanghai-Sinkiang airway run by the Eurasia planes, there are arsenals with 2,000 workers, a mine, an electrical company, a tannery, telephone workers, garment workshops, porcelain workers, water carriers, etc. The last named have for the most part come from Szechuen, and their number is said to be over several thousands. About 40 li from Langchow there is a coal mine located in Ogan (安國), employing a large number of workers. In Tientsin (天水), an important city in south Kansu, we find hide, paint factories as well as breweries.

Turning to agriculture, Kansu presents a gloomier picture. There the peasants squeezed by imperialism, feudal lords, etc., combined with a series of droughts in the past years, leads a life quite pitiful and, to say the least, inhuman. In the village the middle landlord and the kulaks are in a dominant position. Ruined and desperate, the middle peasants are selling their plots of land to the kulaks at cheap prices or, as an alternative, mortgage them to the kulaks. Once taking possession of the land so sold or mortgaged, the kulaks lease it as a rule to the poor peasants for cultivation and make a comfortable living on handsome ground rent. In some cases the kulaks cultivate the land themselves, thus throwing the poor peasants out of employment. The tenant peasants fare no better because they pay so much to the kulaks and the middle peasants in rent that they have nothing left out of their labour for the whole year. Large numbers of the ruined peasants have become segregated from their land and 'superfluous' in the real sense of the term.

With their cultural level at an low ebb, the people of Kansu constitute a fertile field for imperialist aggression through religious channels. As a tool of imperialist invasion Christianity has obtained a strong foothold within the province. Christian churches of various denominations are now found almost in every city or town. The vast mass of the peasantry, illiterate and ignorant, has been unable to break loose from the spell of religious superstition. In the unprecedented drought of 1928 the starving peasants knelt down before God, believing that bread would fall from Heaven (God will bring bread to them). They even believed that a happy paradise was in store for them after their death out of starvation. Consequently, they could not but submit to the ruthless exploitation of imperialism and feudalism-bourgeoisie.

Outside of the Chinese population there are other nationalities. Besides the Han Chinese and Mongols, there are also the Tibetans, the population there are other minor nationalities.

landlord-bourgeoisie guarded Lungwha and its neighborhood. The police stations in the settlement and the concession received instructions to keep a strict watch over the factory districts. In face of this martial law workers however succeeded in parades and demonstrations by breaking into smaller units.

Desiring to conceal itself as the betrayer of national interests, the Kuomintang held commemoration meetings, too, in practically all the leading cities of the country but scared all workers away by martial law. In Shanghai two or three dozens of the compradore-bourgeoisie attended the KMT commemoration meeting and shouted slogans against imperialism, etc., at which workers in Shanghai only laughed because they know that those fellows helped in selling Shanghai and now help in selling North China.

JAPAN'S PLOT TO RESTORE THE MANCHU DYNASTY in Manchuria

Japanese imperialism has decided that Manchukuo be turned into a monarchy with Henry Pu Yi to be crowned as emperor on March 1. On Jan. 20 both Changchun (capital of the puppet state) and Tokio made the official announcement to that effect, and spokesmen of the foreign office and the war ministry at Tokio gave to understand that the change in the present status of the Manchu state, far from an attempt to encroach upon its neighbors, is merely an indication of the growing strength of the new regime, that such a step shall cause no anxiety in the countries near-by.

Motives of the Plot

In preparation of a big-scale war against the Soviet Union Japanese imperialism has lost no chance in rounding out its newly acquired possessions in Manchuria, Mongolia and N. China. The transformation of Manchuria into a monarchy with the capital moved to Jehol will assist Japanese imperialism considerably in carrying out its plan of aggrandizement. In fact, quite a number of feudal princes in Mongolia and retired militarists and politicians in N. China not only endorsed the Japanese plan but actually went to Manchuria to help the Japanese and their tools in the drive against China. Nanking played its part by implicit consent, that is to say, played the role of an accomplice in the Japanese plot. In the manifesto issued Jan. 25 by the 4th plenary session of the KMT's central executive committee we find nothing in the nature of a protest against the Japanese design. True to its traditional policy, Nanking has, we may have ample reason to say, cooperated with Japan at every turn in the latter's scheme to colonize China in the north as well as in the south.

The Japanese will give the new monarchy the title of Man Mon Ti Kuo or Empire of the Manchus and Mongols which literally means incorporation of Mongolia into Manchuria under direct Japanese domination. The second Manchurian-Japanese protocol scheduled to be signed on March 1 will, as is known to all, formally change the puppet state into a vassal of Japanese imperialism. At the same time the Japanese have started action in carrying out their design by, first of all, instigating the Mongolian "autonomous" movement, by directing militarists to make war on other militarists or instructing bandit chiefs to carry on depredation expeditions far into the interior of the country. The recent attack of Gen. Sun Tien-yin on Ninghsia and the advance of Liu Kwei-tong, the notorious bandit chief, into south Hopei are all engineered by Japanese intriguers who, by taking advantage of the confusion resulting therefrom, excused themselves for occupying Manchuria and cities in N. China.

Precisely under such excuses Japanese troops have recently taken two important cities, Kuyuan and Chichen, in east Charhar, and are attacking Lung-men-so by desultory fighting. All observers agree that the fall of Charhar into Japanese hands is but a matter of weeks. In this regard Nanking carefully omitted saying anything definite, not to say a protest which Nanking will consider offensive to Japanese susceptibilities. Once well entrenched, the Japanese have built up aerodromes and highways around Changchun, and the Japanese bourgeoisie press views it rather with indifference, saying that the Japanese are simply fortifying against the Soviet Union.

Headed by Mongolian princes, the movement for the home rule of Mongolia is both instigated and welcome to Japanese imperialism. The Mongolian princes are openly demanding severance of relations from Nanking in case the national government does not concede to their wish for full autonomy, that is, transference of allegiance from Nanking to Tokio. With Japanese imperialism backing them, the Mongolian delegates now staying at Nanking become more intransigent and intransigent in their demands for autonomy.

northwest and the Tibetans in the southwest. They lead a nomadic life and have strong religious prejudices. Beyond trading they have no relations with the Chinese and Mohammedans. The census of Kansu shows that 30% of the population is Mohammedans who by virtue of their firm belief in Mohammedanism have formed into a solid bloc. The feudal lords of the Mohammedan race have always squabbled among themselves but this fact does not place the solidarity of the Mohammedans in jeopardy. Quarrels of a racial nature have occurred between the two races resulting from the malicious machinations of the Chinese and Mohammedan Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie. Stirring up such quarrels and then turning them to advantage the Chinese and Mohammedan landlord and bourgeoisie have succeeded in capturing political power. In 1928 the Mohammedans revolted against the exploitation of Gen. Feng Yu-shiang, a revolt that was later turned into a racial war. Thousands killed and between Chinese and Mohammedans. Working behind this terrific racial war involving thousands killed and wounded, leaders of the landlord-bourgeoisie of both races laughed at it and made the greatest political gains. Needless to say, the toilers of both races suffered heavily during this racial massacre engineered and brought about by Chinese and Mohammedan landlord-bourgeoisie.

Development of mass struggle

The Kuomintang government in Kansu squeezed perhaps much harder than elsewhere for the simple reason that the province is poor and impoverished. Nevertheless in 1931 it exacted some 10,478,000 dollars: \$4,825,000 on opium culture (the same tax on areas whether cultivated or not), \$650,000 on opium business, \$1,300,000 on land tax, \$1,740,000 special tax, \$140,000 on tea, \$211,000 stamp tax, \$582,000 tax on wine and tobacco, \$1,030,000 miscellaneous taxes. In the same year it spent \$13,850,000: \$9,360,000 military expenditure, \$1,440,000 civil administration in the provincial capital, \$2,500,000 for local administration, \$450,000 education, \$150,000 for Kuomintang. Taking the population of the province as 5,000,000, each person whether male or female is forced to pay three dollars and 0.3 Chinese bushel of rice in addition. Under the increasing extortion of the Kuomintang and landlord-bourgeoisie in the past two years the masses could no longer live as usual, hence the main cause of the sharpening of the mass struggle. To place a check on this rising struggle the KMT called for the despatch of one full division from Nanking. Commanded by Hu Chung-Nan, a reliable general of Chiang Kai-shek and stationed in the south of the province, this division serves as the headquarters of the fascist thugs who aid in the suppression of the mass struggle.

Aside from spasmodic struggles among the workers in the cities, the peasants in the village were forced by the sharpened exploitation of the landlord and the KMT Government to fight for their own existence, particularly in a dozen of hsien in the south bordering on Shensi in the east and Szechuen in due south where the red armies and Soviets have been operating with a varying measure of success. Occasionally they fought shoulder to shoulder with the red partisans coming from neighbouring regions. There the party, that is, the communist party, can speak with a good deal of authority and confidence. There the Soviet is going to emerge sooner or later. Some of the KMT soldiers joined the revolution, too.

Owing to the penetration of Japanese imperialism from the east and north and British imperialism from the southwest (from Chinghai), the masses in Kansu have become in the past awoken to the danger of the two named imperialist powers. The anti-imperialist movement in the cities has been forging on slowly but steadily. In Langchow we find anti-imperialist associations under various names, all organised by toilers and advanced intelligentsia. But like elsewhere the anti-imperialist work there must be done in an underground way because of the KMT oppression. Last November three anti-imperialist leaders were rounded up by the military authorities and executed a few days later.

In short, Kansu's swing to revolution is highly significant as it reflects the further penetration of the revolutionary influence in the region. ~~Revolutions~~ and backward. Revolution will find a very fertile soil there under the correct leadership of the communist party.

THE FASCIST CULTURAL POLICY OF THE KUOMINTANG

The increasing fascistisation of the Kuomintang in the field of culture entirely falls in line with its set policy of surrender to imperialism. The ~~masses~~ ~~mentioned~~ in this regard are increasingly violent and barbarous. As ~~mentioned~~ ~~in our previous issues~~, a multitude of writers, ~~artists~~, professors, students, etc, have fallen victims to the

fascist thugs as a result of their refusal to bow before the fascist policy to sell the country.

Led by Chiang Kai-shek, the fascist cultural policy of the KMT has been carried on in the school, press, bookstores, literary circles, drama societies, film companies, etc. The ministry of the interior, the ministry of education, the KMT offices and political departments are all open instruments of the fascist policy while the secret blue shirts society with its ramifications play the leading role. Besides suppressing the revolutionary and liberal elements by brute force, these thugs also published and still publish a chain of periodicals filled the nationalist and chauvinist phrases calculated to anaesthetize the youth.

Make Slaves Out of Students

To enslave the young students and to check the growth of the revolutionary movement in the school, the fascists adopt the following methods: 1) military training forced on the students who can not but obey; any one seriously objecting to it will be expelled as has been the case with the non-conforming students of the 1st middle school in Changsha who, numbering 68 in all, were in the middle of December ruthlessly thrown on the street by the armed guard of Gen. Ho Chien, chairman of Hunan; the military instructors are for the most part fascists and their agents controlling the fascist cells in the school; 2) restriction of the courses on social studies and literature but extension of those on pure sciences and engineering with a view to making more slaves out of the students deprived of any correct thought on society while the fascist political school at Nanking is making a persistent drive to enrol more students and to give them a thorough fascist education; 3) enforcement of the examination system out of the school designed to make the students entirely absorbed in their studies and convert them into subservient men of letters; 4) fascist domination of the student and teacher associations bent on the elimination of the revolutionary and anti-KMT elements; 5) revolutionary or leftist professors arrested or kidnapped or turned out by the misguided students with the fascist cell playing behind the curtain; 6) students required to read Chinese classics long forgotten and to be injected with feudal moralities, so that they will become willing slaves. As a whole, the students so oppressed and maltreated by the fascists are not only indignant but prepared to put up a stubborn resistance.

At the same time, the fascist thugs also choose the bookstore as a target of their attack. Numerous bookstores have been punished or sealed throughout the country for having sold Marxist or radical books. Special stress is laid on the ban of books turned out by Soviet Union or simply dealing with the Soviet Union. According to information from reliable sources the propaganda committee of the central KMT at Nanking is contemplating to place some 6,000 books on the black list. But, on the other hand, Chiang Kai-shek has set aside large sums of money to buy over Chinese papers including the mosquito papers as well as those run by imperialism. These papers, when actually bought over, set themselves the sole task of eulogizing Chiang Kai-shek and prosecuting a vigorous campaign of lies and slander against the personages hostile to Chiang or against the revolutionaries or radicals.

Recent Fascist Culture Drive

In view of the rising tide of the revolutionary movement in the field of culture the fascist thugs have recently taken measures both defensive and offensive on the cultural front. On Jan. 22 more than 50 leaders of fascist gang including Chen Quo-fu, Chen Li-fu, Wu Shen-a, etc, openly advertised in the papers for the immediate formation of The China Culture Association. In their letter they denounced both feudal and proletarian culture, and favored the organisation of the so-called San Min Chu I culture front. This is no doubt a maneuver directed against the growing influence of the revolution in culture. Two days later the said association was formally inaugurated with the attendance of 100 delegates

all fascist thugs. In his short address the Chairman, Quo Wei, had this much to say: "As the revolutionary force (The KMT) grows stronger and stronger, the communist propaganda has become more effective and penetrating, the more so in the few years just past.... The association has an important mission in reviving the nationalist culture and repulsing the irrational reactionary culture".

Synchronizing with the formation of the China Culture Association is the publication in local papers of a manifesto over the signature of an anti-communist league of young men who demanded in strong terms the expulsion of a few Soviet radical playwrights from the moving picture companies

of Shanghai: Tien Han, Mou Shen, Sen Tan-shan, Chien Sen-tsen, Sen Shi-lin, Shu Shen-tse, etc. They further demanded the suppression or change of a whole lot of films (nearly 20) said to be favorable to the communist cause. In the name of the league they petitioned and urged the central KMT to carry out their demands immediately and this as an aid to the KMT forces at the front in fighting the red armies. Of course this league is but a camouflage for the bloodthirsty fascists.

On Jan. 19 the fascist thugs took a bold, unprecedented step towards the fascization of the journals in Shanghai. On that day they invited the ~~journalists present with sanctions if they fail to purge~~ journalists of the leading papers to an impressive banquet, and their spokesman, Tan Kung-zan (a leader of the local KMT), openly threatened the journalists present with sanctions if they fail to purge their publications of revolutionary news and radical thoughts. In this opinion, any writings advocating the class struggle must be a taboo. The proprietor of the Shanghai ~~for~~ Shun Pao, Se Liang-tsai, and Wang Pai-chi of the Shanghai Sinwanpao promised in their speech to help the KMT in this work of purification. Other journalists followed suit and expressed their opinion almost in the same tone. Here we find the fascist tendency on the part of the Shanghai compradore-bourgeoisie in face of the expanding influence of the revolutionary movement. But in spite of the cooperation of the Shanghai journalists with the fascist thugs the revolutionary trend in culture will go forward as usual.

30,000 KAILAN MINERS WENT ON STRIKE

Demanded to form unions, against contract system,
British consul asked for armed intervention.

30,000 miners employed by the British Kailan Mining administration struck work on Jan. 14 in the afternoon and heroically held on for the past two weeks. Their demands as reported in the press are: re-instatement of dismissed workers, abolition of the contractor system, raise in pay, old bonus, and above all, organization of unions. More than 10,000 workers in the Makiagou mine staged a monster demonstration and clashed with the mining police resulting in 3 casualties. The strikers attempted to disarm the police. And then followed the proclamation of martial law. The Kailan administration and the British consul discussed with the Hopei provincial government concrete means of forcibly breaking the strike.

Unions forbidden by Tangu Agreement

The Kailan mining administration is the largest of its kind owned by British capitalists within the Great Wall, controlling five mines situated in Tongshan, Makiagou, etc, employ-ing over 40,000 workers. The Makiagou mine is said to be the biggest with more than 10,000 men. 4/5 of the workers are controlled by 40-50 contractors, and their wages for the most part have gone into the pockets of the contractors—so with their wages on Sundays. The Japanese invasion of N. China last spring turned the Kailan mining district into a war zone and inflicted the greatest sufferings on the workers.

The Tangu agreement signed by the KMT on May 30, 1933, as a sign of capitulation to Japanese imperialism contains a secret clause putting a ban on union activities. With the dissolution of the unions by the KMT when mining work was resumed, British capitalists had practically a free hand in cutting the wages by one third and reducing work to the 5-day-shifts. They effected mass dismissals, 700 workers being, for instance, fired in Makiagou alone. The strike burst out immediately after it was made known that the capitalists decided to withhold payment of the bonus at the end of the lunar year.

Materialization of general strike

The strikers at Makiagou demonstrated and came into a clash with the mining police who fired on the workers. But the latter were also prepared for this eventuality and put up a fight with the provoking police, resulting in 3 dead and 6 wounded. Then workers of the other mines came to the rescue by declaring a strike for the same demands. On Jan. 26 about 40,000 miners in the four mines proclaimed a general strike, asking for (1) formation of the unions, (2) abolition of the 5-day system, (3) abolition of the contract system, (4) jobs to the unemployed, (5) restoration of wages on the original level. Among these demands the strikers placed most heart for the organization of the unions. This means that the strike has become more political in character. The struggle still continues and the closing scene of the strike is being watched by Chinese authorities who act in great interest.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 13, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 1791/6
Date 13/7/34

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith two typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on July 12, 1934. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in Amsterdam and London, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder :-

(1) Addressee: "M. Gerard Vanter, 359, Singed, Amsterdam (c)"

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.13, dated April 13, 1934.

Contents: (a) Another Impending Betrayal of N. China by KMT.

(b) Japan's Monopolist Economic Position in N. China.

(c) Japan's Feverish War Preparations against the Soviet Union in North China.

(d) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, March 1934.

(2) Addressee: "Editor, Labour Monthly, 162 Buckingham Palace Road, London."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.14, dated April 20, 1934.

Contents: (a) A Statement by c.c. of c.p.c. on the New Offensive of Japanese Imperialism in N.China.

(b) Life and Struggle of the Chintain Miner.

(c) The Mayar Workers Surrounded the Municipal Government.

(d) Chinese Economy in First Quarter 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

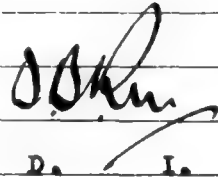
-2-

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(c) Volunteers Active Everywhere in Manchuria.

The postal cancellation chops show that (1) was
posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 438 Seward Road, at 9 p.m.
12.4.34 and (2) was undecipherable.


D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

ANOTHER BETRAYAL OF N. CHINA BY KMT

Another Impending Betrayal of N. China by KMTp.1
Japan's Monopolist Economic Position in N. Chinap.2
Japan's Feferish War Preparations Against the Soviet Union
 in North Chinap.3
Workers' Struggle in KMT China, March, 1934p.4

• • • • •

Nanchang Betrayal Conference

Full agreement with the Japanese plan of effecting through railway and postal service as well as other questions which lead to the de facto recognition by Nanking, the KMT leaders need only discuss the form to be adopted, a form that satisfies the Japanese but reduces the opposition from the masses. Besides, they have to agree to a plan by which the benefits accruing from the big sale shall be equitably distributed among the various fractions of the KMT. According to the opinion of Huang Fu as expressed in his interview given at Hankow, these questions, important as they are, will not bother Nanking very much as they are merely technical points.

The negotiations concerning the through railway and postal service, begun last year between Peiping and the Japanese Kwantung army, came to a sudden halt owing to the growing opposition from the masses, particularly at the moment when the People's government in Fukien proclaimed independence and denounced Chiang's betrayal of N. China (though the Fukien machine was itself a tool of the Japanese). Certainly, the revival of the postal service and the resumption of Manchurian constitute a very delicate situation for the Japanese. The growing anti-Japanese sentiment will also be a factor to be considered. The growing anti-Japanese, anti-imperialist, and anti-imperialist sentiment of the communist party of China which will surely be a factor to be considered.

[illegible]

came to Peiping and stayed in the Japanese legation en route to Shansi, Suiyuan, etc. Japanese manoeuvres in the Tientsin area caused a great consternation to the inhabitants, some of them fleeing. On April 9 the Japanese army told the magistrates of Tsinhua and Fengyin to reserve housing accommodations for the incoming Japanese troops. All these signs point to a Japanese offensive any moment in the future. The Shanghai bonds registered a sharp drop.

According to the information given by the North China Daily News on April 6 all mails coming from Japan are addressed as "Peiping, Manchukuo", those coming from Changchun as "Peiping, Jehol province", betraying the ambition of Japanese imperialism in N. China. All the KMT papers together with the bourgeois journals are in favor of a quick sale in face of the threatening situation in North China. Certain European quarters induced Nanking to sell quickly and will reward it with loans according to the China Weekly, American, (April 7, p. 201). The Weekly conceded that "If Nanking accords recognition to Manchukuo, then America will have to follow suit".

International Control

No longer satisfied with the implied international control exercised through the technical cooperation under the auspices of the league of nations, international imperialism is openly advocating a new type of international control. Recently, the editor of Le Matin (French) in an interview at Chungking, Szechwan, openly declared,

"England sent Cadogan, America Smith and France me to make investigations in the Yangtse Valley, in the Huangho Valley and Yunnan-Kweichow, Kwangtung-Kwangsi, respectively, with a view to instituting international control over China. I finished my survey in Yunnan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi". (See, the China Times, April 5).

The French editor bears the name of Paloi(?) and was escorted to Chungking with 100 soldiers from the chairman of Kweichow.

JAPAN'S MONOPOLIST ECONOMIC POSITION in North China

Japanese aggression coupled with the KMT surrender has operated to ruin the economy in Hopei. As a result of the Tangu agreement North China has sunk into the position of a Japanese colony. 1/4 of Hopei amounting to 130,000 square li has fallen into Japanese hands. The Japanese got hold of almost all economic rights, particularly over the mines in Tsinhua, Hsinlung and Mihsic Mihsien. Now they control the Peiping-Mukden line and compete with the British Kailan mine.

North China Association

The North China Association inaugurated last December forms the organ for the execution of the plans embodied in the so-called Japanese-Manchu-N. China block economy. With its quarters at Tokyo, the association serves as a general staff, its activities in China to be carried on by the Japanese trade and industry association in north China. Its plan consists of 1) realization of Japan's economic domination in N. China, 2) ousting British and American capital from N. China, 3) bringing about bloc economy between Japan, Manchuria and North China. The Peiping political council appointed by Nanking is an effective agency in clearing the ground for further Japanese aggression.

Imperialism controls 70% of all industrial investments in N. China, with Japan and England in the dominant position. The British Kailan mine with an annual production of 4,800,000 tons or 37% of the total output in China virtually dominates the coal business in Hopei. Considering that many of the Chinese enterprises were turned over to foreign capital in one form or another, Chinese capitalists control far less than 30%. The iron mines in Charhar and north Hopei, mainly situated in the demilitarized zone, have come to the Japanese as a matter of course. The Japanese are enlarging the light industries such as cotton mill, etc. Taking all in all, Japanese imperialism controls over 60% of the key industries in North China.

Japanese Dumping

Since the Tangu agreement Japanese dumping in the market has become very serious. Japanese capitalists have congratulated themselves on the better turn in the relations between China and Japan. Taking the year 1933 as a whole, Japan imported more wares to north China than she exported therefrom.

According to a customs officer Japanese trade has gone back to the original level before the Manchurian incident. Japanese cloth, cotton yarn, sugar, sea foods, etc, find a ready market. 60% of the market in North China

belongs to the Japanese. In fact, the Japanese share is far more than that. It runs up as high as 90% so far as cotton clothes, cotton yarn, sugar, sea foods are concerned. There is a curious example—all oranges in Tientsin almost come from Formosa according to the story of a fruit peddler. The Japanese are greatly aided by the demilitarized zone through which they smuggle their goods without paying the duties.

Japanese goods also flooded Mid-China. In a petition to the bandit-suppression headquarters, the Chinese chamber of commerce at Hankow stated that 4/5 of the cotton yarn traded in the exchange every day is Japanese while Japanese cotton cloth dominates to the extent of over 90% (The Shen Pao, April 9).

JAPAN'S FEVERISH ANTI-SOVIET WAR PREPARATIONS In North China

Recently, Chinese bourgeois journals, magazines and military critics have openly talked about the major objective of Japanese aggressions in North China. In their opinion, the Japanese must necessarily take Manchuria, Mongolia and N. China in order to wage a war on the Soviet Union. On April 3, the Shanghai Shen Pao said that in active preparations against the Soviet Union the Japanese have marked Sin-an-lin, Helungkiang and the Great Wall as the first, second and third defence lines, respectively; that they would not give the strategical points along the Great Wall back to China. Here the spokesman of Chinese bourgeoisie impliedly justified Japan's further stay along the Great Wall.

On March 21 another bourgeois paper, the Tientsin Ta-Kung-Pao, said, 'according to military critics Japanese activities in Charhar are mainly war preparations against the Soviet Union on the extreme left flank. Japanese strategy consists in cutting the Siberian railway and blocking the military connections of the Soviet Union. Far from wishing to take Urga, the Japanese are aiming at Chita and reach there through Eastern Mongolia. Japanese troops have built wireless stations in Shilingonok League as an aid to this strategy. Japanese advance on Dolonor and Kuyuan is but for defensive purpose'.

Like many others, this military critic never utters a syllable against the Anti-Soviet war preparations of Japan. A Chinese military critic, who prepares that enslave the whole Chinese nation including the critic himself. These same military critics, under instructions from Wangkang, signed the surrender (the Tango agreement) to Japan last year. Now they are willing to turn Chinese territory over to the Japanese as a military base against the Soviet Union.

In their interviews to pressmen leaders of the Kuomintang have confirmed the report that Japanese imperialism in North China has been pushing war preparations against the Soviet Union with redoubled energy. In addition, they talked much in favor of Japan and encouraged Japanese imperialism to attack the Soviet Union.

To facilitate her military operations against the Soviet Union, West Charhar and Suiyuan, Japanese imperialism has constructed a network of motor roads and aerodromes in East Charhar. It recruited 40,000-50,000 Chinese workers in the North for the said construction work in the past two months. But it is said that a fraction of the workers have been compelled to serve in the Japanese controlled army. In face of growingly indignant protest from the masses against the recruiting, the Kuomintang Government has promised to take action and have the recruiting stopped but the promise was purposely made after the Japanese had succeeded in carrying the workers to destination.

Near end of March the Tass news service reported a Japanese plan of building up another anti-Soviet puppet under a ~~Japan~~ Turkish prince in Sinkiang. The prince came to Shanghai under Japanese escort en route to Sinkiang presumably with the help from the KMT. But the Kuomintang government in Shanghai while admitting of the presence of the Prince here, nevertheless gave full protection to him, saying that he was expelled from Tokio and would "submit" to China.

In short, the Kuomintang is overtly and covertly aiding Japanese imperialism in anti-Soviet war preparations in China.

WORKERS' STRUGGLE IN KUOMINTANG CHINA, March, 1934

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1)standing for Date, (2)Place, (3)Factory, (4)No. of participants, (5)Days in Strike, (6)Working days lost in strike, (7)No. of petitions, (8)Leadership, (9)Conditions and Demands, (10)Results.

I Strikes Unrecorded in Last Month

(1)2, Feb. (2)Hankiang (3)Stevedore (4)60 (5)-- (6)-- (7)Spontaneous (8)0 (9)Demanding stevedorage charges from capitan of s.s. Ki-ho, Ewo & Co., were attacked by 40 British sailors called in by capitan, 4 wounded (10)Suppressed by KMT
(1)18-31, Feb. (2)Shanghai (3)~~8888888888~~ Discharged employee of Groceries (4)
(5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8)Sp. (9)Against discharge, Remained in the store, Been
the union for relief. (10)Not available.
Sub-total: (2)2 (3)2 (4)560

II Strike Continued from Last Month

(1)Dec. 1933-22, Mar. (2)Shanghai (3)Silver smith (4)350 (5)22 (6)7,700 (7)2
(8)Sp. (9)Against wage reduction, 13 workers began bread-strike on 3, Mar. (10)Victory
(1)Jan.-Mar. (2)Huchow (3)Silk Weaving Worker (4)4500 (5)21 (6)13,950 (7)1 (8)
Sp. (9)Against wage cut by 20% Capitalists lock up the factories, Refused the
reconciliation offered by local chamber of commerce and KMT, Demonstrated several
times, Clashed with the capitalists and smashed magistrate office, Four of the
striker shot to death by police. (10)Not yet ended. (See last issue of C.W.C.)
(1)14, Jan.-31 March (2)Tanshan (3)Kalian Mine Administration (4)20,000 (5)22
(6)440,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Demand: Compensation for the loss of the miners dur-
ing war time; Wage increase and Bonus. New Union organized instead of the yel-
low one, pickets and military detachments were organized. (Detailed story ap-
peared in last issue, c.w.c.) (10)Not ended.
(1)10, Feb.-16, Mar. (2)Fu-shan (3)Butcher (4)130 (5)16 (6)2,080 (7)0 (8)
? (9)Demand: a. collect union charge from capitalists b. wage increase (10)con-
dition a. won.
Sub-total: (2)4 (3)17 (4)24,980 (5)463,930 (7)3

III Strike Started in March

(1)1-3 (2)Wushih (3)Sin-tua and other three Weaving Factories (4)250 (5)3 (6)
750 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)General strike. Against: wage cut by 1/10, rent. (10)wage cut
by 5%
(1)2-15 (2)Tientsin (3)Yi-Yuan Cotton Mill (4)4500 (5)15 (6)67,500 (7)2 (8)?
(9)Against lock up. Factory reopened after 1605 workers discharged (10)Fail
(1)2-12 (2)Wushih (3)Operator of 13 bean oil mills (4)500 (5)11 (6)5,500 (7)1
(8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut (10)Partially success.
(1)3-5 (2)Satow (3)crew of s.s. Hai-Yan and 2 others (4)50 (5)3 (6)150 (7)0
(8)Yellow (9)Against discharge. Demanding surety pay back (10)Victory
(1)5-31 (2)Shanghai (3)Mayar Silk Weaving Co. 9 factories (4)4,000 (5)27 (6)
108,000 (7)1 (8)Red (9)Against wage cut (Detailed story appeared in last issue,
C.W.C.) (10)Not ended.
(1)? (2)Shanghai (3)Hien-chang Paper Factory No.2. (4)150 (5)1 (6)150 (7)1
(8)Yellow (9)Against discharge of a worker and beating of former (10)Unknown
(1)10-31 (2)Shanghai (3)Tsien-Tai Rubber Factory, Discharged worker (4)130
(5)21 (6)2510 (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)Demanding: discharge fee equal to wages of six and
half months; dividend of 1930-32. Sales Department resigned. (10)Not ended.
(1)13, 21 (2)Shanghai (3)Woosung Mashine Works, N-Hai R. (4)2000 (5)2 (6)4000
(7)-- (8)? (9)Demanding wage increase and other 12 conditions. KMT officers who
came to reconcile the dispute were wounded by the demonstrate workers. 11
arrested. (10)Not Available.
(1)13-18 (2)Shanghai (3)Wuho Weaving Factory (4)200 (5)6 (6)1,200 (7)0 (8)Sp.
(9)Unavailable (10)Unavailable.
(1)18-31 (2)Tientsin (3)Huasin Cotton Mill (4)2500 (5)14 (6)35,000 (7)1 (8)Y.
(9)Against lock up (10)Not available.
(1)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Hankiang (4)1,000 (5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8)Sp. (9)Against
tax (10)Unavailable.
(1)24-25 (2)Wushih (3)Craftsman school for poor (4)234 (5)2 (6)43 (7)0 (8)Sp.
(9)Rioting against cruel treatment (10)Partially success.
(1)27-31 (2)Shanghai (3)53 Umbrella work shops (4)1,200 (5)5 (6)6,000 (7)0 (8)
Sp. (9)Against discharge and wage cut. Clash with capitalists, 3 wounded. (10)Not
ended.
(1)28 (2)Shanghai (3)Sun Shin Cotton Mill No.9. (4)2,500 (5)1 (6)2500 (7)0 (8)
p. (9)Against discharge (10)Unavailable.
(1)30-31 (2)Tangshan (3)Huasin Cotton Mill (4)2,000 (5)2 (6)4,000 (7)0 (8)Sp.
(9)Against Yellow Union, For wage increase, Pickets organized. Stroke hand in
and with Tangshan-Kalian miners. (10)Not yet ended.

(1)31 (2)Shanghai (3)Ooble for carrying faccus, Western district (4)500 (5)
-- (6)-- (7)-- (8)-- (9)Against Public Safety Bureau (10)Not ended
Sub-total: (2)10 (3)93 (4)21,54 (6)237,306 (7)9

IV Petitions in March

(1)1, (2)Shanghai (3)Yotung wharf of C.M.N.Co. (4)-- (7)1 (8)? (9)Against
contract system petitioned to KMF. (10)Not available.
(1)3 (2)Tientsin (3)Shih-ho Towels Factory (4)-- (7)0 (8)? (9)Against dis-
charge, reconciliated by Social Bureau.
(1)2 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen on s.s., C.M.N.Co. (4)450 (7)0 (8)? (9)Demand-
ing wage increase of \$12 (10)Unavailable.
(1)2 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen on s.s. of Butterfield & Swire (4)-- (7)--
(9)Wage increase of 15 dollars. (10)Not available
(1)4 (2)Shanghai (3)British American Tobacco, No.2. (4)Union (7)0 (8)? (9)
(9)Demanding fund for Worker's school. (10)Partially success.
(1)4 (2)Shanghai (3)Go Gen. Gragon Silk Weaving Factory (4)90 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)
Petitioned to KMF. Demanding the reopen of the factory and relief (10)Unknown
(1)6 (2)Soochow (3)Shen-ha Weaving Factory (4)-- (7)-- (8)7 (9)Against dis-
charge (10)Reconciliation, \$20 paid to each discharged worker.
(1)8 (2)Fu-Shan, Kwangtung (3)Paper Store employee (4)-- (9)Wage increase
(10)Fail.
(1)6 (2)Chekiang (3)Shanghai Nanchow Railway (4)Representatives (7)0 (8)V.
Demanding wage increase, double pay on holiday etc. (10)No result
(1)12 (2)Shanghai (3)Boatmen at Tang-Ka-tu ferry, Huapoo River (4)1000 (7)1
(8)Sp. (9)Representatives petitioned to government against steamers operated
at the ferries. (10)Fail
(1)10 (2)Shanghai (3)Shanghai Tramway Co., International Settlement (4)Union
(7)0 (8)? (9)Demanding wage increase \$16 one month, and better treatment.
(10)Not available.
(1)10, Feb.-31, March (2)Shanghai (3)Tai-sen Dying and Weaving Factory (4)--
(7)1 (8)-- (9)Against lock up (10)Fail
Sub-Total: (2)12 (3)12 (4)1540 (7)5

V General Ledger for Workers' struggle in March

	No. of Fac.	No. of Strik- es	No. of Peti- tions	No. of Strik- ers	No. of Peti- tioner	Total	Work-days lost in Strike	Clash & Demons- tration	Injured Dead or Arrested	
March	122	20	12	32	46,494	1,540	48,034	701,236	10	139
Feb.	36	16	3	19	59,570	—	59,570	411,030	2	19

VI Volume of Business
(Number of workers employed in each factory)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000--	Total
March	105	6	10	1	122
February	20	5	7	4	36

VII Classification of Trade

	Cot- ton Mil- lure	Silk Filing Fac.	Weav- ing Fac.	Toba- cco	Gen- eral com- mer-	Post Tele- gram	Trans- por- tation	Muni- cipal	Line	Mach- ine work	Hand cfrats men	Rick- shaw puller	Others	Total
Mar.	4	0	19	1	1	0	5	2	1	0	83	0	4	122
Feb.	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	5	1	18	2	3	36

VIII Causes of Struggle

	Dis- charge	Wage cut	Lock up	Against Foremen	Better treatment	Wage in- crease	Due pay	Political	Others	Total
March	10	6	4	2	6	9	0	3	3	42
February	4	3	2	2	4	1	0	1	5	22

IX. Remarks

Five mills attached to the Fushing flour mill, the greatest of its kind in China, have closed down throwing out 1,000 workers. In fear of the growing dumping of imperialist flour they can not but shut up. According to the North China Daily News of March 25 the village in Honan has been hit hard by the American wheat and loan.

The gradual rise in the value of silver strengthens imperialist dumping and constitutes a great menace to Chinese national industries. The crisis in China has become much sharper. Capitalists have been attempting to shift the burden of the crisis on the workers. The Yuyuan cotton mill in Tientsin missed 1,500 workers. Owners of the silk mills in Huchow have cut the wages by another 20%. According to the contract of 1929 the umbrella workers are entitled to \$40 a month but now receive only \$10. The slogans of the workers' struggle during the month under review center around resistance to wage-cut and lock-out.

The wave of struggles on the part of the workers draws in more handicraftsmen, salesmen and employees of small mills. This leads to the increase in the number of the factories affected. For the three months past the workers employed by the silversmiths in Shanghai have been waging a struggle against a 30% cut by the management. From March 1 thirteen workers have been on a hunger strike. And finally, the strikers triumphed. Close on the heels of the silversmith strike followed the struggle of the workers hired by umbrella workshops. The general strike was directed against wage cut. And the general oil strike in Wusih is also worthy of note.

Not only the quantity but the quality of the struggles show an advance over the previous month. The Kailan strike, the Mayar strike in Shanghai, the silk strike in Huchow, etc., have taken on a more political character. The workers have shown a greater stubbornness and heroism in the fight against the exploitation of capital, oppression of KMT and imperialism, deception of yellow unions. The Mayar workers, united in a solid bloc, repulsed the attacks of French police, besieged the municipality of Great Shanghai, wrested back their leaders arrested. The strike is still in progress, and strikers, mostly women and girls, again besieged the Shanghai Municipal Government in a bolder manner on April 10.

The Kailan strikers smashed the yellow unions, organized themselves in the form of regular troops, arrested the special functionary of Chinese police, drove away leaders of the yellow unions, forced police to release arrested. The strike has not yet ended.

The silk workers in Huchow numbering 4,000 have declared a strike against wage cut by 20%. After the elapse of three months the starving workers resorted to street fighting against soldiers and police. They refused to accept the arbitration of the chamber of commerce. They smashed the insulting paper and the Hsien government. (As to these major strikes, See previous issue).

As shown by the above struggles, the workers highly dissatisfied with the deception of the KMT and yellow unions and more indignant over the oppression of imperialism-KMT have fought for the defence of their own interests. Their heroism and new tactics have set an example to the rest of the workers who quickly follow them.

Finally, we must state that replying principally on bourgeois papers we can get only incomplete data for our monthly report.

CONTENTS
.....

ANOTHER BETRAYAL OF N.CHINA BY KMT

Another Impending Betrayal of N. China by KMT	p.1
Japan's Monopolist Economic Position in N. China	p.2
Japan's Feferish War Preparations Against the Soviet Union in North China	p.3
Workers' Struggle in KMT China, March, 1934	p.4

ANOTHER IMPENDING BETRAYAL OF N.CHINA BY KMT
.....

In the spirit of the Tangu agreement signed last year KMT leaders are just discussing the terms of the betrayal of North China to Japanese imperialism. The chairman of the Peiping political council, Huang Fu (a sales agent for Nanking in negotiations with Japan), has, it is said, clashed with Ho Yin-chin, chairman of the Peiping military council, over those very terms. Huang Fu, attacked by Ho's men, took a trip down to Nanchang on April 3, and will appeal to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for the adoption of his formulae of selling the country. The press here predicts that unless securing ratification of his formulae from Chiang he will not proceed to Peiping any more—meaning resignation. What terms Ho insists on for the conclusion of the sale is rather a secret.

Nanchang Betrayal Conference

Many KMT experts well versed in the art of betrayal of national interests have gathered at Nanchang around Chiang Kai-shek and taken part in the discussion of the betrayal, with special stress on such questions as how to recognize Manchukuo, how to make secure the dominating position of Japanese imperialism in N. China, even in the whole land.

First agreeing with the Japanese plan of effecting through railway and postal service as well as other questions which lead to the de facto recognition by Nanking, the KMT leaders need only discuss the form to be adopted, a form that satisfies the Japanese but reduces the opposition from the masses. Besides, they have to agree to a plan by which the benefits accruing from the big sale shall be equitably distributed among the various fractions of the KMT. According to the opinion of Huang Fu as expressed in his interview given at Hankow, these questions, important as they are, will not bother Nanking very much as they are merely technical points.

The negotiations concerning the through railway and postal service, begun last year between Peiping and the Japanese Kwantung army, came to a sudden halt owing to the growing opposition from the masses, particularly at the moment when the People's government in Fukien proclaimed independence and denounced Chiang's betrayal of N. China (though the Fukien machine was itself a tool of the Japanese). Certainly, the revival of the pourparleys and the recognition of Manchukuo constitute a very delicate technical point. In anticipation of the storm of protests from the mass Nanking has to proceed cautiously. The Nanchang conference will discuss the measures to be adopted against the growing anti-Japanese, anti-imperialist, anti-KMT movement led by the communist party of China which will only receive a fresh impetus from the new sale of KMT.

Japanese Menace in N. China

After a trip to N. China the KMT leaders sounded the warning China is now in a great danger. Fresh Japanese reinforcements have pushed to Chharhar. The 7th division has moved to Dolestar. Dozens of Japanese spies came to the north, making surveys, inquiring about the property of foreigners, etc. On April 8 more than 100 Japanese retired soldiers at N. China have been sent to Japan. The Japanese party is also active in the north.

came to Peiping and stayed in the Japanese legation en route to Shansi, Suiyuan, etc. Japanese manoeuvres in the Tientsin area caused a great consternation to the inhabitants, some of them fleeing. On April 9 the Japanese army told the magistrates of Tsinhua and Fengyin to reserve housing accommodations for the incoming Japanese troops. All these signs point to a Japanese offensive any moment in the future. The Shanghai bonds registered a sharp drop.

According to the information given by the North China Daily News on April 6 all mails coming from Japan are addressed as "Peiping, Manchukuo", those coming from Changchun as "Peiping, Jehol province", betraying the ambition of Japanese imperialism in N. China. All the KMT papers together with the bourgeois journals are in favor of a quick sale in face of the threatening situation in North China. Certain European quarters induced Nanking to sell quickly and will reward it with loans according to the China Weekly, American, (April 7, p.201). The Weekly conceded that "If Nanking accords recognition to Manchukuo, then America will have to follow suit".

International Control

No longer satisfied with the implied international control exercised through the technical cooperation under the auspices of the league of nations, international imperialism is openly advocating a new type of international control. Recently, the editor of Le Matin (French) in an interview at Chungking, Szechwan, openly declared,

"England sent Cadogan, America Smith and France me to make investigations in the Yangtse Valley, in the Hwangho Valley and Yunnan-Kweichow, Kwangtung-Kwangsi, respectively, with a view to instituting international control over China. I finished my survey in Yunnan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi". (See, the China Times, April 5).

The French editor bears the name of Balci(?) and was escorted to Chungking with 100 soldiers from the chairman of Kweichow.

JAPAN'S MONOPOLIST ECONOMIC POSITION in North China

Japanese aggression coupled with the KMT surrender has operated to ruin the economy in Hopei. As a result of the Tangu agreement North China has sunk into the position of a Japanese colony. 3/4 of Hopei amounting to 130,000 square li has fallen into Japanese hands. The Japanese got hold of almost all economic rights, particularly over the mines in Tsinhua, Hsinlung and Mihsien. Now they control the Peiping-Mukien line and compete with the British Kailan mine.

North China Association

The North China Association inaugurated last December forms the organ for the execution of the plans embodied in the so-called Japanese-Manchu-N. China block economy. With its quarters at Tokyo, the association serves as a general staff, its activities in China to be carried on by the Japanese trade and industry association in north China. Its plan consists of 1) realization of Japan's economic domination in N. China, 2) ousting British and American capital from N. China, 3) bringing about bloc economy between Japan, Manchuria and North China. The Peiping political council appointed by Nanking is an effective agency in clearing the ground for further Japanese aggression.

Imperialism controls 70% of all industrial investments in N. China, with Japan and England in the dominant position. The British Kailan mine with an annual production of 4,800,000 tons or 37% of the total output in China virtually dominates the coal business in Hopei. Considering that many of the Chinese enterprises were turned over to foreign capital in one form or another, Chinese capitalists control far less than 30%. The iron mines in Chahar and north Hopei, mainly situated in the demilitarized zone, have come to the Japanese as a matter of course. The Japanese are enlarging the light industries such as cotton mill, etc. Taking all in all, Japanese imperialism controls over 60% of the key industries in North China.

Japanese Dumping

Since the Tangu agreement Japanese dumping in the market has become very serious. Japanese capitalists have congratulated themselves on the better turn in the relations between China and Japan. Taking the year 1933 as a whole, Japan imported more wares to north China than she exported therefrom.

According to a customs officer Japanese trade has gone back to the original level before the Manchurian incident. Japanese cloth, cotton yarn, sugar, sea foods, etc., find a ready market. 60% of the market in North China

belongs to the Japanese. In fact, the Japanese share is far more than that. It runs up as high as 90% so far as cotton clothes, cotton yarn, surge, sea foods are concerned. There is a curious example—all oranges in Tientsin almost come from Formosa according to the story of a fruit peddler. The Japanese are greatly aided by the demilitarized zone through which they smuggle their goods without paying the duties.

Japanese goods also flooded Mid-China. In a petition to the bandit-suppression headquarters, the Chinese chamber of commerce at Hankow stated that 4/5 of the cotton yarn traded in the exchange every day is Japanese while Japanese cotton cloth dominates to the extent of over 90% (The Shun Pao, April 9).

JAPAN'S FEVERISH ANTI-SOVIET WAR PREPARATIONS In North China

Recently, Chinese bourgeois journals, magazines and military critics have openly talked about the major objective of Japanese aggressions in North China. In their opinion, the Japanese must necessarily take Manchuria, Mongolia and N. China in order to wage a war on the Soviet Union. On April 8, the Shanghai Shun Pao said that in active preparations against the Soviet Union the Japanese have marked Sin-an-li, Helungkiang and the Great Wall as the first, second and third defense lines, respectively; that they would not give the strategical points along the Great Wall back to China. Here the spokesman of Chinese bourgeoisie impliedly justified Japan's further stay along the Great Wall.

On March 21 another bourgeois paper, the Tientsin Ta-Kung-Pao, said, 'according to military critics Japanese activities in Charhar are mainly war preparations against the Soviet Union on the extreme left flank. Japanese strategy consists in cutting the Siberian railway and blocking the military connections of the Soviet Union. Far from wishing to take Urga, the Japanese are aiming at Chita and reach there through Eastern Mongolia. Japanese troops have built wireless stations in Shilingohok League as an aid to this strategy. Japanese advance on Dolonor and Kuyuan is but for defensive purpose'.

Like many others, this military critic never utters a syllable against the Anti-Soviet war preparations of Japan on Chinese soil, preparations that enslave the whole Chinese nation including the critic himself. These same military critics, under instructions from Nanking, signed the surrender (the Tango agreement) to Japan last year. Now they are willing to turn Chinese territory over to the Japanese as a military base against the Soviet Union.

In their interviews to pressmen leaders of the Kuomintang have confirmed the report that Japanese imperialism in North China has been pushing war preparations against the Soviet Union with redoubled energy. In addition, they talked much in favor of Japan and encouraged Japanese imperialism to attack the Soviet Union.

To facilitate her military operations against the Soviet Union, West Charhar and Suiyuan, Japanese imperialism has constructed a network of motor roads and aerodromes in East Charhar. It recruited 40,000-50,000 Chinese workers in the North for the said construction work in the past two months. But it is said that a fraction of the workers have been compelled to serve in the Japanese controlled army. In face of growingly indignant protest from the masses against the recruiting, the Kuomintang Government has promised to take action and have the recruiting stopped but the promise was purposely made after the Japanese had succeeded in carrying the workers to destination.

Near end of March the Tass news service reported a Japanese plan of building up another anti-Soviet puppet under a ~~Japan~~ Turkish prince in Sinkiang. The prince came to Shanghai under Japanese escort en route to Sinkiang presumably with the help from the KMT. But the Kuomintang government in Shanghai while admitting of the presence of the Prince here, nevertheless gave full protection to him, saying that he was expelled from Tokio and would "submit" to China.

In short, the Kuomintang is covertly and convertly aiding Japanese imperialism in anti-Soviet war preparations in China.

WORKERS' STRUGGLE IN KUOMINTANG CHINA, March, 1934

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1)standing for Date, (2)Place, (3)Factory, (4)No. of participants, (5)Days in Strike, (6)Working days lost in strike, (7)No. of petitions, (8)Leadership, (9)Conditions and Demands, (10)Results.

I Strikes Unrecorded in Last Month

(1)2, Feb. (2)Kiukiang (3)Stevedore (4)60 (5)-- (6)-- (7)Spontaneous (8)0 (9)Demanding stevedorage charges from capitan of s.s. Ki-ho, Ewo & Co., were attacked by 40 British sailors called in by capitan, 4 wounded (10)Suppressed by KMF
(1)18-31, Feb. (2)Shanghai (3)500 Discharged employee of Groceries (4)500 (5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8)Sp. (9)Against discharge, Remained in the store, Beei siege the union for lrelief. (10)Not available.
Sub-total: (2)2 (3)2 (4)560

II Strike Continued from Last Month

(1)Dec. 1933-22, Mar. (2)Shanghai (3)Silver smith (4)350 (5)22 (6)7,700 (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage reduction, 13 workers began bread-strike on 3 Mar. (10)Victory
(1)Jan.-Mar. (2)Muchow (3)Silk Weaving Worker (4)4500 (5)31 (6)13,950 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut by 20%, Capitalists lock up the factories, Refused the reconciliation offered by local chamber of comerce and KMT, Demonstrated several times, Clashed with the capitalists and smashed magistrate office, Four of the strikers shot to death by police. (10)Not yet ended. (See last issue of C.W.C.)
(1)14, Jan.-31 March (2)Tanshan (3)Kalian Mine Administration (4)20,000 (5)22 (6)440,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Demand: Compensation for the loss of the miners during war time; Wage increase and Bonus. New Union organized instead of the yellow one, Pickets and military detachments were organized. (Detailed story appeared in last issue, c.w.c.) (10)Not ended.
(1)10, Feb.-16, Mar. (2)Fu-shan (3)Butcher (4)130 (5)16 (6)2,080 (7)0 (8)? (9)Demand: a. collect union charge from capitalists b. wage increase (10)condition a. won.
Sub-total: (2)4 (3)17 (4)24,980 (5)463,930 (7)3

III Strike Started in March

(1)1-3 (2)Wushih (3)Sin-nua and other three Weaving Factories (4)250 (5)3 (6)750 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)General strike. Against: wage cut by 1/10, rent. (10)wage cut by 5%
(1)2-15 (2)Tientsin (3)Yu-Yuan Cotton Mill (4)4500 (5)15 (6)67,500 (7)2 (8)? (9)Against lock up. Factory reopened after 1605 workers discharged (10)Fail
(1)2-12 (2)Wushih (3)Operator of 13 bean oil mills (4)500 (5)11 (6)5,500 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut (10)Partially success.
(1)3-5 (2)Satow (3)crew of s.s. Hai-Yan and 2 others (4)0 (5)3 (6)150 (7)0 (8)Yellow (9)Against discharge, Demanding surety pay back (10)Victory
(1)5-31 (2)Shanghai (3)Mayar Silk Weaving Co. 9 factories (4)4,000 (5)27 (6)108,000 (7)1 (8)Red (9)Against wage cut (Detailed story appeared in last issue, C.W.C.) (10)Not ended.
(1)7 (2)Shanghai (3)Tien-chang Paper Factory No. 2. (4)150 (5)1 (6)150 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Against discharge of a worker and beating of foreman (10)Unknown
(1)10-131 (2)Shanghai (3)Tsien-tai Rubber Factory, Discharged worker (4)150 (5)21 (6)2510 (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)Demanding: discharge fee equal to wages of six and half months; dividend of '930-32, Sales Department organized. (10)Not ended.
(1)13, 21 (2)Shanghai (3)Woo-sung Machine Works, 1 factory (4)1000 (5)2 (6)2000 (7)-- (8)? (9)Demanding wage increase and other 12 petitions. KMT officers who came to reconcile the dispute were wounded by 12 demonstrate workers. 11 arrested. (10)Not available.
(1)13-18 (2)Shanghai (3)Wah Weaving Factory (4)200 (5)1 (6)1,200 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Unavailable (10)Unavailable.
(1)18-31 (2)Tientsin (3)Kao-shin Cotton Mill (4)2500 (5)13 (6)33,000 (7)1 (8)Y. (9)Against lock up (10)Not available.
(1)20 (2)Awangtung (3)Brick ovens (4)1,000 (5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8)Sp. (9)Against tax (10)Unavailable.
(1)24-25 (2)Wushih (3)Craftsman school for poor (4)14 (5)2 (6)468 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Rioting against cruel treatment (10)Partially success.
(1)27-31 (2)Shanghai (3)53 Umbrella work shops (4)500 (5)5 (6)6,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against discharge and wage cut. Clash with capitalists, 3 wounded. (10)Not ended.
(1)28 (2)Shanghai (3)Sun Shin Cotton Mill No. 9. (4)2500 (5)1 (6)2500 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against discharge (10)Unavailable.
(1)30-31 (2)Tangshan (3)Hansin Cotton Mill (4)2,000 (5)2 (6)4,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against Yellow Union, For wage increase, Pickets organized. Strike hand in hand with Tangshan-Kalian miners. (10)Not yet ended.

(1)31 (2)Shanghai (3)Coolie for carrying faecus, Western district (4)500 (5)
 -- (6)-- (7)-- (8)-- (9)Against Public Safety Bureau (10)Not ended
 Sub-total: (2)16 (3)93 (4)21,54 (5)237,306 (7)9

IV Petitions in March

(1)1, (2)Shanghai (3)Protung wharfe of C.M.N.Co. (4)-- (7)1 (8)? (9)Against
 contract system, petitioned to K.M.I. (10)Not available.
 (1)3 (2)Tientsin (3)Shih-ho Towels Factory (4)-- (7)0 (8)? (9)Against disc.
 charge, reconciliated by Social Bureau.
 (1)0 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen on s.s., C.M.N.Co. (4)450 (7)0 (8)? (9)Demand-
 ing wage increase of \$15 (10)Unavailable.
 (1)2 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen on s.s. of Butterfield & Swire (4)-- (7)--
 (8)wage increase of 15 dollars. (10)Not available.
 (1)4 (2)Shanghai (3)British-American Tobacco, No.2. (4)Union (7)0 (8)Y.
 (9)Demanding fund for Workers' school. (10)Partially success.
 (1)4 (2)Shanghai (3)Golden Dragon Silk Weaving Factory (4)90 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)
 Petitioned to K.M.T. Demanding the reopen of the factory and relief (10)Unknown
 (1)6 (2)Soochow (3)Tsen-Ya Weaving Factory (4)-- (7)-- (8)1 (9)Against disc-
 charge (10)Reconciliation, \$30 paid to each discharged worker.
 (1)8 (2)Fu-Shan, Kwangtung (3)Paper Store employee (4)-- (7)Wage Increase
 (10)Fail.
 (1)6 (2)Chekiang (3)Shanghai Hangchow railway (4)Representatives (7)0 (8)Y.
 Demanding wage increase, double pay on holiday etc. (10)No result
 (1)12 (2)Shanghai (3)Boatmen at Tung-Ka-Shu ferry, Huapoo River (4)1000 (7)1
 (8)Sp. (9)Representatives petitioned to government against steamers operated
 at the ferries. (10)Fail
 (1)10 (2)Shanghai (3)Shanghai Tramway Co., International Settlement (4)Union
 (7)0 (8)? (9)Demanding wage increase \$16 one month, and better treatment.
 (10)Not available.
 (1)10 Feb.-31, March (2)Shanghai (3)Tai-sen Dying and Weaving Factory (4)--
 (7)1 (8)-- (9)Against lock up (10)Fail
 Sub-Total: (2)12 (3)12 (4)1540 (7)5

V General Ledger for Workers' struggle in March

	No. of Fac.	No. of Strik- es	No. of Peti- tions	No- tal	No. of Strik- ers	No. of Peti- tioner	Total	Work-days lost in Strike	Clash & Demons- tration	Injured Dead or Arrested
March	122	20	12	32	46,494	1,540	48,034	701,236	10	139
Feb.	36	16	3	19	59,570	---	59,570	411,030	2	19

VI Volume of Business
 (Number of workers employed in each factory)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000--	Total
March	105	6	10	1	122
February	20	5	7	4	36

VII Classification of Trade

	Cot- ton Mill	Silk Filing Fac.	Weav- ing Fac.	Toba- cco	Gum Fac	Foot Tele- graph	Trans- por- tation	Muni- cipal	Mine	Mach- ine work- men	Hand crafts- men	Refr- iger- ation puller	Others	Total
Mar.	4	0	19	1	1	0	6	2	1	0	85	0	4	122
Feb.	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	5	1	18	2	3	36

VIII Causes of Struggle

	Dis- charge	Wage cut	Lock up	Against Foremen	Better treatment	Wage in- crease	Due pay	Political	Others	Total
March	10	6	4	2	6	9	0	3	3	42
February	4	3	2	2	4	1	0	1	5	22

IX. Remarks

Five mills attached to the Fushing flour mill, the greatest of its kind in China, have closed down throwing out 1,000 workers. In fear of the growing dumping of imperialist flour they can not but shut up. According to the North China Daily News of March 25 the village in Honan has been hit hard by the American wheat and ^{cotton} loan.

The gradual rise in the value of silver strengthens imperialist dumping and constitutes a great menace to Chinese national industries. The crisis in China has become much sharper. Capitalists have been attempting to shift the burdens of the crisis on the workers. The Yuyuan cotton mill in Tientsin dismissed 1,500 workers. Owners of the silk mills in Huchow have cut the wages by another 20%. According to the contract of 1929 the umbrella workers are entitled to \$40 a month but now receive only \$10. The slogans of the worker's struggle during the month under review center around resistance to wage-cut and lock-out.

The wave of struggles on the part of the workers draws in more handi-craftsmen, salesmen and employees of small mills. This leads to the increase in the number of the factories affected. For the three months past the workers employed by the silversmiths in Shanghai have been waging a struggle against a 30% cut by the management. From March 3 thirteen workers have been on a hunger strike. And finally, the strikers triumphed. Close on the heels of the silversmith strike followed the struggle of the workers hired by 53 umbrella workshops. The general strike was directed against wage cut. And the general oil strike in Wusih is also worthy of note.

Not only the quantity but the quality of the struggles show an advance over the previous month. The Kailan strike, the Mayar strike in Shanghai, the silk strike in Huchow, etc, have taken on a more political character. The workers have shown a greater stubbornness and heroism in the fight against the exploitation of capital, oppression of KMT and imperialism, deception of yellow unions. The Mayar workers, united in a solid bloc, repulsed the attacks of French police, besieged the municipality of Great Shanghai, wrested back their leaders arrested. The strike is still in process, and strikers, mostly women and girls, again besieged the Shanghai Municipal Government in a bolder manner on April 10.

The Kailan strikers smashed the yellow unions, organized themselves in the form of regular troops, arrested the special functionary of Chinese police, drove away leaders of the yellow unions, forced police to release the arrested. The strike has not yet ended.

The silk workers in Huchow numbering 4,000 have declared a strike against wage cut by 20%. After the elapse of three months the starving workers resorted to street fighting against soldiers and police. They refused to accept the arbitration of the chamber of commerce. They smashed the insulting paper and the Esien government. (As to these major strikes, see our previous issue).

As shown by the above struggles, the workers highly dissatisfied with the deception of the KMT and yellow unions and more indignant over oppression of imperialism-KMT have fought for the defence of their interests. Their heroism and new tactics have set an example to the rest of the workers who quickly follow them.

Finally, we must state that replying principally on bourgeois press we can get only incomplete data for our monthly report.

E. N. D

CONTENTS

.....

NEW JAPANESE OFFENSIVE IN NORTH CHINA

- (1) A Statement by c.c. of c.p.c. on the New Offensive of Japanese Imperialism in N. Chinap. 1
- (2) Life and Struggle of the Chintsin Minerp. 3
- (3) The Mayar Workers Surrounded the Municipal Governmentp. 4
- (4) Chinese Economy in First Quarter 1934p. 4
- (5) Volunteers Active Everywhere in Manchuriap. 6

A Statement by the C.C. of the Communist Party of China on

THE NEW OFFENSIVE OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISM IN N. CHINA

(In our previous issue we published an article on the new offensive of Japanese imperialism in North China together the Kuomintang's decision to surrender by a new deal with Japan. The decision involves, so far as we know, the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo as the most important step in the direction of further capitulation to Japan and further aid to Japanese war preparations against the Soviet Union. The new deal is embodied in an agreement between representatives of Nanking and agents of the Japanese Kwantung army, and may not be made known for a long time to come. The following is a translation of the declaration made on April 10 by the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, calling on the masses of China to rise in a protest against the new betrayal of the Kuomintang---Ed.)

.....

To the masses of the whole country,

Since enthronement of its puppet, Henry Pu Yi, the predatory Japanese imperialism is openly contemplating further violences and outrages in N. China with the annexation of the whole country as the main objective.

Japanese imperialism has presented the following demands on its agent in N. China, Huang Pu, chairman of the Peiping political council: 1) immediate acceptance of all the conditions relating to Sino-Japanese direct negotiations, 2) complete evacuation of the old Manchurian troops (under Chang Hsueh-liang) as well as of all other units, to be replaced by Japanese and Manchukuo troops, 3) complete suppression of all anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist bodies, to be replaced by Japanese and Manchukuo organisations, 4) protection to be given by the authorities in N. China to Pu Yi when the latter comes within the Great Wall in a visit to the eastern imperial tombs, 5) demarkation of the territory to the north of the Huang Ho as Manchukuo territory, 6) guarantee of preferential rights to Japanese investments in China as a vital step to Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. In a word, dissatisfied with the status quo in N. China, Japanese imperialism demands Hua Pei, even the whole land, to be placed under its direct control like the present Manchukuo.

With this objective in view Japanese imperialism has been making active war preparations: further reinforcements to Manchuria and E. Chahar, mass recruitment of Chinese workers, construction of motor roads for war purpose, incorporation of the bandits (under Japanese instigation the notorious bandit leader Liu Kuitang has devastated several provinces), despatch of numerous planes for reconnoitering purposes, strengthening collaboration with the Japanese spy service (surveying in the provinces lying north of the Huang Ho), construction of more than 20 wireless stations between Jehol and U. Mongolia, signs that point to the new Japanese offensive not only against N. China but against Sinkiang and the People's Republic in Outer Mongolia in an attempt to march on the Soviet Union.

Parallel to the Japanese offensive British and French imperialism are making further attempts to widen their spheres of influences in S. China. England and Japan are said to revive the old alliance. The Yankee imperialism

wants to convert China into its exclusive colony in its fight for the hegemony over the Pacific. The recent exchange of notes between Japan and U.S. are simply a conspiracy against the Soviet Union. For the partition of and international over China all imperialism, especially German imperialism, is prepared to recognize Manchukuo, and an international consortium is just considering a big loan to Nanking.

The people in N. China as well as in the whole country are facing a life and death battle. The anti-Soviet war is more critical. And the imperialist invasion of China has reached a new stage, that is, the stage of direct division.

KMT's New Sale

In face of this acute crisis the KMT is shamelessly, nay, more shamelessly, conducting the sale negotiations with Huang Fu and Ho Yin-chin figuring most prominently. Nanking sent its vice-minister of foreign affairs, Tang Yu-jin, to Cangchun paying Pu Yi a visit. Chiang Kai-shek and his hangers-on decided to accept all Japanese demands at the Nanchang conference. Evacuation has been already begun in N. China and many of the northwestern divisions have come down to attack the red army. In turning N. China to Japan, the fascist KMT has resolved to put down all anti-Japanese movements or strikes. Chiang Kai-shek has issued strict orders against all strikes and sabotages. By these acts the KMT has proved the most reliable agent of Japanese imperialism and the most loyal subject of Pu Yi.

To conceal its betrayal the KMT has been carrying on the most shameless demagogical propaganda, saying that we should not worry so much about the danger in N. China, assuring that British imperialism has not yet occupied Pankung and Nanchang in Yunnan (which were seized long time ago). It considers the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movements as prejudicial to its policy of "construction" and communist-suppression. It is pushing the campaign against the Soviets without taking any steps to ward off the danger in north China. It is initiating a new life movement to enthrottle and enslave the masses so as to have a freer hand in selling the country. Yet it calls the movement as a national recovery.

The KMT's plea that the country is too weak to resist Japanese aggressions has been clearly contradicted by the victories of the anti-Japanese troops and volunteers in Manchuria, N. China and Shanghai. And the heroic red armies have been able to shatter the imperialist-KMT campaigns in succession. It is the KMT that has cleared the ground for imperialist invasion. China is weak because the KMT wants to bow before imperialism.

Appeal to Workers and Peasants

The imperialist gun is aiming at us, toilers of China. The KMT will not its sale unless we rise against it. Any one who do not want to live like a slave under foreign rule, who do not want to be sold by the KMT, must arm themselves in defence of N. China and the whole country by a revolutionary national struggle; drive out Japanese imperialism and smash its tool---KMT. They must unite against Japanese and other imperialist aggressions in a unified anti-imperialist front without regard to political affiliations, occupations or sex. Our anti-imperialist programme consists of

- 1) against the KMT surrender, no illusions on the league of nations and America, union of all toilers as the mainstay of the national struggle against imperialism,
- 2) in favor of a sacred revolutionary national struggle in defence of China's independence and territorial integrity,
- 3) appeal to the masses to join the war against Japan, aid for the volunteers,
- 4) seizure of all arms, whether in China or imported, to arm the masses, confiscation of Japanese property and property of the traitors for war expenditure against Japan,
- 5) keeping away from Japanese and other imperialist influence, also from the influence of the traitors, repudiation of all debts in order to raise funds for the anti-Japanese war,
- 6) complete severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, mobilization of all land, naval and air forces against Japan, discontinuation of the campaign against the Soviets,
- 7) against the Tangu agreement and direct negotiations.

Here is our programme for the national struggle which ought to have the support of all toilers as well as those who are really against imperialism. (Here follows the appeal to the masses in North China, to workers and peasants, to revolutionary students and intellectuals, etc.)

Located in Hopei, the Chintsin mine is the largest, only next to the Kai-lan mine under British control. It is composed of seven or eight or mines, employing 16,000 workers. A part of it is situated in the north worked up by the son of a militarist while in the south the enterprise is under Sino-German management. But strictly speaking it is run by the Germans because Chang Hsiao-lai mortgaged it to them for the purchase of aeroplanes.

Over the workers there is a hierarchy of five grades with the foremen in direct control of the workers.

Life of Workers

The miners are divided into two shifts, each working eight hours. The first begins from 6 A.M. while the second from 2 P.M. But the workers as a rule work one or two hours overtime every day.

2/3 of the miners are natives, the remainder coming from the neighboring provinces. Owing to low wages, wage cut, lockout, etc., the workers are always on the starvation line. They eat the worst food and live in caves. When you enter the worker's house, you see but all darkness---dark clothes, dark beddings, dark hearth, dark man, etc. All this is due the dark heart of the capitalist.

The internal workers, about 1,200, directly paid by the management, earn \$8 to \$20 a month, hence in a better position as compared with the external workers who receive their wages from the contractors varying from 20 to 40 cents a day. They get no pay when they don't work. They work every two or three days. Hence they do not get enough for their own living, much less for their families.

The internal workers, though paid a definite wage each month, are always several months in arrears. Last year their pay was withheld from 5.5 to 2 months. Dissatisfied with the back pay, the workers were agitating against it and demanded the pay in full. They went on strike several times but failed owing to the treachery of the yellow unions.

The external workers, not directly connected with the management, suffered more from the contractors as a result of double and triple exploitation. They are subject to the exploitation of the so-called guarantor who, usually a user and a landlord, stands as surety for the contractors and takes more than a half from the workers' wages. The guarantor always lends money to the needy workers at the rate of 5 or 10 cents for each dollar a month. Still worse is the noodle loan to the workers who get the noodle from the guarantor at a much higher rate. So long as the worker gets no pay, he must be subject to this serious loan.

The external workers demand abolition of the contractor system, direct payment from the management, loan in money or noodle without interest, ride on lifts down or up the shafts.

In the south each contractor controls some 160 workers and is, for this reason, called the big contractor. In the north there is no big contractor, each controlling 4 to 100 workers.

Workers Organisations

800 workers in the south are organised in the red unions. In the north mine there are the blue and red organisations (ganster). The strongest are the Tung Hsiang Hui (union of men from the same birth place) from the workers coming from outside. The yellow unions have declined considerably in influence as a result of the air betrayals.

Last March 400 workers (internal) demanded pay in full, a demand was supported by the advanced as well as the backward workers. And the workers were firmly resolved to carry out the demands. But the yellow unions tried to stop the outbreak of the struggle by intimidation and deception. At last they took up the leadership of the struggle (which was inevitable) in order to sell it out.

The yellow unions in attempting to sell out the struggle adopted the following methods: buying the traitors and gansters for keeping a watch on the workers, dismissing the leaders of the working masses, separating the masses from each other, splitting the workers by putting forward slogans favorable for certain workers but disfavorable for certain others. To save its bankruptcy, they attempted arresting their own leaders. They held back the workers back from the struggle in every way possible. They received \$200 from the management as a grant to the yellow unions. The dissatisfaction of the workers over the yellow is increasing every day.

The red unions have made progress among the workers in spite of the deception and persecution of the yellow unions. Their papers and slogans have engaged the growing attention of the working masses.

THE MAYAR WORKERS SURROUNDED THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

.....

Imperialism and KMT have been very busy with the arrest of the workers leaders of the Mayar silk mill at Shanghai (See our last issue). Up to last week more than 50 leaders were thrown into prisons. The 4,000 workers, however, persisted in the strike for 6 weeks already. Under the leadership of the CPC they refused to accept all reconciliation and arbitration offered by KMT, contractors, yellow unions, bourgeois journalists, lawyers, etc. They decided to fight to the last for the interests of the workers. Other workers, toilers and students in Shanghai have given aid to them. Workers of 15 silk mills have declared a sympathetic strike, likely to result in a general tie-up for the silk enterprises as a whole. On April 12 the garrison commander of Shanghai, therefore, proclaimed an order strictly forbidding strikes and sabotage. The fascist hangmen busied themselves with the arrest of workers leaders, thus trying to wreck the strike. But the strikers refused to yield.

Besieged the Municipal Gov't

Under the guidance of the strike committee 4,000 workers of the Mayar silk mill called a strike on March 9 against the 20% wage cut. Being mostly women, they nevertheless organized agitation and messenger corps, pickets, etc, fighting for the interests of the working class. Relying on the strength of the masses, they snatched from the hands of the police their leaders and fellow workers serving on the strike committee. They demonstrated against the threat of the capitalists to their delegates. They fought against police men for an hour and suffered 100 casualty.

On April 10, the date set for arbitration in the bureau of social affairs, workers went there in small bands after dinner. They desired to aid their delegates in the arbitration but resolved not to yield on any of their demands. By and by the crowd reached 2,000, and demonstrated. In face of the police and troop charge they refused to retreat. Cold and rain rather encouraged the workers who would not yield at all. In the evening the crowd was reenforced by workers from other quarters, and received bread from them. Functionaries of the municipal government were shut in.

In spite of drizzling rain and severe cold the workers refused to leave the municipal government and spent the night by standing and waiting. One woman worker fainted and bore a child on the very spot. The day following, 500 soldiers were rushed to the scene. At 10 o'clock they opened fire on the besieging crowd resulting in the killing and wounding of dozens.

Leaders Arrested

To break the strike the KMT started the offensive against the central organisations of the workers and arrested their leaders by the dozens. They dragged the leaders from the workers quarters, charging them with theft and robbery, hoping thus to lessen the indignation of the workers. Up to now over 50 leaders were taken into custody. As firm as ever, the strikers never returned to work as ordered by the KMT.

Aid from Other Workers

Workers in the other 15 mills at Shanghai have suffered wage cut in the current year. They are thus quite sympathetic for the Mayar strikers. They collected money for the Mayar workers. They carried banners in aid of them while besieging the bureau of social affairs. They brought them food and bread. On April 11 the crowd of the Mayar strikers around the Shanghai municipal gov't was dispersed by police and troops but next day 15 silk mills at Shanghai called a sympathy strike just at the moment when the KMT strictly interdicted strikes and sabotage.

The CPC in leading this struggle directed decisive blows against the deception of the yellow unions, against the deception of the liquidationalists who are only opposed to the "irrational wage cut", broke through the severe white terror of the KMT and imperialism. In the light of these facts the workers now perfectly understand that the CPC alone defends the interests of the workers, that only firm solidarity and stiff struggle can win the final victory. More united than ever, they are organising the general strike of the silk mills as a condition for the success of their struggle.

CHINESE ECONOMY IN FIRST QUARTER 1934

.....

Chinese bourgeoisie is at present disappointed, more disappointed than last year, in their new hopes for the better in 1934. With the conclusion of

the first quarter, 1934, the crisis has become much sharper. The largest of national industries, namely, the cotton mill, is reported to be on the verge of collapse in its entirety. The flour mills, silk weaving mills and tobacco factories will meet the same fate in the near future. Those which still struggle on will suck the last drop of blood from the worker before falling to pieces.

New Factors in the Crisis

New factors are working for the further deepening of the crisis. They assist imperialist economic aggressions in China. In the first place, the steady rise in the value of silver is a great aid to imperialist dumping in China to the detriment of Chinese national goods. China is a silver country and, for this very reason, closely related to the rise or fall in the price of silver. Owing to the low price of silver before 1932 Chinese industry and trade could maintain themselves in a somewhat stable position because the price level remained rather high. But since the suspension of the gold standard by Japan, England and US (which take up 50% of the total foreign trade of China) Chinese price level steadily declines. The American dollar in January and February has fallen by 20% as compared with last year. This helps imperialist wares in bringing pressure on the Chinese. This depresses Chinese prices. With the aid of the greatly depreciated Yen, of its military machine and the political superiority in China, of its smuggling, of the interdiction of the anti-Japanese boycott movement by the KMT, Japanese imperialism has been able to obtain the upper hand in the Chinese market.

The KMT taxation has been on the increase from year to year. Last December the taxes on tobacco, cement, matches, etc., ~~xxx~~ were raised by one third. Beginning from this year, Nientsin collects 6% likin. Amnei and Nupen have followed the example of Nientsin. In view ~~xxx~~ of the decrease in taxes as a result of the economic crisis the provincial, hsien and other local governments have ceaselessly increased the rate of taxation.

In the third place, rural economy has gone from bad to worse. The levy of a tax on the importation of foreign rice considered as the necessary step in raising the prices of agricultural produce has been enforced only in the provinces under the control of Nanking, and has failed to show the desired effects. The price of flour is still going down. The purchasing power of the peasant is on the decline.

The Cotton Mill

Turning to the actual condition of the sharpening of the crisis, we may take the cotton mill as an example. Chinese textiles divide the market of China with Japanese textiles almost on the 50%-50% basis but in regard to capital and technique the Japanese exceeds the Chinese. According to a statement of the Chinese textile association Japanese capital is mapping out a plan to wipe out the Chinese cotton mill in three years by monopolizing the market in Manchuria and North China as well as elsewhere. The selling price of the Japanese yarn is always lower than the Chinese by more than ten dollars. And this fact causes a further slump in the price of yarn. Here in Shanghai the yarn of 20 counts sells at \$176 in January or \$28 below the price in the corresponding period last year. Now it declines to \$163.70, the lowest level touched since 1911.

The low price of the yarn is, however, accompanied by stagnation, a condition much worse than last year. According to the report of the Chinese Textile association at Hankow the Japanese control 80% of the yarn market and 90% of the cloth market. Oppressed by the Japanese, the cotton mills in Shanghai are not able, it is reported, to pay back \$120,000,000 to the banks which have advanced the money as a loan. At a conference on April 13 the cotton mills in Shanghai decided to curtail production beginning from May 1. On account of labour day falling on May 1, the curtailment was postponed to June 1. It shall be remembered that from April 20, 1933, the cotton mills in Shanghai have cut production by 23%. The Shanghai bourgeois press reported the flight of the cotton mill king, Yin Chun-chin, to Hong Kong in order to avoid the pressure of his creditors. The Shanghai banks have been stated ready in assuming the control over the cotton mills owing to the latter's ~~inefficient management~~ but as they are not well versed in the cotton mill business they will engage Japanese experts as managers. The day is drawing near when the Chinese textiles will fall into the hands of the Japanese.

Other Industries

Next comes the flour mills which, numbering some 20 throughout the country, have been running in 70% capacity since the beginning of the year. As a result of the importation of American wheat and flour provided in the US cotton and wheat loan, as a result of the monopolisation of the market in Manchuria and North China by the Japanese, Chinese flour has been steadily declining in price. Under such conditions the largest of flour mills in Chi-

na, the Poosin flour mill, was forced to close down. As to the silk business, the condition is still worse. The rise in silver prevents Chinese silk from competition with the Japanese in foreign markets, namely, in Africa and France. The silk market in foreign countries is, therefore, occupied by the Japanese. Since the opening of the year all silk filatures except a couple have shut up, throwing out some 60,000 workers. The silk-weaving business has likewise sunk steadily. Originally, there were 9,000 looms at Shanghai but up to April, 1933, the number decreased down to 4,765, then down to 2,500 February, 1934.

Last December the LNT government increased the tax on tobacco by 1/3 to the great prejudice of Tobacco companies of Chinese nationality. The new tax is a discrimination against Chinese cigarettes. According to the report of the Chinese tobacco association foreign made cigarettes pay only 70% while the Chinese have to pay 120% or 50% more. Since the imposition of the new tax foreign cigarettes have cut their prices by 20% and depressed the Chinese products still further. Chinese tobacco manufacturers have petitioned to the government for a revision of the tax but obtained no answer from waiting.

The tax on matches was also raised, thus rendering ineffective the dumping tax of 1931 against the unfair competition of foreign matches. The new tax is so high that it virtually takes up 70% of the price of the product.

Rural Economy

Agriculture repeatedly hit by the crisis has reduced its productivity considerably. Take the example of sericulture. According to the Shanghai Sin-min-pao of April 13 2/3 of the peasants have given up silk-worm-breeding in Wusih, centre of sericulture in China. The sheets of silkworm, though sold at reduced prices, can not find a market. The exportation of tea amounts to 72,623 piculs from January to March or a decrease of 7,796 piculs as against the corresponding period. Statistics are not available as to the other agricultural products.

Trade has worsened. Take Foochow as an example. Here trade suffered more than last year. Owing to deflation of credit over 30 big stores in the most prosperous street of Foochow have closed down. Other shops are considering liquidation. In a word, trade conditions have aggravated as compared with last year.

VOLUNTEERS ACTIVE EVERYWHERE IN MANCHURIA

.....

Since the accession of Henry Pu Yi to the throne under Japanese instigation the people in Manchuria have shown more resentment, and the volunteers have become more active everywhere in Manchuria. The bourgeois press here in Shanghai is full of such news.

In the opening days of March one detachment of the Manchukuo troops stationed in Sanshin, lower Sungari, has mutinied and killed the Japanese officer by the name of Yisuka together with many others.

In the morning of March 1 thirty-two soldiers of the machine gun detachment of Manchukuo mutinied, killing the captain, disarming six others who refused to revolt.

April 7 about 100 volunteers attacked the Anshin railway and fought with Japanese troops, killing one Japanese, wounding two. On the same day 200 volunteers started offensive against the Japanese troops stationed along the Anfeng line.

50 volunteers came to the outskirts of Harbin on the night of April 11, killing one Japanese merchant but swiftly disappeared before the advent of the Manchukuo troops. Four days later 40 volunteers attacked Chinkung, Heilungkiang and killed 6 functionaries (Japanese and Manchurian) of the Manchukuo central bank who refused to hand over the money demanded by the volunteers. The volunteers opened the vaults and obtained \$226,000 cash for the financing of the campaign against the Japanese imperialists and Manchukuo traitors.

Here are but a few of the examples showing the increasing activities of the volunteers operating in Manchuria. They are fighting for the independence of China, for the territorial integrity of China. Some of them are carrying on the offensive against Japanese imperialism under the revolutionary leadership of the CPC (See our previous issues bearing this point).

E N D

SUBJECT

- (21) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 26.5.33.
C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 17, 25.10.32.
Addressed: Secy., A.I.L.,
3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly,
Paris, France.
- (21A) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 18, 31.10.32.
(Addressed as above).
- (21B) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
Addressed: Editor, Y.W.
38 Great Ormond St., London, W.C.1.
- (21C) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
Addressed: Editor, The W. L.,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (21D) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,
16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (21E) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
Addressed: Mr. L.O. Leong, P.O. Box 2748, Manila, P.I.

SUBJECT

- (21F) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 54, 8.2.33.
C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 55, undated.
Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
Mullerstr., 97 F., Berlin, No. 65.
- (21G) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 60, 11.3.33.
C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 61, 15.3.33.
Addressed: Mr. T. Watanabe,
825 Shimo Kitagawa Setagawa,
Tokio Prefecture, Japan.

J. MONT
1791/6
27, 5, 33

May

27

33.

SECRET

My dear Sarly,

I send you herewith a copy of a Detective
Report regarding the Chinese Workers' Correspondence.

Yours sincerely,



Monsieur R. Sarly,
Political Section,
French Police.

J. Barton, Esq., Br. Cons-General.
Mr. P. R. Josselyn, U.S. Cons-General.
T. Saheki, Esq., Jap. Cons-General.

Envelope addressed to
Watanabe detached and
handed W.D.P. Umemoto
who lent to Japanese
Consulate.



MAY 27 1933

May 27, 1933.

The Chinese Workers' Correspondence.

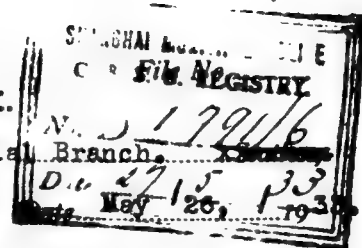
The "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" is still published regularly. It is said that about 100 copies of each issue are sent abroad and a number are distributed among journalists and newspaper correspondents in China. It has been ascertained that letters directed to the following addresses, which were returned recently to the Post Office marked "Unable to find addressee" contained copies of Workers' Correspondence:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Secy, A.I.L.,
3 rue Larmontier, Neuilly,
Paris, France. | 1 copy Vol.3 Issue No.27
dated 25-10-32. |
| 2. Secy, A.I.L.,
3 rue Larmontier, Neuilly,
Paris, France. | 1 copy Vol.3 Issue No.18
dated 31-10-32. |
| 3. Editor, Y.M.C.,
38 Great Ormond Street,
London, W.C.1. | One copy Vol.3 Issue No.51
dated 19-1-33. |
| 4. Editor, The M.L.,
24 High Holborn,
London, W.C.1. | 1 copy Vol.3 Issue No.51
dated 19-1-33. |
| 5. Secy, W.M.A.,
16 Harper Street,
London, W.C.1. | 1 copy Vol.3 No. 51
dated 19-1-33. |
| 6. Mr. L.O. Leong,
P.O. Box 2748,
Manila P.I. | 1 copy Vol.3 Issue No.51
dated 19-1-33 |
| 7. Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
Mullerstr, 97 F.,
Berlin, No.68. | 1 copy Vol.3 No.54 dated
8-2-33. 1 copy Vol.3 Number
No.56, undated. |
| 8. Mr. T. Watanabe,
225 Shimokitagawa, Setagaya,
Tokio Prefecture Japan. | 1 copy Vol.3 No.60 dated
11-3-33 and 1 copy Vol.3
No.61 dated 15-3-33. |

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET REPORT

S.2. Special



Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence contained in letters obtained from the Dead Letter Office of the Chinese Post Office.

Made by D.S.I. Everest.

Forwarded by

I forward herewith eight letters containing copies of the Chinese Workers' Correspondence in the English language which were obtained by the undersigned from the Dead Letter Office of the Chinese Post Office on May 25. The letters, which were posted in Shanghai to persons in England, France, Germany, Japan and the Philippine Islands, were in each case returned to Shanghai by the postal authorities concerned after attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and the contents are given hereunder :-

<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Contents</u>
(1) Secy. A.I.L., 3 rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris, France.	One copy Vol.3, Issue No.17, dated October 25, 1932.
(2) Secy. A.I.L., 3 rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris, France.	One copy Vol.3, Issue No.18, dated October 31, 1932.
(3) Editor, Y.W., 38 Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.	One copy Vol.3, Issue No.51, dated January 19, 1933.
(4) Editor, The W.L., 24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.	One copy Vol.3, Issue No.51, dated January 19, 1933.
(5) Secy., W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.2.	One copy Vol.3, Issue No.51, dated January 19, 1933.
(6) Mr. L.O. Leong, P.O. Box 2748, Manila, P.I.	One copy Vol.3, Issue No.51, dated January 19, 1933.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

(2)

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(7) Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
Mullerstr, 97 F.,
Berlin, N.65.

One copy Vol.3, Issue No.54,
dated February 8, 1933.

One copy Vol.3, Issue No.55,
undated.

(8) Mr. T. Watanabe,
825 Shimokitagawa, Setagaya,
Tokio Prefecture, Japan.

One copy Vol.3, Issue No.60,
dated March 11, 1933.

One copy Vol.3, Issue No.61,
dated March 15, 1933.

With the exception of the second letter, which was
posted in the Avenue Joffre sub-post office, the remainder
were posted in the central district of the Settlement.

D. S. I.
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

The Chinese Ruling Classes, their Lackeys and the Lytton Report.
How the Chinese Workers Reply the League Report.
Movement of 330 Ex-soldiers of the 19th Route Army to Join the Reds
Checked by the Kuomintang.
Agricultural Crisis in China.
Mass Strike of the Wusih Silk Women.

The Chinese Ruling Classes, Their Lackeys And The Lytton Report.

The report of the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations into the Manchurian Event for which the Chinese ruling classes had earnestly longed, eventually appeared before the public. The report particularly lays great stress on: the wide-developing of the Communist led-Soviet movement in China as an actual rival to the Kuomintang rule; the ever-surgings of the anti-imperialist waves on the Chinese toiling masses; the mighty influence of the Soviet Union to the Chinese Revolution; and the powerful threat of these two to the interests of imperialism.

The report suggests the following as factually possible to settle the Sino-Japanese conflict: To erect an "advisory committee" in Manchuria to be organized by international imperialists, but with the Chinese as the backbone; to put down the Manchurian Volunteers; to actively attack the Soviet Union from Manchuria; to dismember China in accordance with the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen's plan of "international co-operation"; to intensify suppression of the nation-wide anti-imperialist movement and the Soviet revolutionary movement in China.

To this report what attitude has been shown by the Chinese ruling class? First of all the Hankow Ministry for Foreign Affairs on Oct. 10 (The Shinwenpo) declared: "In detailing facts, there is no distinct mistake in the report.... The suggestions in the last chapter are what China can not accept." Nevertheless, Willington Koo, Chinese Minister at Paris, in an interview with the Geneva pressmen on Oct. 9 expressed that the Chinese Government was ready to accept the Lytton Report on the ground that the recognition of the report would lead to the once-for-ever and adequate settlement of the Manchurian issue". (Shanghai telegram from ~~Paris~~ Geneva, Oct. 9) On the other hand, according to the Shinwenpo, Oct. 20, the Foreign Affairs of the Hankow Central Political Committee is of the opinion that "the suggestions of the League report for the solution of the Manchurian Problem can be accepted in principle."

More noticeable is the statement made public by Dr. Hu Shih, important and well-known scholar of the ruling classes; according to him, "The Lytton report stands for the just opinion of the world." In showing his appreciation of "the just and apprehensive consideration" made by the League Commission, Hu even thinks that "Their rightness judgment, their enthusiasm for the world peace and their toilsome work during the past seven months deserve thanks and reverence from us." His conclusion is exactly the resonance of that of the League report: "Facing so big a crisis, China and the whole civilized world have to live another ten miserable years, if the restraining power of

[illegible]

to share a part of the booty....So the coming problem about Manchuria is how to find a solution of compromise over the conflict between Japan's monopoly of the Three Eastern Provinces and the claim of other powers headed by the United States for the open door policy of the territory."

Now

The chief conflicts no longer appear in the conclusion of either one of the two Social Democrat writers. As the latter writer says in his conclusion, "In short, the Manchurian issue replaces a very severe war (war between imperialists--the edi.). During this crisis, how shall we do as the third party as is masters of Manchuria? Shall we repeat what Sun Chao-an did in the 1914-17 war and just shout in a sitting position? We do not think, that the government members as they are interested only in striving for power and money, have ever thought of the danger!"

The whole program here of the Social Democrats have entirely covered up the extreme danger of imperialist attacks upon the Soviet Union and the Chinese Revolution. They have only given hint to the KMT Government to promote it to determine either to which of the imperialist powers, Japan or the United States, it will prefer to sell the whole Chinese nation during the coming war.

The shia class itself, as enumerated above, of the Chinese ruling classes together with their lackeys in accepting the League Report, in inducing imperialist partition of China, in suppressing the nationwide anti-imperialist and Soviet movements and in exhibiting an air upon the Soviet Union have vividly revealed before the world masses. In sharp contrast to these disgraceful manners and wicked intrigues, there are now the heroic Communist Party and the Soviet Government who are leading the determined fighting fighters in their struggles against imperialism, against invasion of the Soviet Union, for the interests of the Chinese nation and for the final victory of the Soviet Revolution in this country. The declarations issued by the Party and the Soviet Government have been published, *against the League Report*. Here we do not need to repeat them.

How Shanghai Workers Reply the Lytton Report.

Concerning the report of the League Commission of Enquiry, the editorial of "the True Words", organ of the Kiangsu C. P. Headquarters, on its Oct 7 issue have plainly pointed out, "The report evidently tells imperialist robbers that the development of the Chinese Communist led Red armies and anti-imperialist movement have become so violent that the KMT, despite its willingness to be imperialist running dogs, is already hardly possible to buttress up its collapsing rule. The waves of the Chinese Revolution, assisted by the Soviet Union nearby, are about to sweep away all imperialist influences in China. Hence all imperialists should promptly form a united front to obtain international control of Manchuria and to put down the Soviet Union and the Chinese Revolution so that the imperialist blood-thirsty rule may be continued. In short, the report summons the robbers to quickly attack the Soviet Union and dismember China as an alliance."

The Provincial Party organ in its editorial on Oct. 13 makes the following appeal to the toilers: "We should immediately launch struggles against the report. Workers, fight for the abolition of a general strike against Japanese, imperialist; struggle against removal of the S'hai Japanese mills and factories to Manchuria; struggle against wage-cuts, dismissal, intensification of work, etc. The unemployed and famine sufferers, rise up and contribute all Japanese goods on your own initiative!..."

It is the East S'hai workers who stand at the head of the call. A mass meeting of about 2,000 was held at the S'hai "Fengling" and Thurbon Roads at 7 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 10. Boycott squads were organized and it was decided to begin boycott inspection against Japanese goods right after the meeting. All shops in the vicinity which sold Japanese goods were raided and closed their doors immediately. Then the boycott squad movement was systematically carried out. The proceeds of the movement were sent to the Yangtze Road Workers' Committee. Along with the slogan "Against the League report!", "Down with the K.M. and other imperialist national interests!", "Against imperialist oppression of the Soviet Union!", "Against partition of China!" etc., etc. "Goods sold here are made for the unemployed!", "Support the Manchuria Workers' call!", "Against the 4th drive of the K.M.", etc., etc. were heard.

At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 10, a group of the discharged workers of the S'hai Cotton Weaving Co. distributed leaflets along Shanghai Road and before the gate of the Win Or Cotton Mill. The leaflets were inscribed "C.P.C. of the Chinese Soviet Government against the Lytton Report. Organized by the imperialist police."

In the anti-Lytton Report week, the East S'hai Section of the Anti-imperialist League in Shanghai has a membership of more than 2,000. The Association of Boycott on Japanese Goods of the East S'hai Unemployed has increased from one hundred members to 500. Now ex-workers of the S'hai Cotton Weaving Co., the Anti-imperialist Association of Shanghai Cotton-mill Workers, S'hai Cotton workers, workers of the S'hai Hsin No. 3 Mill, tobacco workers of the British-American Tobacco Co. are planning to organize the East S'hai Federation against Japanese, Against Imperialism and for the Manchurian Volunteers. The East S'hai Anti-imperialist League has named Oct. 30 as the date for a conference of the young workers on the district in order to strengthen the struggle against the League report.

In West S'hai, over thirty workers of the Win Or No. 3 Mill have on Oct. 17 formed their preparatory committee for the anti-report struggle before the anniversary of the October Revolution. Over 100 of the bus workers have formed their own club since the beginning of Oct. They have a paper and have had two special issues on the anti-report struggles. The workers of the Win Or Cotton Mill have recently circulated many leaflets and chalked many slogans on the street walls, calling the public to fight the Lytton Report and to participate in the boycott movement.

In the French Concession, under the leadership of the Red Kids, a

Army who made up their mind to join the Nationalist Volunteers. The O.W.C. had mentioned them in the previous issues. They were similarly suppressed by the KMT. A part of them were kept under the KMT attention while others were disbanded.

Agricultural Crisis in China.

Grain good; Market grain; Peasants embarrassed; many bankrupt; Not an increasing reliance with United Imperialism for another world loan to finance the anti-Red campaign.

Since the KMT had sent all Dike tax to finance its anti-Red activities and, in some instances, to maintain its opium traffic (like that committed by the Chinese, Military Government in Nanchang) as the main cash which has had to be expended in the hands of country-wide roads last year, the flood destruction extended to 13 provinces including the most important foodstuffs producing lands such as Kiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Szechuan, etc. When grain, etc., was lost, the population had become famine-stricken, having little or no food and cash bank.

Owing to the favorable natural conditions for agriculture, this year, the autumn rice harvest is exceedingly rich. Consequently, there has been a sudden drop of prices of foodstuffs to more than 50 percent. It is hardly possible for the average peasant to meet the land rent, taxes, cost of production, debts, etc. with so cheap foodstuff in hand. While barns of food merchants and landlords are filled to capacity with grain awaiting better market, most of the peasants in the country not more than two months since the harvest time, have already become foodless.

To understand this "abnormal" situation, one has to know the characteristics of the Chinese village economy together with the role of imperialist and the KMT rule over the nation!

Soon after the world crisis stretched into the situation of agriculture, imperialists, facilitated by the privileges they have enjoyed in this country, have made China the dumping market for their surplus grains. In 1931, foreign wheat imported to China was valued at \$87,899,301, nearly three hundred times that imported in 1921 at \$12,500 times that; in 1911. (The China Bank Monthly, Vol. 5, No. 1.) The imported foreign rice in 1930 amounted to 19,899,000 piculs and was valued at \$121,202,193, occupying the third place among the import trades of China. There was a slight drop of this trade in 1921. Of the present year, the records for the first six months have already reached the marks of 13,000,000 piculs and \$69,000,000 respectively. Foreign grains are cheap and are free of miscellaneous taxation. Hence most of the Chinese flour mills use foreign wheat. Even in the remote rural districts in Shanghai, American flour and wheat are the rare goods. At Hankin, the greatest rice market in China, American and Burma rice have dominated almost all the rice mills this year. Under imperialist dumping, indeed, there has been little market left for China's own food products.

grain receipt, is far much higher than 20 percent. Rice was sold \$13 per picul in West Chingiang this spring. But now it is sold at little more than \$6 for the same unit. This means in West Chingiang, for every picul of rice harvested in this spring, the actual repayment is 2 and half piculs. Does not this give a rate of interest of 150 percent in grain annually? While one half of the autumn harvest of the peasants was left to the barns of landlords, the other half is disposed at the mercy of the plunder by the usurers!

In addition to landlords, commercial capital and usurers, the KMT is also listed as one of the powerful exploiters of the peasantry. The Commercial in the Telegraph on Oct. 12 says: "South Shensi has had fine crops this year. Rice is sold at 14 per picul. Many farmers take the rice prices so low for the peasants, all sell their grain at bargain to get some for the ever pressing tax and tribute... On the way to South Shensi, one can find numerous peasant depots. In one of the districts there, the described farms amount to more than 100,000 mu.... It is not rare to find rice grain left in the fields without harvest. The Yellow River Valley has more owners' farms than the best parts of the country. Though the landlord exploitation is comparatively less here, the squeeze by the KMT is so intolerable--not enough to pay it even if all the crop is sold out--that the peasants can but leave their land and seek their means in famine-stricken land."

Practically, under the present terms of the KMT, landlords and usurers, all crops of the peasants are practically brought to the market for sale. The buying power of the peasantry is exceedingly low. There is the demand of agricultural grains. Furthermore, being hampered by the unlimited taxes, taxes and exactions, wide circulation of non-productive footwork is impossible. All these combined accounts for the miserable fall in price of rice from 15-16 per picul in September to the present rate of \$6. The peasants make sales of their products at great losses. In West Chingiang, the loss to the owners' farms is 50 percent. In the other districts, it is the same to the third the market rate.

Such as that of the grains are transported into their hands, the landlords and merchants, began to monopolize the market. Now over one million dollars are flowing from Shanghai to Hankow to absorb the cheap rice there. On the other hand under the pretext that "cheap grain is harmful to peasants", the leading financial capitalists in Hankow as represented by Jui, Hsu-chang, manager of the Bank of China, Chen, Sen-shan, Chairman of the Whankai Chamber of Commerce, Hsu, Tse-tung, Chairman of the Shanghai Peasants' Bank and many others, important members of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, have summoned, beginning from Oct. 7, a conference of the largest landlords at Hankow to discuss how to bring up the rice price. To say it correctly, they are discussing how to sell to the buying masses at higher price the rice they have plundered from the peasants.

The same problem is also finally caught by the KMT to intensify its exploitation and suppression of the masses. A national food conference was summoned beginning from Oct. 10 at Nanking by the KMT Ministry of Finance. In the conference, it was proposed by Chen Ku-chu, the Central Committee member and Minister of Finance, "to obtain cheaper

wheat loan from the United States and make it security for the issue of a sum of "restrictively convertible paper money". It is plain, the KMT is shamelessly contemplating how to make use of the food problem to settle its stringency in financing the expeditions against the Chinese Soviets and Red armies. In fact, the bond for another wheat loan from American (450,000 tons of a value of \$51,200,000) was already signed by Chiang Kai-shek and the Shanghai American Consul-General at Kuling on Oct. 4. The first shipment as reported by Shungoa, Oct. 5, will reach China in the coming November.

The further fall in price of grain is in sight. This in turn will further intensify the sufferings of the peasantry. Imperialists and the KMT have the common interests to exploit the toiling masses and to attack the Chinese Soviets and Red armies. The world toilers! Fight against American Wheat ~~and~~ loan! Down with the G.M.I.! Down with imperialism!

Mass Strike of Silk Filature Workers in Wusih.

Under the pretext of business depression the national capitalists of the silk industry have, in recent years, employed every possible means to intensify the exploitation of their workers. The highest wage of silk-filature workers in Shanghai has been reduced from 60 cents (Chinese) per day to 40 cents, and their old monthly bonus have been cancelled. The silk filature workers in Wusih, center of silk industry of Kiangsu and one of the big towns on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, have also been victimized by wage cut, bonus cancellation and other means of exploitation. (In silk industry female workers occupy ninety per cent of the whole working population.)

The attack of the capital resulted the growth of workers' counter attack. The strike of 9,000 silk filature workers in Shanghai had just been settled; there followed the outbreak of the mass strike of 20,000 silk filature workers in Wusih on Oct. 8.

At 1 P.M. of Oct. 8, the workers of Chien Seng Silk Filature began to leave the factory and declared strike and they were immediately joined by workers of nine other filatures in the east and north districts, at 4 o'clock in the same afternoon. On the following day, 15 filatures in the south district also participated. These 20,000 striking workers were joined by more than 2,000 clerks who are employed in the silk plants.

by the capitalists
The cause of the strike is against the violation of the labour-capital agreement. According to the agreement, the highest daily pay is 57 cents; there is a bonus of three days' wages for the ~~in~~ uninterrupted service during the month; the working hours are 11 without one hour off at noon for lunch.

Since the introduction of the standard wage system this spring, maximum wage one can get falls to 30 cents a day. Moreover, the bonus is cancelled, the working day is prolonged to 14 hours and the lunch hour is reduced to thirty minutes.

The demand of the striking women workers in the main is the restoration of the old wage system of the old treatments.

The KMT police immediately sent out armed force to protect the mills. The Yellow Trade Unionists also called a meeting to discuss how to bring the workers back to work. Their meeting in the afternoon of Oct. 9 decided upon: 1. Willing to resume work provided the capitalists show considerable concession; 2. Send delegates to deliver petition to the district government; 3. Require the strikers to keep good order.

On Oct. 10, the district government called a meeting of the representatives of workers and capitalists. The magistrate proposed that work be first resumed, then the discussion of the demands. This was refused by the workers' body because they knew that the KMT intent to break up their struggling front.

Then in the evening of Oct. 10, ~~some of the~~ ^{of KMT officials} KMT officials including ~~members of the~~ ^{of the} Provincial Bureau of Industry and the Provincial KMT Headquarters arrived at Wushih to mediate the struggle.

The capitalists thought ⁱⁿ the high officials' presence ~~would certainly~~ the strike would certainly come to an end. So they fixed Oct. 11 for the resumption of work. ~~quite contrary to the expectation of the capitalists~~ the strikers did not do so. Three mills were wrecked by the strikers and all those who were induced to go back to work again walked out. A proclamation was issued by the high officials and the workers were again called to go back on the 12th. At the same time the capitalists bowed to the workers and brought out the following conditions for the resumption of work: 1. Working hours be reduced to 18 on after the 12th; 2. Two days' wages as bonus beginning from September; The highest daily be at 42 cents. ^{monthly}

In the morning of the 12th except those in the south district only very small portion in the east and north returned to work. The majority still insisted upon complete victory as condition for going back. Pickets of the workers were all out preparing to fight the Yellow betrayers who should induce the strikers to go to the mills. Clashes occurred, four mills in the east and north districts were wrecked. At 9 o'clock the pickets rushed to the west district where they succeeded in bringing back to the striking front those workers who were induced back to work. One of the mills by the name of Chan Kuo refused their admission and the mill was besieged by the pickets with all the doors and window panes smashed. Immediately the KMT police came and state of emergency was announced. The pickets were dispersed by 6 tons and all roads to the south district were cut. Hence the pickets could not enter this district and the 11 mills in it completely resumed work.

More officials were sent by the Kiangsu Provincial Government to Wushih to settle the strike. Once more the KMT men and unionists determined to bring about resumption of work first and then to leave the dispute to the arbitration parley on the 15th. The Yellow leaders following the decision went out to start individual deceitful talks among the workers. In the morning of the 13th, every mill sounded its whistle but none of the workers appeared in the mill. The workers on the contrary went in groups to the south district to try to ask their sisters to re-

turn to a striking front. In the way a big clash occurred. The workers fought with stones and words with the armed police, who stopped to enter the south district. The workers who participated in the fight amounted to three to four thousand. The KMT police were outnumbered and they resorted to shootings of rifles. Half an hour passed, 15 workers were injured, six arrested. Two of the policemen were also injured. The news about the fight soon reached the ears of the south district as well. All in a rush they again walked out.

The consolidation of the workers has reportedly, the reactions and suppressions of the KMT and the capitalists. The local force of the KMT was overpowered. This necessitates the KMT to dispatch more armed force to Wusih. In the evening of the 14th, the Jiangsu Provincial Minister of Industry, the KMT Party Standing members of the Provincial Headquarters together with the Commissioner of the Provincial Police Force and the Provincial Headquarters came personally to Wusih with one intention of armed force to put down the struggle of the working mass. At the same time the KMT Gendarmerie also telegraphed the town that "any one who continues to insist on strike be shot immediately".

The KMT high officials and generals ordered the workers to return to work on bloc on the 17th, and threaten that those who refuse to accept the order would be dealt with severely by law. The arbitration panel on the 14th then voted the conditions for the resumption of work. The two conditions concerned the working hours and bonus were the same as provided by the capitalists on the 14th. The wage is increased to 43 cents a day.

In the morning of the 17th, in the presence of the KMT high officials and generals, the workers were forced to march to the mills.

At the point of rifles and pistols, the 20,000 Wusih silk weavers resumed work for the time being. This struggle is a great experience to them. It is certain, they are now more determined and more strongly consolidated for the fight to overthrow the Kuomintang regime.

THE CHINESE WORKER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Volume 3, Number 18; Oct. 31, 1932.

Enraged Peasants Attack Twice the Yangchow Walled City.
Further Development of the Peasant Uprisings in Yangchow.
"Apply for the Red Army!"
Militarist Wave Gaining a Country-wide Scale.
The Strike of the Team and Electric Workers in Tientsin.
Mass Massacre of Young Communists at Canton. Red Activity in Chetiang.

Enraged Peasants Attack Twice The Yangchow Walled City.
"Against increase of land tax"; "Release the arrested!"
Over 10,000 armed in tolls vis-a-vis with the KMT army and police;
the magistrate's offices smashed; the KMT flag and the late
Dr. Sun Yet-sen's portrait torn; land tax bills and title
deeds burned; seven killed, ten-odd injured.

To fight against the promulgated decision to increase the burden of land tax and to demand the immediate release of the 30 peasants who were sent prisoners just because they are unable to meet the KMT exploitation, thousands of the peasants in the District of Yangchow, north of the Yangtze River in Kiangsu, gathered on Oct. 25, demonstrated in the walled city and smashed the magistrate's office. 200 were arrested. The demonstration was renewed on the 28th when over 10,000 peasants made another attempt to invade the walled city. A clash between the masses and the KMT force occurred resulting in ten-odd casualties of the former.

The strong opposition on the part of the peasants has hindered the practice of the KMT's new land tax regulations in Yangchow. The ever pressing financial crisis, however, forces the KMT to eventually put their new regulations into enforcement regardless of the resistance. The 2nd Section of the Yangchow District is the first to suffer. According to the new regulations, a great many of the peasants in the Section are debtors of the Government. On Oct. 21, fifty of them were arrested and sent to the District Prison in the walled city being found unable to clear themselves of the new burden.

The event stirred the local peasants to anger. By midnight of the 25th, thousands from all directions were gathered and a demonstration was decided upon to demand the immediate release of the arrested. Early in the morning of the following day, Oct. 26, while the hearing of the arrested was taking place in the office of the magistrate, armed bands to the effect that thousands of the peasants from all directions were approaching the walled city. The district police hurriedly closed the city gates and the merchants, their shops. At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the peasants armed in agricultural tools who besieged the walls forced their way into the city by means of big woods. The district policemen being outnumbered were overpowered and the masses marched directly to the District Government Building. They successfully captured back their comrades in custody and, to show their wrath with the KMT Government, smashed the District Government Hall with the KMT flag, portrait of the late Dr. Sun Yet-sen torn and countless land-tax bills and title deeds burned. The residence of the magistrate was also destroyed.

The Magistrate secretly filed an order for reinforcement from the Independent Regiment stationed on the outskirts of the city. Led by his men, the KMT troops soon formed a cordon around the demonstrators and arrested 200 odd women and 70 odd men.

The news about the mass arrests further incited the peasants all over the district of Yangchow. In the morning of Oct. 22, peasants more than 10,000 in number made a second attack upon the walled city declaring their fight to be again for the release of the arrested. The KMT force in defense of the city was the Independent Regiment whose sentinels in full arms were scattered on all strategic points on the walls.

The bridges to the city gates were destroyed and the peasants made their own sentinels. Seeing that the city was in immediate danger of falling, a company commander led his company out of the city and attempted to stop the work of the peasants at the points of baganets. The latter resisted and a clash occurred. A peasant was injured and several soldiers were disarmed. During the confusion, the KMT sentinels on the walls fired, killing seven and causing three seriously injured and ten-odd slightly injured. Most of the killed were women and youngsters including a girl of 15 years of age who was to marry the next day.

On the same day, in three sections the peasants had also separately smashed the houses of the section headmen. The residence of the chairman of the Yangchow Chamber of Commerce situated in the suburbs was also burned by the peasants.

The intensification of the peasants' struggles frightened the KMT a great deal. A little deception became necessary. In the afternoon of Oct. 23, the Magistrate came personally to the peasants who besieged the city and told them that the government would withdraw the new land-tax regulations and that the arrested would be released. Meanwhile, the local KMT men together with the officers of the so called Peasants Association, organ of landlords, went to the various sections and villages to make deceitful propaganda telling the peasants not to resort to disturbances but to send representatives to see the Magistrate if there is really anything contrary to their interests.

The Provincial Government of Kiangsu was informed and two high officials, one, Han Teh-chin, member of the Provincial Council and the other, Li Min-yung, chief of the Provincial Peace Preservation Corps, were appointed to be investigators of the "trouble". They arrived at Yangchow on the 25th.

35 leaders of the peasants were still kept under custody. The peasants do not believe that any appeal to the KMT will bring them any real return. They continued to make demonstrations. On the 24th, on the eastern outskirts there still gathered three thousand peasants. On the 25th, about one thousand peasants from the north and east villages renewed their attack upon the city walls. Machine guns of the KMT force were on the strategic points and sandbag barricade behind the city gates. The whole city was in extreme panic. On the

29th, the peasants burned another two houses of the Kuomintang and there, there were mass meetings of thousands. The situation became more and more critical. The Central Headquarters of the Kuomintang, the Ministry of War, and the Kiangsu Provincial Government of the KMT all sent out spies to watch at a distance the movements of the rural people.

Yangchow is located at the point where the Grand Canal meets the Yangtze River. The latter river also washes the city of Yangchow, the capital of the Kiangsu Province. Since 1927, however, the Kuomintang's exploitation of the Yangchow peasants has increased on the increase. The present land-tax is nearly double that of 1927, that in 1928 when the province was still in the hands of the Chinese Government. Besides the provincial and the district taxes, the land-tax in Yangchow contains 12 sub-taxes including The Land Tax Contribution, The Antimony Contribution, The Village Contribution, The Public Safety Contribution, The High-way Contribution, The Defense Contribution, The Party Affairs Contribution, The Educational Contribution, etc. This year, two other sub-taxes, are added, the Military Gong Contribution and the Food Preservation Contribution, each tax one for each Mow. In short, each Mow of the Yangchow fields has to bear a total tax of one dollar Mex. It is about 250/c of the income and now of land can produce.

Embezzlement ruins the land-tax gathering system of the Kuomintang throughout the country. It is particularly corrupt with the Yangchow District Government. The tax-gatherers used not to turn bills to the peasants when their duties are paid. Hence the revenue book of the Yangchow District Government shows a balance of more than 100,000,000 due to tax in arrears (1). While the individual officials' purses have swollen, the Kuomintang Government wants the peasants to be able to make up the loss. This is the so called new land-tax regulations.

It is an undisputable fact the the Kuomintang Government is now in extreme financial stringency. The Province of Kiangsu is in debts of more than Mex. \$ 20,000,000. The budget of the province for the current fiscal year shows a deficiency of Mex. \$ 1,000,000,000, one third of the total annual expenditures. To buttress the financial rule and to finance the anti-Reds campaigns, one of the policies now pursued by the KMT is to intensify exploitation of the peasants. Under the brutal predatory Kuomintang, indeed, the living conditions of the Chinese peasant masses are passing from bad to worse.

From struggles against the Kuomintang tax, the Yangchow peasants have proceeded to the direct clash with the Kuomintang Government. Despite all suppressions and the deceptions of landlords and the KMT's confronting team. The fight is noticeable in that it is organized, systematic and involves thousands of masses scattered all over the Yangchow district.

Further Development of the Peasant Uprisings in Yangchow.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *b* contents were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973).

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-22-2011 BY 60322 UCBAW

... which means telling the workings of your own mind, your own
 joys and sorrows. The plain between two peasants and two townsmen
 that is the life more vivid.

[illegible][illegible]

On Oct. 22, 1949 Kuching, at the time of the attack, refers to Sincet, a Chinese, in his attempt to relieve Kuching. He went to the river and fired shots. The shots, however, were fired by the natives and not by Kuching. There is no record of any shot being fired. At the time of the attack, Kuching was being held by the natives. Soon the Kuching reinforcements, the commander of infantry, came. During the confusion, while a part of the reinforcements to fight the Kuching men, Kuching went to get fire of the house of Mr. Chin-cho, a big house. Kuching had his own defense force resisted and killed Chin-cho, one of the commanders of the natives. The Kuching army then all the soldiers among them a leader by the name of Chin-cho was captured back by the natives.

The peasants who are opposed to the Khrf are named "Counter-revolutionaries" and deserve death punishment. Already six of them were executed. In his proclamation in connection with the executions, the Khrf announced that "Any further disturbances on the part of the peasants will be dealt with according to the laws governing 'Counter-revolutionaries'".

Suppression, exploitation and massacre are what the Khr have for
us. Leading masses. But we have to know that the Chinese Soviets and
the Red armies are the fronts of these atrocities. ~~of the Khr~~

"Apply for the Red Arrow": (Confidence from Siskin, Oct. 16.

Sulfur, 2,000; Harkins, 1,400.0

The Red Indians who have denounced the Accounting's attacks for four-
times and hypocritically defended the Chinese Soviets, are most enthusias-

typically supported by the Chinese masses. Every person here in the Soviet district considers it a great honor to be a Red fighter and has the greatest pleasure whenever he or she has the chance to tender consolation to the Red troops.

On Oct. 12, on the outskirts of Peking, the Chinese Red capital, a huge mass meeting was held at which thousands together with 300 representatives from the Communist Party and the Soviet Government to see the Workers' United Front and the Government's plan off for the front to join the Red Army. The meeting of the participants extended over one day (about one third of the day) long. There were among the programme, speeches, singing, and the demonstration. The fighters were very much excited. There was the Red Army, the Red Army masses gathered to see their new and glorious life. During the last month more than 1,000 have left here for the front, 1,000 strong being ex-fighters of the Red Army who recovered from wounds and sickness and the rest, are thousands who volunteered to enlist to fight in the Red Army. Indeed, in the struggle to smash the Fourth Deceit of the enemies, the Government for the expansion of the Red Army, under the systematic leadership of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, has made rapid headway.

Accelerated national mobilization on the part of the Party and the Government for the realization of the masses in the revolutionary competition among workers and villages, have made the Movement Week, Sept. 27-30, of history for the expansion of the Red Army a success. The new Red fighters enlisted amount to over 1,600. This number has surpassed the original plan by 300/o and broken the total record of August for July and August. The constituents are: 355 party members; 425 Young Communists; 332 workers, farm hands and coolies; 391 young men.

Among the 300 Communists and Young Communists, 970/o answered the call of their own initiative. Only 30/o were conscript by decisions of the Party and village locals.

"A, A, for the Red Army!" is almost the demand of every Chinese man! The working women especially showed great enthusiasm in supporting their husbands to be Red soldiers. They make shoes and cloth garments for them and in many cases they accompanied them to the government offices to complete the enlistment procedure. Many of the working women shed tears simply because they could not have the chance to fight on the front as soldiers of the Red Army. Extremely tense and heated the competition between sections and villages. The erroneous forms of competition and deception have been generally corrected.

During the week, separate social meetings to entertain the Red Army members of the Red Army were held in the various villages. In fact, the work to aid the Red fighters' families is comparatively universal and adequate. Every party member and Young Communist can actually work on Saturdays for the Red fighters' families. These families have the first privilege to buy their needs on credit at low prices and to borrow loans at low rate of interest from the co-operatives. In many places, the masses even first do the farming work for the Red fighters' families and then their own.

The over one thousand Hunan war fighters have been organized into 13 companies and, amidst the thunders of applause of the masses who came to see them off, started on their march on Oct. 4.

This movement has spread its influence to the Hubei Young Volunteers now concentrated at Hsiangku awaiting further instruction of mobilization. Over 700,000 of them have learned in their march to demand to enlist in the Red Army.

The movement is ever enlarging under the slogan, "Take the Kuangsi Red Army before November!". It is planned to cover the ten districts of the Kuangsi Soviet.

Deeply stimulated by the Red victories, the soldiery of the Kuangsi army has been ever revolutionized. Recently a group of 300 soldiers of the 19th Route Army revolted at Shichow, in the district of Lu-yen, a Pukien. The 19th Route army soldiery were the heroic Chinese fighters of the late anti-Japanese war at Shichai. The soldiers have had already a series of struggles against the imperialist-fascist army order to send them to suppress the Chinese Reds. The mentioned revolt was partially suppressed by the 19th Route Army officers, while another part successfully made their escape with their arms into the Soviet district. It is reported the Linchow masses are preparing to call a welcome meeting to entertain them.

The Central Government of Soviet China has decided to widespread daily through its radio sending station the news about the activities of the Soviets and Red armies in the Central Soviet district. All revolutionary masses in the White districts and all other Soviet territories who possess receiving sets are called to pay attention to the broadcasts.

Militarist Wars Gradually Assume Country-wide Scale.

The 487th provincial militarist war in Szechuen. Kweichow, Yunnan, Kansu, about to be involved.

The militarist war in Shangtung between Lan Fu-chu, Provincial Chairman, and Lin Chen-lien, commander of the KMT troops in the Kuichow-Chiefou district, is pending settlement while militarists in Szechuen also follow suit. The present Szechuen war is the 487th one in the history of the province since the 1911 Revolution and involves the whole 300,000 troops of the province.

The war outbreaked on Oct. 2. The two fighting parties are: Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of the Provincial Council, and Liu Psiang, Commander for the Military Rehabilitation of Szechuen, and others. Under the KMT militarists, Szechuen has long been sliced into big and small garrison territories. The various Szechuen armies, their strength and garrison territories are shown by the following table.

Commander.	Strength.	Garrison territory.
Liu Wen-hui (The 24th A.)	113,000 men.	South Szechuen and Sikong, totalling 74 districts including Chentui, the capital.

Liu Hsiang (The 21st A.)

101,500 men.

20-odd districts in East Szechuen including Chungking.

Don Shih-lin (The 23rd A.)

42,000 men.

Ten-odd districts in North Szechuen.

Tien Soon-yao (The 23rd A.)

53,000 men.

Assumed 30-odd districts in North-eastern Szechuen.

Yang San (The 20th Army)

35,000 men.

5 districts in North Szechuen including Kwei-chang.

Lin Chai-lin (Szechuen-Shensi)

17,000 men.

Dailien and other three districts in North S.

La Chai-shan (The New 5th D.)

15,000 men.

3 districts in N. Szechuen.

Lo Tse-chow (The New 2nd D.)

5,000 men.

In North Szechuen.

On Oct. 10, a regiment of the 14th Army, previously mentioned, came to fight with a brigade of the 23rd Division who defended Wiser. The latter, joined by the 20th A. and the new 5th D. launched an attack on the 20, resulting in casualties of more than one thousand on both sides. On the 10th a circular telegram denouncing Liu Wen-hui, commander of the 14th A., was issued with all other Szechuen separatists signed. On the 19th, Liu Wen-hui's troops evacuated Kweichow. On the following day, his troops again evicted Anyo, Dousan, Luchin and other two districts to the 20th and 23rd Armies. On the 20th, street fighting took place in the city of Canton. Beginning from the 10th, the army, naval and air forces of the 21st Army under Liu Hsiang assumed an offensive against Liu Wen-hui's troops. A warship was wrecked by cannon shells off Kiangtsein. Bombers from Chungking made air raids along the Kiangtsin-Wanchun zone. On the 20th, Liu Wen-hui ordered the evacuation of Suifu and Dousan and made Luchin his first defense line.

Evidently, there is little hope for the Szechuen war to come to an end in the immediate future. On the contrary, it is ever enlarging and protracting. According to the bourgeois press, two of the Yunnan divisions under the command of Lung Yui are now concentrated at Chanton ready to reinforce Liu Wen-hui. In the North part of the province, the Kansu troops under the command of Lu Da-chang are reported to have captured Peiko taking advantage of the general mobilization of the Szechuen troops to take part in the war now raging in the central part of the province. Peiko belongs to Kansu geographically, but historically the district has long been held by the Szechuen troops.

It is reported that there is also fermenting in Kweichow between Wan, Chiao-lien and Han Kwei-tsian. The former holds the position as the Chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Council and the latter is the commander of the KMT 10th Route Army and concurrently one of the members of the KMT Military Council at Canton. It may be recalled here that Wang Chiao-lien had owed the supports of the Nanking Government for his victory over the chairmanship of the province. Recently Wang has very close connection with Liu Hsiang at Chungking. It is not difficult to understand this, as reported by the Reuter on Oct. 10, Liu Hsiang is backed by the Nanking Government of Chiang Kai-shek and Liu Wen-hui is in alliance with the Wan Chin-wei's Group.

The war either in Shanghai or in Szechuen or in Kweichow is nothing local or provincial.

The KMT Canton Government had during September issued Mex\$15,000,000 bonds for the purpose to enlarge its air force. Besides, it later issued another sum of Mex\$50,000,000 as National Defense Bonds. According to its Three-Year Air Force Plan, Canton will increase its aeroplanes from 40 this year to 400 in 1935.

The notorious Re-organizationist leader, Wei Chin-wei, of the KMT after his numerous proved repeatedly failures before the masses, is now on sick(?) leave to Europe. While he passed Hongkong, he was visited by an emissary from Chen Cho-tang, warlord at Canton, who, according to the Panwangpo, Oct. 26, presented him \$20,000 through the deputy.

The same Chen Cho-tang has also recently sent two emissaries to the Shantung warlord, Fan Fu-chia, who is now at war with Lin Chieh-shan in East Shantung.

It is also true that Fan Fu-chia who about half of a month ago presented \$20,000 to Militarist Fan Yu-hsiang and the latter started from his province northward to see his ex-subordinated and ex-allies.

According to the Panwangpo, Oct. 24, Fan Yu-hsiang is now in Peking and, being invited, will accompany Dr. C. C. Wu, former Chinese minister at Washington and now spokesman of the Canton Group, to start for Stans in the near future to visit Yen Shih-shan, the Chinese military leader.

It is also precisely at this moment when all re-northern militarists and bureaucrats such as the famous pro-Japanese An-ir Chiang-wei, Tan Cho-je, Sun Chien-fung, Wu Pei-fu, etc. are gathered at Peking to be guests of the Pu-chang meeting under the auspices of the "Three monks", Pan Chen Lama. It is for this most revered service (?) that the Peking minorities even announced state of emergency!

The complex inter-militarist relations plainly reveal us, a severe conflict now existing among the ruling classes, with Chiang Kai-shek and his comrade Chang Hsiang-ling standing on the one side and all anti-Chiang and anti-Hankow groups, on the other. The utmost aim of the conflict is for the ~~anyone~~ leadership in China; the Reds and Soviets, in suppressing the nation-wide anti-imperialist movement and in inviting international imperialists to dismember China. The conflict deepens, or in other words, the various militarist camps of the day, right after Chiang Kai-shek's Fourth Drive against the Reds has been definitely turned a fiasco and the Lytton Report has appeared before the public expressing its incredulity with the Hankow Government as to its ability to put down the "Communist bandits". This strongly argues for what the militarists are fighting!

The Strike of the ~~Text~~ and Electric Workers in Tientsin.

In opposing the capitalists who did not fulfill the contract for higher wages and better treatments, more than 1,800 workers of the Tientsin Tramway and Electric Company after conquered the cheatment of the leaders of the KMT Yellow Trade Union with their strength of solidarity declared strike on Oct. 21st.

The Tientsin Tramway and Electric Company was established by Belgium capitalists in 1904. In recent years, the annual profit of the Company reaches ^{more} than M\$3,000,000 which are undoubtedly exploited from the Chinese workers.

In February last, the workers of this Company had held a strike on account of the capitalists refusing to increase their wages. But soon the strike was broken by the KMT Tientsin City Government under the pretext that "in the midst of the national crisis, workers are required to maintain peace and order in the city."

Since the failure of the last strike, the workers' emotion of struggle has become more radical. At the beginning of October, a part of the workers actively prepared to organize a strike in order to answer the attack of the capitalists. Seeing the firm attitude of the workers, the leaders of the Yellow Trade Union, in an effort to prevent the outbreak of the strike, called on Oct. 14 an emergency meeting of delegates to discuss measures "against the Company".

The meeting decided: (A) Seven demands to be put forward to the management, -- 1. Every worker should be given uniforms of two seasons, 2. Workers who die in the period of service should be pensioned with M\$200 for funeral expenditure (those who die in accident while at work is excluded from this condition), 3. Every worker should be given dwelling place, otherwise, be paid M\$5 for house allowance, 4. Electric power consumed by every worker not surpassing 20 ampere hours in a month should be free of charge, and if it surpasses the amount, M\$0.12 per ampere hour be the rate of charge, 5. Workers of the inspection department who work diligently in the month should be paid a monthly bonus of M\$3, 6. Each department should be properly furnished with newspaper board and 7. The monthly subsidiary to the school for workers' children should be increased by M\$100. and (B) If the Company refuses to accept the above demands, a "necessary" measure will be adopted.

The demands were rejected. The whole body of the workers burned with anger at the oppression of the capitalists, and warmly embraced the stage a strike for obtaining better working conditions. At that time, the leaders of the Yellow Trade Union realized that the pacific method of petition could not alleviate the workers' emotion of struggle. And they, then, use their usual tactics of "leading the struggle in order to betray the struggle."

In the afternoon of Oct. 20, the leaders of the Yellow Trade Union again called a delegate meeting, which decided to perform a strike, beginning from the next morning. The meeting also decided "the method of strike", "the rules of strike" and the "Strike Committee" (The committee is controlled by the Yellow Trade Unionists.)

The Methods of Strike. Run the cars as usual, but sell no ticket, 2. Drivers have to work and stop according to usual regulations, 3. Inspectors stop to examine tickets, 4. Internal workers of the electric department work as usual but increase the motor power and open the street in order to get rid of it, 5. The external workers still have to keep on regular work, and 6. Boys and coolies of all apartments have to go to the company as usual but not work.

2. The Rules of the Strike. 1. Obey the orders of the Strike Committee, 2. Do not disturb the public peace and order. 3. Workers of the electric utility department must work as usual and increase the electric power, and 4. Do not smash furnitures and goods of the company.

Since the workers declared strike on 21st, the Hopeh Provincial Government immediately ordered the Tientsin City Government take precautions to prevent the spreading of the strike movement and to settle the strike as soon as possible. The local Kuomintang, on the other hand, ordered the Yellow Trade Unionists of various branches of industries to organize "The Committee for Supporting the Tram and Electric Strikers", in order to thwart the real aids initiated by the working mass as themselves.

On the second day following the outbreak of the strike, the management staged a protest upon the Tientsin City Government demanding measures to stop the strike and punishment of the ringleaders. On Oct. 24, the French and Italian Consul-Generals at Tientsin also formerly produced their protests upon the Chinese authorities in the name of "public peace" demanding that effective methods must be taken ~~promptly~~ promptly to put the strike to an end.

The trinity cheating and suppressions of the Kuomintang City Headquarters, the City Social Affairs Bureau and the Yellow Trade Union have in fact quite short to do away with the strike. The workers have stood firm up to this writing. So far as we can predict, they will not go back to work in the normal way unless their demands are completely satisfied with.

Mass Massacre of Young Communists At Canton.

25 young Communists including three girls after made prisoners by the Cantonese troops of the Kuomintang in the East River District were sent to Canton and by order of the Cantonese Military ~~authorities~~ Authorities were executed on blood on Oct. 31.

Red Mutiny of the Kuomintang Soldiers in Chekiang.

According to Tungyajehepa, November 2, the 3rd Company of the 1st Battalion of the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps whose wages have

been 7 months in arrears and who have been deeply influenced by the Red armies operating in the vicinity of their garrison territory mutinied on Oct. 10 at Shingyon on the south border of the province. The District Governor, the District Police ~~Sakiz~~ Station, the 1st Machine Gun Company and the 2nd Company were taken by surprise. They cost not a single round of bullet in capturing all the arms of the local force. The prisoners in the local jail were released and the treasury of the district government was confiscated. 20 dollars were distributed to each of the soldiers and 4-5 dollars, to each of the district men. With some 1000 men and joined by several hundreds of the tailors in the town, they marched to Puchen, in the town, where he was only in 12 hours. At the way they were reached by the thousands of peasants from the neighbouring districts. They were dispersed and a large part of them had already reached the Soviet district in each district.

1. The troops from the Central Soviet District after winning a series of victories in North China and capturing the Japanese districts in seven months, went to the south part of Manchuria. According to the official report, of the Central Soviet District, dated Nov. 1, the district of Chishui on the upper Heilong River, on a portion near a South Chinese, was captured by the Red troops after the battle of Ping, Chi-shan on Dec. 27. The troops of the district, in Manchuria, have captured 100 or 150 staff officers, and 1000 to 1500 soldiers.

100

CHINA FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM 1933, Jan. 1933
Revolutionary War to Overthrow the Japanese Invasion in North China,
Declaration of Provisional Soviet Government of Revolutionary Military-
Cultural Council of Workers' and Peasants' Red Armies
The "Conquered Region of Red District"

House/- Due to the pressure of white forces, the
has been forced to suspended for a while, but
special numbers are published with new content
on a daily basis with diligence. The
imperialism has occupying the ground and the
terious growth of anti-imperialism. The
revolution of the toiling masses in the
finally succeeded in overthrew the white
in this struggle and has
the center and the

CHINA FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM 1933, Jan. 1933
China

Shanghai, 1933, Jan. 1933

Revolutionary War to Overthrow the Japanese Invasion in North China

Declaration of Provisional Soviet Government of Revolutionary Military-
Cultural Council of Workers' and Peasants' Red Armies

With the continuous aggression of Japanese imperialism, and the
KMT's complete surrender, the toiling masses of Shanghai and is pro-
ceeding an energetic anti-imperialism-revolution under the
direction of Com. of China and is keeping path with the revolution-
development of imperialistic invasion.

With the arranged understanding of the French and British in a
erilism, the Japanese imperialism has been stoplessly attacking
Soviet-invasion and North-China occupation since this year with
the sheltered aid of KMT which acts to suppress the anti-Japanese
movement in various localities by dissolving all organizations of
the anti-Japanese nature, illegalizing boycott movement of Japanese
Goods with threatening of criminal penalty, and in blanking the
police authority goes so far as to erase under the instruction of
Japanese consulate all the new-year greeting posters on the streets

and the Japanese are further anti-Japanese feelings such as
"How can the Government of Japan, the master of the
East territory in Asia?" (Jan. 7, Shin-Kwan-Pao)

Shanghai and the gate to North China province is besieged by
Japan on the afternoon of Jan. 3, and Peiping and Tientsin are
threatened. Hundreds of thousands of Chinese workers and farmers are
being slaughtered by the bombshells, cannons, airplanes, tanks and
all the ultra-modern killing machines of the Japanese imperialism.

In the night of Jan 3rd KMT has taken other measures to still
dominate the loss of Shanhaikwan, hoping to "localize" the incident (Jan.
7, Shin-Kwan-Pao). Chiang-Kai-shek's "Declaration to the League
of Nations" on Jan. 5th, KMT has done nothing to follow the
proclamation issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanding
the League to "be effective and immediate measure to stop the
development" (Jan. 6, Shin-Pao Special Issue). "Without the holding
holding of an emergency meeting of the League to discuss the mat-
ter, as there is no such a necessity" "what is needed is to lend a
close attention to the serious incident" (Jan. 7, Shin-Kwan-Pao, Talk
of the Chairman-in-Charge of the Executive Yuan of KMT Central Govern-
ment.) Wang-Ching-wei, the chairman of the Executive Yuan, who is
used to sing the high-sounding "armed restoration of lost ter-
ritory, armed clashes in Germany on his sickness leave that "If
the League should fail to settle the Sino-Japanese dispute, other
countries will lose their moral protection when the incident should
spread and involve them," an opinion which gives absolutely no con-
sideration to the suffering of the Chinese people but only taking care
of other imperialistic nations. The generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek
is still enjoying his winter trip on the beautiful West Lake. (Jan.
6, Shin-Pao) But the KMTorgans did not forget, however, to spread
the cheating propaganda about the "government's resolution of armed
assistance. Chin-Pao, The Semi-Organ paper of KMT, makes a call
on its editorial of Jan. 8, to the people. "How to help the fighting,"
saying that "the fires on Shanhaikwan is only the overture of a
big war".

It is worthy to recall how Chiang-Kai-Shek declared on a mass

meeting on the 1st of Jan. that "China will not be a victim of the

3
meeting just after the Japanese Occupation of Mukden in Sept, of 1931 his resolution to armed resistance compare with the silent attitude prevailing now in the KMT official circle, That the surrender to the imperialism is a traditional policy of KMT is made clearer and clearer to the masses under the ever-developing soviet movement in China and the failure of four-times of the "redsuppression" campaign.

According to a Reuters news of Jan 7th, "A meeting is gathered by the KMT government with the content not made public but it is informed that the authority has decided not to make the situation graver and is hoping an early settlement. Such decision of KMT is doubtlessly under the instruction of the International law realists. Woodhead, chairman of ~~British~~ business union of Shanghai, the editor of the Shanghai Evening Post writes in an editorial on Jan. 6th "A policy of restraint may be temporarily unpopular but, it can scarcely be doubted, will in the end, prove most beneficial to China. The statement of Lytton Commission that, 'the vital problem the real national problem for their country' the reconstruction and modernization of the state, to which all the other claims of her newly awakened nationalism should be subordinated' remains true today whatever happens in Manchuria or in Jehol. War with Japan means bankruptcy and probably the disintegration of China."

Under the topic of "The Soviet Menace," the same Woodhead writes after having expressed his wish of a peaceful settlement between China and Japan, "Japanese Spokesmen have persistently voiced that their country is the main bulwark against Bolshevism in Far East. There is a real danger, however, that by extending her military activities within the wall, Japan will put herself in the paradoxical position of encouraging, instead of checking the sovietization of China."

Leading the KMT to surrender so as to maintain the peace and order necessary for the modernization of China at one hand and demanding restriction of Japanese action so as to cooperate in the Soviet-Suppression imperialistic attitude toward the problem of China. *(which in China, Woodhead has revealed the typical)*

But contrary to the expectations of the imperialist-KMT, the toiling masses of China have long recognized the shameful surrender of KMT and the cruel exploitation of the imperialists, they have decidedly joined the anti-imperialist-KMT movement led by the C.P. of China, they are brushing the dirty plans of imperialist-KMT with the victorious revolutionary war. Let's see him:

Nan-tung, Kiangsu, the first year ago, having its partisan movement suppressed but the farmers are as resolute as in the first trip to Nan-tung of "A-Han" ... The tenement farmers are mostly C.P., although they don't know how to read ... Take any one and ask a farmer that his name has been registered for the revolution in a C.P. cell, without the slightest hesitation he will answer your "yes!"

The partisans were suppressed and slaughtered at Ho-Yan, of Hopei by the KMT force, August last year. When the military force are gone, the farmers put big red characters on the road-side trees reading: "Never mind your killing and slaughtering, we'll resume our communism as soon as you are going." Now, finally, the armed revolutionary citizens are reorganized and the movement of division of Ho and Hopei is widely spreading.

Such plan also for the suppression happened on Kiangsu-Hao on Jan. 1st, On the second day of the suppression of Hopei, the farmers are reported to have killed the local officials. Although many times the KMT force has been sent to suppress, a big scale riot is being organized this winter the Shanghai Government of Hopei to ask for military aid from the KMT. The KMT government has been dispatched for the request. And on Jan. 1st, the same day of the suppression of Hopei has been endangered by a communist plot of riot. The disclosure of which resulted in the arrest of many of the farmers.

The revolutionary organization of the farmers throughout the country has brought big development to the red army as well as the liberation of the Soviet Districts.

The development of Red-army in North-China has been reported in detail in the previous correspondence.

able to offer a more detailed report is lost by the ~~Japan~~ ~~Japanese~~ ~~Boarder~~ Soviet District to the one million mobilized KMT force with imperialistic ambitions under 6 months of personal command of Chiang Kai-shek. The Japanese propagandists the extermination of red-army troops during the end of last year but on Shi-wen-pao of Jan. 27, states the contrary, that the army are still present at Kuang-shan, Chiu-shan, and Chiu-chai and ~~are~~ are even progressing to the vicinity of Hanchow. (Shi-wen-pao)

The Red-army under Chu-chien-chien has captured Shi-shan, Chao-chu of South Shensi and New-kiang, Tung-kiang, and Sui-ping of North Szechwan, creating a new Soviet district there with 700,000 inhabitants of their entry to Shensi. (Jan. 27, Shi-wen-pao)

Let the KMT keep on its exploitation and oppression, let the imperialists keep on their greedy invasion, the revolutionary war of the boiling masses of China will give them a serious and crushing answer soon! (Jan. 27, 1933)

+++++

DECLARATION OF THE PRO-TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF CHINA AND THE REVOLUTIONARY MILITARY COUNCIL OF THE NORTH-CHINESE CHINESE RED ARMIES

To the People of China

Japanese imperialism, openly assisted by the French and British imperialists and League of Nations, has begun the invasions of Northern China as a further step towards the complete dismemberment and subjugation of the whole of China. Wholesale slaughter of the civilian population, destruction of cities and villages, increased misery and starvation, mark the further advance of the blood-thirsty imperialists of Japan. The horrors of Manchuria and Shanghai are repeated in growing intensity over an ever greater territory of China.

Whole regiments of Chinese soldiers are wiped out because the KMT government refuses to fight the imperialist invaders while the KMT generals under orders of Chang-Kai-shek abandon one position after another thus encouraging the further aggression of the Japanese and other imperialists. At the same time the KMT suppresses with all means the anti-imperialist struggle, the boycott movements and the formation of armed volunteers.

One of the reasons given by the National Government, its generals and politicians for their criminal inactivity and their treason to the country, is that the Chinese Soviets makes it impossible to mobilize all the forces for national defence. Chiang Kai-Shek does not want to fight the Japanese militarists but instead uses 800,000 soldiers to fight against those workers and peasants of China, who have already established their own Soviet government.

But Chinese people want to defeat the imperialists, who are murdering thousands of soldiers of the Chinese Red Army and the Red Army of their brothers and sisters and who are trying to suppress the Chinese revolution. They want to make the Chinese Revolution a war of armed people against successful imperialist aggression. The Soviet Government of China and the Revolutionary Military Council of the Chinese Red Armies brands the attempt of the Nationalist Government, which wish they try to hid behind the so-called country before the people of China. The Soviet Government of China reminds the Chinese people, who already in April 1933, it called upon thousands of China to join up in the struggle against Japanese imperialism. The ~~xxxxxx~~ : since of Chiang Kai-Shek was the mobilization of the armies not against Japanese imperialism but against the workers and peasants of China.

The Soviet Government of China and the Revolutionary Military Council of the Chinese Red Armies declare before the Chinese people: Red Army is ready to enter into fighting operations in co-operation with any army or military detachments for the struggle against the imperialism and the aggression under the following conditions:

- (1) Immediate cessation of the aggression against the Soviet Union
- (2) Immediate granting of democratic rights to the oppressed peoples of the world, organization, freedom of speech, press, etc.
- (3) Immediate arming of the people; the creation of armed volunteer detachments to struggle for defence and independence of China.

We call upon the masses of people and soldiers of China to support this call for united national revolutionary struggle for the independence and unity of China.

Unite and struggle against the Japanese and other imperialists with the fight against the sabotage and treason of their agents! For the revolutionary war of the armed people against Japanese and other imperialists!

Chairman of Provisional Soviet Government of China: Ho-Yuan-Chung
 Vice-Chairman: Chang-Huo-Wu, Hsing-Ing
 Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of Workers' & Peasants' Red-Armies: Chiu-Teh

10th, Jan. 1933, Suikin, Kiangsi

The "Conquered Region of Red Districts"

- 1) Background
- 2) Comparison of Soviet & Non-Soviet Districts
- 3) Happenings in "Red-Super region"
- 4) "70% of Political Strength"

China is sick of war, under the direction of international imperialism, has recently completed its "anti-red" drive, which took six months with more than a million of soldiers, with the official retreat of the Red army from the base at Suifu-shan in Shantung province. The organs are busy enough to broadcast a triumphant message throughout the nation and arrange to arrange an inspection trip for the foreign journalists and correspondents to the so-called "conquered region of red districts". Detail descriptions of such trips have appeared in base Press like "Impartial" or "Sung-shan" of Kiang-shan, Shantung, Eastern Times, Morning Press of Shanghai, etc. In spite of the real facts being distorted or veiled up by the source is rare, so the phases of the life in the Soviet district can be traced out from this which constitutes the present correspondence."

(1) Background

Concluding from most of the reports, the chief factor which makes the farmers' discontent is their position to the land exploitation. Suifu-shan of Shantung province is as follows: "Suifu-shan, being specially abundant in agricultural production, has long been a leading city of the province, but the lands are mostly owned by big landlords and the rent-system is severe / eg, prevailing. ...and the way the landlords treat their tenants is cruellest in the country. The tenants get to pay a certain sum of cash bond on obtaining the lease. Usually the bond is very small, only half of the product from the water field went to the landlord, but now the sum of cash bond has been increased as high as the land price itself while the period of lease has been decreased from 5 years to four and even three at present. Besides the cash bond to be paid, there is also a big tithe for the farmers to offer the landlords a cash present which, unlike the cash bond, will never be returned to the farmers: in this way, the farmers has to exhaust all his gains in a year for the landlord in an

order to obtain permission of lease next year. At the same time, the exploiting field has been enlarged, that is, the farmer has to share all his production with the landlords as what are existings wheat from the field, fish from the ponds, ducks, wild geese, and all from the hills, stalks are all to have 50% going to the landlord. As a result the peasants must supply free human labor to the landlord. The latter gets something to construct or build, even to send his police for traveling and the maid-servants for house hold affairs. obliged to be supplied from the peasants. On the occasion of festivals, celebrations, or marriages, funerals, birthday of the landlord, the peasants have to send gifts in, the quantity of which being fixed by some standard, e.g. if he sends the count of fish this spring he can never make it less during the next gift or the less will be put. These all makes the peasants toil for nothing and his wages never not sufficient to meet these demands, resulting in the danger of losing its life-support at any time, ... the local authority, weary peasants..."

In an article named "What's Really in the Red District of Western Anshui" in Shun-Pao of Dec. 16, we read: "The reasons for the occupation of Western Anshui by the Reds are three fold, the first is the corruption of politics, the local officers exploits the farmers with the assistance of the landlord class..."

It is only too evident that the struggles spring out of these conditions are nothing but the opposition or resisting of the local rich and militarists by the toiling masses. Therefore "the Red Army is composed mainly of poor peasants" (Dec. 5, "Lo-Kung-Pao") and "the main force of the anti-red drive is the former landlord class." (Dec. 12, "Lo-Kung-Pao") What the "anti-Red" campaign which is quite clear from this sharp contrast, landlord at one hand and poor peasants and workers at the other.

(2) Comparisons of Soviet to Non-Soviet Districts

Although reported in a very vague way, we can trace a vivid picture of the Soviet district as compared with the Non-Soviet districts at the bourgeois descriptions.

Soviet District: "...Soviet District: 'the red benefits it deeply, but much emphasis on the education, a "cultural committee" is specially or-

ganized for the import of communist thoughts, ... the education is twofold, social and people's. The social education centers at the workers and peasants' club, newspaper room, reading class, public singing, plays, etc., are given in various ways. For the people's education, the Lenin primary schools are established elsewhere. Night schools and half-day schools are provided for the illiterates. "Reading and writing signs are carefully laid out." (Dec: 12, Sung-Pao) Detailed account is given by Lo-Kung-Pao in Dec: 21 to the municipal newspaper, telling that "the textbooks and teaching materials are all printed in early April or word out." (Dec: 21, Sung-Pao, "Education", "All printed and neatly arranged" (Dec: 20, Sin-Wang-Pao).

Non-Soviet-District: "Every phase is dark and gloomy. Lin and Kim-men, ~~written by~~ especially the education. Very few are attending the many schools established. In fact, I saw only one man, from the local officers with friends, who are unwillingly assist me..." (Dec: 21, Sung-Pao)

Proletarian-District: In an article called, "The scene in Wang-Chia-Village" written by Mr. Chen-Chang, ~~in Sung-Pao~~, it says: "The fields beside the road are beautifully covered with green crops, but only several women are seen gathering the crop, very few sales are seen." "... Rivulets streaming beside the pine covered way, with the smell of rice, I could almost say that here is the socialist district."

Non-Soviet-District: The next letter of this issue reports about the "misery of Kwang-shan area". It begins with "Although not in the bandit district, the misery is even greater than in the bandit area or Kwang-shan area". Half of the fields are left unplanted, the

condition or look in plowing even or worse than in the bandit district. Within the 40 miles from Kwang-shan city to the Lo-Pi-River, the fields are entirely covered with high weeds. No plants are seen until the Lo-Pi-River is crossed where, though, the prospect is no good and mostly taken away by military forces. It concludes with a sigh: "It is very sorry to observe that the non-soviet district is even more difficult to recover than the soviet districts."

Thus, what hinders the commonly heralded "recovery of farming villages" is not the soviet but the non-soviet district. The reason is plain, that is, the exploitations described in the first section are removed in the soviet district, while they are not only still existing but also intensified due to military expenditure in the non-soviet districts. Shung-Pao of Dec. 12, states in an article called "Dyke Inspection" that "the most striking phenomenon is the removal of ownership boundaries of the lands which is the result of the nationalistic policy of equal division of land." That is, they in the same old, the "northern" non-soviet villages yields a production of 20% while in the south-eastern conquered and district, the rice production is nearly doubled. (3rd letter of Tien-shi, Lan-han-sho, Nov. 31)

General life conditions—very little life conditions can be formed from the reports, but a striking contrast is seen from the wage payments of the two districts for the dyke construction:

Soviet District: "The monthly salary for the members of the dyke Committee is 6 dollars each, 4 dollars for the children of the district government (it is said that 4 dollars are quite enough to live in the soviet district), 3 dollars for the soldiers." (Dec. 12, Shung-Pao). As to the working hour and the amount of what "gravel pit" of the dyke, their dyke Committee insists that "the working hours shall be 6 hours, 1 day, and 1 night for each, ... the average what wage for each square of soil is twenty to forty dollars, which is 60 to 90% more than the average what wage prevailing in the non-soviet districts." (Dec. 12 Shung-Pao. Dec. 10, Tien-shi-sho)

Non-soviet district: "The magistrate of Kai-Li Tien, Chong-shi-sho, said that local landlords collect a monthly rent of 15 cents from each tenant worker under the name of 'tax for the people's guard', ... they also put the section head of the 15th section under arrest for about 20 days"

This single contrast is enough for a clear conclusion.

People's Road—here is a fragment from the reports about the war-torn condition.

Soviet districts: According to those honorable reports, what proves the "economic depression" of the soviet districts is the following wartime mandate of the soviet government: "1) The land tax rates,

with the value of the products: free tax for value under 50 dollars, one percent (i.e., 1 cent for each dollar) for values above 50 but below 100, 2% for 100-200, 3% for 200-300, 5% for 300-500, 7% for 500-700, and 10% for 700-1000. 2) Double rate as ~~xxx~~ (1) is imposed on former rich peasants. 3) free tax for each workman himself, - his family members have to be taxed still according to their respective income. 4) Family members of red soldiers pay half rate, families of red soldiers who lose their lives during revolutionary wars are free from taxation. 5) (Original copy damaged) are free from taxation. But due to the present difficulties in finance and military provision the government has decided to lend one year's tax from the new land will pay back during the coming autumn....."

Non-Soviet district: "In Kwang-Shan, the land tax has been collected for 5 times at the rate of 10 cents per mu for the first time, 20 cent for the second time, 50 cents for the 3rd 4th and 5th time," (Nov. 11, Ts-Kung-Pao) And "In Kwang-Chuan, just beside the mandate of Chang Fong, the commander of 20th route army forbidding the killing of laboring cows, there was the proclamation of the commencement of butchery taxation bureau, the inauguration of its minister and the starting of the taxation." (Dec. 3, Ts-Kung-Pao) Also when the reporter walks through the south gate of Kwang-Chuan, he sees that "a farmer entering the city wall with two bundles of beer sticks was stopped by a guy and was released only after the guy takes two sticks of the stuff away, the farmer murmured along but didn't dare to say anything" (dec. 3, Ts-Kun-Pao)

Although these are minute aspects, yet they are quite enough to bring forth a vivid picture of the people's life in the soviet districts. What is most thrilling is the dyke work. "The communist bands in Hunan-Anhui district have organized a irrigation committee for the river bank of Western Honan and Hubei and the dyke work is under the control of the soviet government, its action is quick and efficient. They plan to get 20,000 workers within three days, but the number is reached before the second day ends. The dyke work at Hsiao-chow needs pumping of water first, the communists have it done and set up a pumping gang." (Dec. 12, Ts-Kun-Pao) The soviet government of the Soviet district is creative and positive.

work. And what about the non-soviet district? (same report) In Jan. "After the starting, the work is suddenly attacked by the local guard troop" "The Hunan provincial government takes the dyke work bureau to be connecting with the communists and intends arrest the same." (same report) In August when the flood rises in river, landlords and militarists planned to flood the soviet district by destroying the dyke under construction, farmers, however, came from hundreds of miles away to defend the work. The destroyers finally employed machine guns to force their destruction. The furious farmers nevertheless keep their work by piling their bodies on the corpses in the dyke and resisted to the last. This is not the long-dyke. Big dyke in the soviet district was constructed. Mao-tse gives an account of this happening in "Dyke inspection" of Dec. 12. "Very hard fight has been staged at this dyke during August of this autumn when many bandits were killed." What a glory for the bandit-suppression! (to be continued)

REDS NEAR HANG-ANG

Red army leader Chen Ching-chang
Beating KMT's troops

According to Peking (a Japanese organ) news from Hankow on Jan. 18, "the communist troops under Chen Ching-chang, which occupied Linchuan, in southeastern part of Kiangsi, on last Thursday (Jan. 11), having broken the line held by the Kuomintang troops under general Chen Ching, are steadily moving in the direction of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province."

"In the meantime, the government anti-red expeditionary force, which was defeated at Ssuening, on Lukia-Kiangsi border, having had its route of retreat cut toward Nanchang, is withdrawing in the direction of Anjen."

Taken by this swift offensive of the communist troops, the provincial authorities at Nanchang, in order to prevent the alarm of the inhabitants in the capital, have placed a ban on the news of the activity of the communist troops in general and the stark defeat of the KMT troops in particular (and)

[illegible]

1. China
 2. China
 3. China
 4. China
 5. China
 6. China
 7. China
 8. China
 9. China
 10. China
 11. China
 12. China
 13. China
 14. China
 15. China
 16. China
 17. China
 18. China
 19. China
 20. China
 21. China
 22. China
 23. China
 24. China
 25. China
 26. China
 27. China
 28. China
 29. China
 30. China
 31. China
 32. China
 33. China
 34. China
 35. China
 36. China
 37. China
 38. China
 39. China
 40. China
 41. China
 42. China
 43. China
 44. China
 45. China
 46. China
 47. China
 48. China
 49. China
 50. China
 51. China
 52. China
 53. China
 54. China
 55. China
 56. China
 57. China
 58. China
 59. China
 60. China
 61. China
 62. China
 63. China
 64. China
 65. China
 66. China
 67. China
 68. China
 69. China
 70. China
 71. China
 72. China
 73. China
 74. China
 75. China
 76. China
 77. China
 78. China
 79. China
 80. China
 81. China
 82. China
 83. China
 84. China
 85. China
 86. China
 87. China
 88. China
 89. China
 90. China
 91. China
 92. China
 93. China
 94. China
 95. China
 96. China
 97. China
 98. China
 99. China
 100. China

It is a full realization that on Jan. 23 and 25, consecutively, anti-Japanese marches, led by Larson and the old Japan-disposed North China University, had-Chi-Chi came to Yenchingwei. The Kuo's long-dreamed "cooperation" with Japan to roll-out the North China will be carried out with the aid of British and American imperialism.

Ben Chen was the chief broker during Kait's selling of Shanghai last fall at the round-table conference. Yuan Chieh-jui was the Premier of this Government 1916 to 1917, and was the provisional Executive in 1924 giving his name inseparable with the famous Hsiangshang loan and is one of Japan's favorite puppets in N. China.

Recently China workers and peasants red army gains triumph on all fronts, the soviet movement is developing high everywhere, imperialistic regarding the alarm of sovietization of China are frequently made on various papers. Hence, Japan's minister of foreign affairs, declared a speech on Jan. 21: "Should the red movement in the Yangtze Valley and North China...gain in strength as the result of Sino-Russia rapprochement that would be a serious menace to the peace in the Orient." and warned Japanese agents and people of China against the unfortunate eventualities of such a crisis... and is for them to think seriously before proceeding. (Jan. 21, Reuters, Tokyo) The British imperialist, too, warned Chinese authorities would be advised to shut their eyes to this round-up of the process of forming Manchukuo, preoccupied still with the unknown regarding the communist situation in Kiangsi (Jan. 24, Editorial, Daily China Daily News, British Organ)

It is not, that as long as accepted the imperialist opinion and is carrying out one faithfully.

After the cannon fire of Shannaikwan, Dec. 8 last year, brigadier General Ho Gami-ao (高島) guarding the strong fold immediately went to the Japanese headquarter and signed the secret agreement that the Manchukuo army was hence forth to guard the Shannaikwan. Meanwhile, the K. M. T. government, in order to cheat the people, dismissed Ho from his post, but now Ho is not only remaining on his post, but also elevated to the commander of a division.

The suppression on the Anti-Japanese movement become more and more severe. Comrade Huang Ping (黃平) was arrested at Peking Dec. 24 1935 to his active participation in the anti-Japanese movement. The Paiping anti-Jap. League was dissolved, members arrested. Chiang Kai-Shek, during his trip to Shanghai last December, specially interviewed Fu Tsan-shan (傅斯年).

and Huang King-Yung, (黃清榮) outstanding imperialistic running dogs and members of Shanghai Municipal Council, simply to discuss the maintenance of imperialistic order and safety, to serve better as the slaughtering agent.

But the anti-imp. sentiment is ever rising with the vast masses. The soldiers of so Chai-mao refuse to be dispatched away from Shanhaikwan. Seeing the masses' outrage, the Japanese Imperialism began to ~~occupy~~ occupy Shanhaikwan on Jan. 2, while the KMT government ~~had~~ repeatedly ordered the soldiers "not to fire." The soldiers guarding the city are so angry that they used stone instead, and then when they could not refrain any more, bombs and hand bombs were employed to resist the advance of Japanese army. (Jan. 5 Pa-Lung-Pao) The KMT order is "not to open fire" and "wait for the peaceful handling of the ~~Shanhaikwan~~ settlement." On Jan. 3, Japanese occupied the aerodrome and ~~other~~ other ~~parts~~ parts. Some 300 soldiers, burning with outrageous anger, bore the ~~brunt~~ brunt to their own lives against the Japanese airplane and ~~armies~~ ~~(Jan. 12, Hui-Shih Pao, Pientsin)~~.

When the war was going ~~highly~~ the farmers of a certain ~~village~~ village around Wangshan, () together with the mine workers, gathered some one thousand iron hammers and rakers, joined the front against the Japanese (Nov. 17, Shih-Jui Jih Pao). Workers, peasants and soldiers unite to fight against imperialist invasion.

But, under the KMT's shameless surrender, such a glorious united front was sacrificed by the sell-off of the KMT rulers. Shanhaikwan was finally occupied by Japanese imperialism on Jan. 31.

The news of fall of Shanhaikwan splashes petroleum on the fire of anti-imp. of Chinese masses. The KMT has to employ more intrigue cheating measures to cover its sell-out of North China:

Since Chang Asuen-liang has become the object of disapproval due to his well known non-resistance, the KMT government, under the hint of Japanese imperialism, is going to place Tuan Chi-Jui in stead, so as to remove the focus of the masses' anger, Tuan, however, is another favorable puppet of Japan.

News were spread by KMT on the bourgeois papers to the effect that Tuan is chosen by the Japanese to head a certain puppet government in North China, and on the other hand invite those militarists as Feng Yu-Hsiang and Chen Chi-Feng to Nanking, showing cooperation and united force against aggression — another cheating of course.

Tuan reached Nanking on Jan. 22, and came to Shanghai on Jan. 23. Big feasts were gathered by KMT capitalists to welcome this old puppet, large areas were devoted ~~by KMT capitalists~~ on boss papers to report the opinion and action of this central figure of aggression opposition to propagate the success and development of KMT anti-Japan procedure.

Actually, Tuan came to Nanking only to receive the direct information from Nanking for selling out North China.

Two days after Tuan's arrival, Miles Lampson, British Minister to China visits Shanghai, denying awkwardly that he was not intending to mediate for the Sino-Japanese dispute. But only the next day of his arrival, he was found to engage in secret talks twice with the Japanese Minister (), also later with Major of Shanghai, Lu Hui-sung (), British Consul and the British Chamber of Commerce. After 5 days, of a full program of visit-lying, he went to Nanking in hurry, on Jan. 30.

One could forget Miles Lampson's effort in suppressing China on the 13th-table conference after the Shanghai clash late year. He is surely taking important part in the Imperialist Partition of China, by hurrying back to China at this instant. New arrangements are believed to have been made by imperialist-KMT to sell-out China.

The boiling masses of China could never be cheated so easily. They have seen enough these dirty tricks played by imperialist-KMT. They fully realize only through struggles and revolution, anti-imp. movement and soviet power development that they can reach the emancipation of Chinese nation. And they are advancing on this glorious road. (31 Jan 1933)

ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRUGGLE IN CENTRAL SOVIET DISTRICT

147,327 member in Anti-Imp. League of Kiangsi

Compendium adopted by Plenary Congress of the central Soviet District Anti-Imp. League

(Letter of Aug. 25)

Stimulated by the Manchurian and Shanghai incidents, the anti-imp. struggles in the Soviet district develops violently. An armed demonstration covering the whole district, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ has been held in the central Soviet district, a sum of ten thousand dollars has been raised for the anti-strike of Shanghai workers through the aid of a few copper from each individual of the workers and peasants masses in the Soviet district. The original organization of anti-imperialist league in the Soviet district ~~xxxx~~ has immediately found itself inadequate to meet the vast development of anti-imp. movement. On March 24, demanding by the even-growing organization of anti-imp. nature in various places, the Kiangsi Provincial Anti-imp. League declares its formal establishment. On March 25, Fujian province also declares its own.

The total membership in Kiangsi League amounts to 143,327 in which 20,155 are of Kiangsi-also Asien, 3923 for Hsai-Chang-Asien, 20,755 for Ning-shi, 19,231 for Sui-shi, 14,247 for Han-shi, 12,015 for Hon-shi and 10,741 for Hsiao-shi.

In Fujian, 20,000 members are organized in Chang-tin, Hsiao-long, Ting-shi, Sui-lo and Ting-chow. In the 1st, 3rd, and 5th units of Red army the soldiers have their anti-imp. league organized by the units of regiment, number of person joined being not exactly known. There are 1,500 members in the anti-imp. league of the workers and peasants Red military leaders.

Especially the young masses show their enthusiasm in anti-imp. movement. Branches for anti-imp. youth have been set up in Kiangsi, Fujian, and the Kiangsi-Fujian border. The following is a list of numbers of youth branches and their membership in the 10 regions of Kiangsi already statically recorded:

Asien	Hsiao-shi	Non-Asien	Non-lo	Ning-shi	Sui-shi	Shang-shi
No. of branches	17	9	7	30	18	11
No. of members	7611	6526	2876	304	2056	225
	Shan-shi	Hsiao-shi	Non-shi	Hsiao-shi		
	5	5	33	14		
	4155	3113	704	114		

In various celebration and demonstrations, the youth has always been found a prominent portion of activity. On April 5th, the Youth Branch of the Kiangsi Provincial Anti-Imp. League initiates a demonstration throughout the province for "Anti-imperialism and armed support of Soviet Republic". In the last week of Red Army, the youth branch of the league, under the direction of the Central Bureau of C.Y., directed in the Central Soviet District a movement week for "Opposition of the imperialistic attack of Soviet Republic and Chinese Revolution, opposition to the division of China and the developing of national revolution in China."

Such general establishment of anti-imp. organization, tension for anti-imp. struggle accompanied with the approaching of a direct war incited by the imperialist attack of the Red Army, demands the incorporation

of anti-imp. front and the establishment of an all-Soviet anti-imp. league. Thus, suggested in May by the Central Bureau of C.Y., the 2nd Central Workers Union, the Executive Bureau of Soviet District and the Central Political Department of Red Army, the first plenary session of the Central Soviet District Anti-imp. League is held on June 23. Besides the absence of the delegates from the red army engaged in war front and districts too distant away, 172 delegates are present in which 78 are from Jiangxi, 45 from Fujian, 21 from Guangdong, 20 from red army school and 8 from different bureaus of the Central Government. The composition being 50% poor peasants, 10% hired peasants and 10% workers. The meeting lasts 3 days, formally establishes the Central-Soviet Anti-imp. League, passes the compendium for struggle, regulation, proclamations, circular-telegrams and other important resolutions. The executive committee of 25 persons and 10 candidates are appointed to 11 workers, 10 poor peasants, 5 students, 3 hired peasants, 2 intermediate peasants, 2 Formosenses, 2 Koreans and 6 present red-soldiers.

The compendium contains 19 articles as follows:

- (1) Overthrow the Imperialistic Rule in China, expel the imperialistic army, navy and air forces from China.
- (2) Confiscate Imperialistic banks, factories, means of communication and other enterprises in China.
- (3) Fight for the independence and unification of China, Restore the concessions and retract the extraterritoriality.
- (4) Cancel all unequal treaties used by the Imperialists to butcher China.
- (5) Nullify all foreign loans and indemnities.
- (6) Restore the custom houses and salt Gabelle from the hands of Imperialists.
- (7) Oppose the close connection of Feudal forces by Imperialism. Carry out thoroughly the Land Revolution of China.
- (8) Oppose the imperialistic cultural invasion, confiscate all churches, schools and other cultural organizations and their properties.
- (9) Oppose military-nationalism and Reactionism.
- (10) Oppose war and all counter-revolutionary parties, oppose the Imperialism-surrendering thoughts, oppose the national arbitrary propaganda.
- (11) Oppose the imperialistic partition of China, suppression of China, suppression of Chinese Revolution. Oppose the imperialist-KMT Shanghai armistice treaty and all other secret agreements.
- (12) Unite with the Headquarter of World Revolution, U.S.S.R. Oppose the attack of U.S.S.R.
- (13) Oppose imperialistic wars.
- (14) Develop the national revolutionary war. Crush the imp-KMT offensive toward the soviet Districts, Overthrow the imp-KMT rule.
- (15) Enlarge the national revolutionary war, Support the Soviet Government declaring war against the Japanese Imperialism. Expel all imperialists from China.
- (16) Support and enlarge the real Chinese anti-imp. force - China workers and peasants' red army.

(1) ... under the Soviet power.

(2) ... anti-imperialism. ...

(3) ... and organized ...

Enthusiastic Purchase of Soviet Bonds

Active Participation of Revolutionaries in

Crush of Enemy's * Fourth Roadblock

(U. S. 30, Letian, General District)

"The workers and revolutionaries (1) have answered the issuing of Hsien Kuo's ... with most enthusiastic competition of buying ... workers ... and two, three ... buying these bonds. The young ... to culture, bought ... Remarkable were the 50 ... who, including the ... through revolutionary comp- ... Hsien workers' union of ... and hired peasants to buy ... and the sum has ... union has helped the ... which met perfect

... of 170 dollars

... the maximum

... each, there

... of their three

... being donated to

- (17) Unify China under the Soviet Power.
- (18) Support and guide the anti-imp. struggles in white districts.
- (19) Unite all proletariats and oppressed nationalities of the world.

Massive Purchase of Soviet Bond

Active Participation of Revolutionary War

Cash of Army's "Fourth Rousing Up"

Nov. 30, Letter from Central Soviet District)

The workers and peasants of Hsin Kuo (新國) have answered the issuing of Hsin Kuo's second revolutionary bond with a most enthusiastic competition of buying, particularly the city workers who spared two, three or even four months of their wages in buying these bonds. The young cooperatives, besides the \$750 they are appointed to circulate, bought an additional \$800 from the soviet government. Remarkable were the 50 workers in the Tobacco cooperative of Hsin Kuo, who, including the laborers, clerks and women workers, succeeded through revolutionary competition in purchasing a sum of 500 dollars. The Hsien workers' union of Lukin has a nice incitement of the workers and hired peasants to buy the amount the Provincial Workers' union appointed, and the sum has been sent in on Nov. 25. The provincial workers union has helped the Soviets of various localities in circulating the bond which met perfect enthusiasm from the masses.

"In Tingchow (汀州) the basket workers reached a record of 170 dollars for this bond. There was a worker who bought 17 dollars, the maximum purchase of Tingchow. The children mostly bought 5 dollars each, there was one buying \$7. The basket workers took 2 dollars out of their three dollars of new year pay for the bond, the other dollar being donated to the Red Army."

-:End:-

REMARKS ON THE 1000000 (1000000) ...

3000 Landlords; 20,000 Tenant Farmers, 15,000 Hired
Peasants

Half Of The Field Owned By 3 Landlords

Catholic Church Super-Powered

Net Loss Of 80 Dollars To The Farmers For Every 100

Now Cultivated

Joint Chien of Imperialists and Feudal Landlords
Lin-ho Hsien is at the west Suiyuan, southeast of Wu-Yuan (1000), its development into an agricultural district is only a matter within 20 years. At first there were a few big merchants who hired a number of "fighters" to engage with the native wandering pastoral tribes a bloody weapon fighting and occupied a large area of land for cultivation. Afterwards many poor farmers and impoverished petty peasants of the interior China (mostly from Shansi, Shensi and Hopei) took refuge there from the famine or heavy exploitation of the native ruling classes. But since most of the lands were then already occupied, they came only to be enslaved into tenant or hired farmers.

At that time, the forward force of Imperialistic Invasion, embodied as the Catholic Church, by utilisation of Unequal Treaties, occupied several important districts and started cultivation too. Through their blinding skill, they attracted a number of poor peasants around themselves. They have put quite a sum of capital in the pioneer work, the first big achievement was the construction of irrigation works by means of which the absolute majority of the peasantry was put under the mercy of the Imperialistic exploitation and oppression.

The Imperialist catholic church had enjoyed a powerful rule at Lin-ho. They built castles, organized armies, and even equipped with communications. Up to present, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the relatively ~~small~~ ^{large} major farm villages are surrounding the castle of the Catholic Church.

Lin-ho Hsien became a prosperous agricultural district since 1925, when the ruling class sponsored a "Commercial Gentlemen union" to carry out an organized exploitation. On 1929, it was taken ~~over~~ ^{over} as a Hsien by the KMT government, enabling more active ruling over.

The vast Slavery: According to the statistics of the ruling class in
b t r a t a { 1930, the total population of Lin-ho is 59 thousand. Besides the 8 thousand of merchants, manual laborers and other free-professed people, all of the population engages in agriculture. There are 3 big landlords owning more than one thousand Chin (100 Mou) of land each (the total cultivated land in Lin-ho is ten thousand Chin), 20 owning more than 100 Chin each, and numerous landowners owning more than 10 Chin. A rough estimation shows that in the whole Hsien, there are 450 landowners, of which 400 are owning more than 3 Chin each, the families of the landlords, plus the parasitic class, make the total number of people living on the exploitation and oppression amounting to 3,000. About 20,000 are tenant farmers; 15,000 hired peasants, 10,000 loafers. Most of the tenant farmers are married, only these hired and loafing farmers are single and impoverished to the utmost degree.

Thus 76% of the total population are poor peasants in which 42% are hired and 34% tenant, while the landlords plus their families take 5.2% only. Here is the reserve for the revolutionary rank and file.

Exploitation on tenant farmers: There are two general ways by which the landlords exploit the farmers: One is the collection of rent, ranging from 10 to 40 dollars per chin of land per year, which is to be paid before the sowing plow, otherwise the rent is to be doubled in form of quantity of grain in the autumn; the other is the "chui-siller" system in which the farmer offers half of his production to the landlord. Besides the cash-rent and grain-rent, there is the additional exploitation of labor, sometimes the landlord's raised loan to be divided among the tenants. The irrigation fare (expense for irrigating the field) is mostly collected by the landlord too. The oppression on the tenant farmers is quite serious, in case of failure to pay their rental, the farmers are often to be expelled from the land, with their lodgings destroyed too. (As the farmers' houses naturally are built on the landlords' lands) The farmers dare not to construct better houses on this account. Unlike landlords meanwhile the servants and superintendents of the landlords squeal quite a lot out of the farmers.

Then come the crueller exploitation of the KMT government: for every chin, \$36 of formal tax, 300 catties of wheat, 300 catties of millet, 10 of educational and police tax, one dollar of house tax, one dollar of land tax (no matter how big or not), two dollars of village office tax, one dollar of house-number fee, 15 dollars of irrigation fee, 10 dollars of provisional expenses. Thus, for one chin of field, besides the 10 to 40 dollars of land rent, there are 45 dollars of taxes to be paid, with only 5 dollars of land tax and asked from the landlord for every chin of the land government: most of the government revenue works along the "green sprout" system and is imposed on the farmers, "Chung-ku" (1927) is also collected according to the area of field and the house stage. The taxes are much to spend on the education and needs of the ruling classes, the police and the soldiers.

Exploitation on the hired farmer: Different from the exploitations on the tenant and the hired farmer, the hired farmers, besides the direct and indirect exploitations by the ruling classes, have to be exploited by the employer to whom they must offer any amount of labor. They lived in huts or soil dens, yet the KMT ruling class does not forget to collect the one dollar of house-number fee from them. That makes the most unbearable is the frequent payment of their or fixed amount of wages by grains, the value of which fluctuates very much with the market price. The daily necessities of their life are all transported from the city by their landlords and paid to them as wages. Thus the employer enables himself of another exploitation.

This treatment is very bad, given almost no liberty, and the occasional sickness demands them to get a substitute for themselves. The average annual wage is 25 to 30 dollars. During wheat-market (time to cut the wheat) or autumn harvest time, many or female short-time worker are employed, usually paid a small portion of the harvest he works for wage, e.g., 3 shuns (or 4 lb.) of wheat for one mow of wheat-cutting.

Formerly 3 Shens will worth thirteen cents but not so much when the market is dull.

{Bankruptcy of Farmers} The market for the production is much unfavor-
 {grave outlook for} able than last year, here is a comparison of t
 {the Year 1931 and 1932} the several major products, the last year prices
 against this year's.

	Rice (P'ing)	Wheat ("O")	Opium (Chinese ounce)
1931	67--8	67--8	4.00
1932	2.40	4.00	1.50

In spite of the low price, there is practical no market for the provisions, but the heavy taxation and land rent are not reduced anyway, and must be paid in cash. For this year, every Chin can yield about 50 to 60 piculs of rice or wheat, worthing 140 to 150 dollars, but the rent and taxes take way to 120 to 130 dollars. The plowing capital for every Chin is at minimum 100 dollars, thus the farmer is suffering a net loss of 30 dollars actually for every Chin. Just imagine if the high-rate 1 loan--rent doubled for late payment--should be again counted on.

The KMT government, in order to increase the income, compels the farmers to cultivate opium and smoke the same, collecting opium-farm and opium-lamp taxes. In spite of the poor opium harvest, the opium-farm tax is still 17.40 per mu. The farmers are extremely impoverished under the exploitation of KMT government and feudal landlords. Their classes conscience is rapidly developing, revealing itself by the recent planning of outbreak against the opium-farm tax. Before the grave outlook for the year's end, naturally they would seek for a more advanced new way out. (1932, Dec, 20 Sui-Yuan Correspondence)

KMT DECLINES THE PROPOSAL OF COMMON DEFENCE AGAINST JAPAN

The proposal made by the Provisional Central Government of Soviet China and the Revolutionary Military Council of Workers' and Peasants' Red Army last month to establish a common defence line against Japan with the government troops ~~the~~ "seems to have tempted the leading members of the Nanking government, but they finally decided to decline the proposal on account of the present situation when the foreign powers are watching developments.

"It was also anticipated that if the Nanking Government sent a large number of troops to the North after a compromise with the Chinese Red Army, they might lose the sympathy of the foreign powers who have a great interest in the provinces along the Yangtze, where naturally, a great seance may be the result." (Japanese Information Bureau, 2 Feb. Shanghai Evening Post)

1791/6

12, 11, 1932

November 12

32.

SECRET

Dear

I forward herewith for your information
a copy of a recent issue of the Chinese workers'
Correspondence which contains some interesting information
on the development of the "Red" movement
and strikes.

Yours sincerely,



To : Major W.R.C. Penney, ✓
Lieut. R.A. Boone ✓
Monsieur R. Saint Oyant, ✓
Captain B.P. Dicker, ✓
H.W. Steptoe, Esq., ✓
Mr. P.R. Jesselyn, ✓
Y. Koketsu, Esq. ✓

November

11

32.

Dear Steptoe,

I send you herewith a translation of a report entitled "Sixteen Peasants Massacred in Bloody Struggle for Land Problem" which was unofficially examined while in transit through the post from Yangchow to Harold R. Isaacs, Room 302, 216 Szechuen Road.

I also attach a copy of a typewritten pamphlet in English which was also temporarily intercepted while in transit through the mail from a local Post Office to the China Forum, Room 302, 216 Szechuen Road.

These documents were obtained without the assistance of the Chinese Authorities whose censors are hopelessly inefficient in dealing with matters of this kind.

Yours sincerely,

H. N. Steptoe, Esq.,

British Consulate-General.

Copy attached to H. Isaacs file D2712

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

File No. 1791/6
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
May 23, 1934
Date 22/1/34

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters

obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made By and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith three typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on May 23, 1934. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in Shanghai and Paris, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder :-

(1) Addressee: "Mr. V. Rover, King Albert Apt., Rue de Roi Albert."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.13, dated April 13, 1934.

Contents: (a) Another Impending Betrayal of N. China by KMT.

(b) Japan's Monopolist Economic Position in N. China.

(c) Japan's Feverish War Preparations against the Soviet Union in North China.

(d) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, March 1934.

(2) Addressee: "Mey. A-I.L., 3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris."

Enclosure: (A) Vol.III, No.88, dated December 28, 1933.

(B) Vol.IIII, No.I, dated Jan.4, 1934.

Contents (A)

(a) The Manifesto of C.P.C. on the Fukien Camp.

(b) Sino-Japanese Direct Negotiations Continue.

(c) Kuomintang White Terror.

(B)

(a) The Struggle of the Hapai Workers Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

-2-

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

(b) Tighter Fascist Grip on the Whole Country.

(c) The Starving Peasants Besiege the Nanking
Municipal Government.

The postal cancellation chops show that (1) was
posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 100 Carter Road, at 1 p.m.
12.4.34 and (2) at the Chinese Post Office, North Szechuen
Road, at 10 a.m. 5.1.34.

J. H. H.
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies of C.W.C. sent to A.D.F.H. J.

73/720
29/5/34

71/16
71/16

- (1) The Struggle of the Hopei Workers Sharpens
- (2) Tighter Fascist Grip on the Whole Country
- (3) The Starving Peasants Besiege the Nanking Municipal Government

The Struggle of the Hopei Workers Sharpens

The Japanese attack on North China in this Spring practically turned 17 Hsiens (5,000 sq. miles in area) of Hopei province into a heap of ruins. It also threatened to seize Peiping and Tientsin. In spite of the shameless Tangu truce signed by KMT to sell out N. China to Japanese imperialism and to hold up the rapid march of Japanese troops, the economic crisis in that part of the country suffered further deepening and sharpening following Nippon's armed aggression. Supported by KMT and Yellow unions, the northern capitalists have been, under the pretext of war losses, seeking a more ruthless attack against the working class, intending in this way to shift the losses to the workers and drive them into a more desperate situation of starvation and death.

Workers's Life Worse Off

The following methods have been employed by the northern capitalists in carrying out their offensive against the workers:

1) Wage cut and Intensification of Labour. First of all contracts and agreements on regular increase of wages, bonus and other allowances were cancelled as in the case of railroads, cotton mills, printing, municipal workers, etc. The same is true with weekly holidays and double pay for extra work as, e.g., railway, printing, etc. Wages were generally reduced and work intensified. In cotton mills working hours were mostly lengthened but wages slashed by 30%. In Paochan cotton mills of Tientsin the 3 shift system was changed into day and night shifts, thus increasing the work of the two shift labourers while wages were cut by 20-30%. Workers were compelled to take up the meals (board) provided by the factory or the foreman who deducted without consulting the boarders the charge directly from the wages. Usurious loans were forced on the workers, too.

2) General Worsening of Treatment. Punishment was more common and severe, freedom to talk and to go to the toilet during working hours more restricted, consolation fund and medical care abolished, free coal tickets (The Tangshan mines) and uniforms (communication and municipal workers) withdrawn, protection and safety devices eliminated, resulting in more frequent accidents in mines and chemical works (In Chiaotso mine at Men Fu Koo casualties from explosions or collapse occurred every day). Still worse was the treatment for female and young workers. Apprentices working up to full terms were denied the position of a full-fledged craftsman or artisan.

3) Compulsory Taxes. Half-starving workers were required to pay Patriotic or Aviation contributions, union fees, etc.

4) Curtailment and stoppage of work, lock-up, etc. The majority of the cotton mill hands were idle or part-idle due to the elimination of the night shifts or the introduction of the 3 day shifts. 10,000 out of the mill hands in Tientsin (referring to the 6 big mills) were permanently semi-employed. More than half of the matches and carpet workers in Peiping and Tientsin, the miners at Men Fu Koo, Tangshan and Liukiang were thrown on the street, the rest being partly employed. 100,000 rickshaw pullers in Peiping and 100,000 rickshaw and wharf coolies in Tientsin were on the verge of starvation. Added to this ghastly picture is the streaming in of the unemployed workers from Manchuria by the hundreds of thousands, concentrating around Tangshan and Tientsin living on theft, robbery or begging.

5) Unemployment of Poor and Agricultural Workers. Japanese bombing on an extensive scale, coupled with floods, drove thousands of farming workers and handicraftsmen from the village to the towns and cities. Wages of the farm hands dropped terribly, as in Paoting where the monthly wages of farm hands declined from 25-6 to 21-2; those for short-termed farm hands slumped from 40 cents a day to 8 cents only. The streets of Tientsin were full of starving peasants attempting to sell their children, sons and daughters.

6) Imperialist and KMT Oppression and Massacre. Under the cannon fire of Japanese imperialism numerous workers lost their life or were crippled as in Tangshan, Chihwantao and Liukiang. In Kalgan scores of revolutionary workers were arrested and employed by the KMT. The Kuomintang authorities forced workers to run a train or boat without regard to the lives of the workers. Machine guns were employed to suppress strikes, workers' leaders tortured and shot. Volunteers and pickets organized by workers were dissolved and fascist groups placed on guard. Revolutionary

cliques or feudal geographical groups were bought and utilized to split the working class; workers forced to submit to the control of the yellow bureaucratic unions. No freedom of thought and speech was granted to the workers, no talks about Soviet and the red armies tolerated. Under the pressure of the Japanese forces the workers and toilers in Tangshan and East Peiping were forcibly injected with Morphine and sterile drugs.

The Struggle in Its Present Phase

Despite the raging white terror of the imperialist and KMT the workers in North China were still able to stage a counter-attack against the capitalist by plunging into an acute struggle. Workers' struggles have been widely developing, covering the heavy, light, municipal, government owned enterprises and handicraft industry. Even outlying regions and backward towns were drawn into the sweeping wave of strikes and struggle (as the salt workers at Kalgan and Tangshan, farm hands at Laoting.) The strikes of cotton mills and railroads doubtlessly held the leading position. There a tendency toward a general strike involving the whole trade was observed in the case of the united strike of two printing offices in Peiping and of the laundry workers in Tientsin. Under the scramble of imperialism, KMT and yellow unions a good many of the strikes won whole or partial success as, for example, the printing bureau of the Finance Ministry at Peiping, the Peiping-Mukden line men and the Peiyang cotton mill workers at Tientsin, the Chasing cement works and the locomotive shops of the Peiping-Mukden Railway at Tangshan, the Peiping-Suiyuan line men and the power company strike in Kalgan. The success of the strikes gained an increasing ratio to failures.

Many of the strikes showed a close relationship of the economic aspects to the political, that is, to the anti-KMT, anti-imperialist struggle (Danwah strikers of Peiping against the patriotic tax, demand of the Peiping-Mukden line men for early payment of wages and life security during wartime). Some of them displayed a notable character of anti-imperialism and anti-FIT at the very start. During the process of the struggle the strikers manifested a great persistency. Thus, the Bahsing cotton mill of Shih-ka-chung called three strikes under the sharp oppression of the military police, and the struggle lasted well over two months. The Tientsin tramway workers held stiffly to their struggle for a year and so. Sometimes the struggle assumed the form of street fighting as was the case with the Yufeng cotton mill workers of Tientsin who, completely arming themselves with various sorts of weapons, besieged the office of the manager, refusing to walk out of the factory, struggling day and night against 2,000 KMT soldiers equipped with machine guns and armed cars. Surrounding a whole brigade of KMT soldiers, the strikers of the Bahsing cotton mill wrested back the arrested workers and killed one of the brigadier staff officers in a fit of rage.

Unemployment struggles were well under way, too. The jobless in the mines and railroads of Tangshan manifested a high sentiment for struggle. Juvenile and female workers not only participated in the struggle but, in some cases, acted as a vanguard and played the leading role. When besieging the troops, the boys, girls and women, too, of the Bahsing cotton mill bravely stood on the foremost front. In this case, the workers' families also joined the struggle by breaking through the police cordon lines and thus succeeding in sending food to the workers locked in. In face of the Japanese offensive in full swing, workers in N. China took up the cudgel and led others to fight the Japanese. Scores of the Tangshan workers voluntarily gave up their job and joined the volunteers. At the same time, the miners smashed the gambling and opium dens operated by the Japanese and sent the Japanese owners to graveyards. The unemployed performed their part, too, by leading the peasants to repulse the invaders. In Mentukoo workers organized their own volunteer army and rushed for the front. The railway and power men in Kalgan shattered the yellow unions and set up class unions of their own. They played a leading role in the anti-imperialist movement in Kalgan and served as the mainstay of the local salvation association.

The anti-yellow union movement in North China was set on foot. The victorious workers of the Peiyang cotton mill decided to organize their own class unions and handed their names over to the red unions. During bye-election three of the yellow union officers of the Peiping carpet workers union were replaced by red workers. The railway and power men at Kalgan definitely deserted the yellow union and created their own. In the election meeting called by the yellow unions the workers under the influence of the red union openly shouted "Down with yellow unions", "Set up our own union".

But the strikes were for the most part spontaneous or semi-spontaneous. The leadership of the red union was still too weak. Many strikes were still carried on by petition or sabotage. Internal conflicts, as observed in many of the struggles, resulted from the tricks of the yellow union, thus affording facility to the capitalist offensive. The struggles of the unemployed and the employed were as a rule not well co-ordinated. Different factories of the same enterprise have always failed to enter into the struggle by a united effort.

Yellow Unions in N. China

The bureaucratic yellow unions in North China played a big part in helping the cheating and oppression of the KMT capitalists. The majority of them came into being in 1928 when the KMT north expedition reached Peiping. Mostly led by the reorganisationalists of the KMT, they gained some successes at the outset. Later on the progressive elements (CP) were expelled gradually out of the yellow unions. Then the masses began to learn the reactionary nature of the yellow unions. But misinformed workers still believed that the communists cooperated with the reorganisationalists. With a longer history behind, with the gaining of some minor successes in the economic field, the yellow unions were able to maintain an unstable hold on the relatively backward workers.

The yellow unions as they are fall under the following headings:

a) Those backed up by masses with functionaries of the union elected by the workers from among the factory workers as, e.g., the postal and tramway unions.

b) Those with functionaries appointed by the KMT offices and chosen by the workers out of their fellow workers as the railway union.

c) Those without the support of the masses, functionaries being entirely appointed by the KMT offices, hence called "empty union" as the railway union of Tangshan, Loayeh union of the mines.

d) Those formed by foremen and capitalists as the Jade trade union of Peiping, etc. These unions cared for nothing in normal times and showed no activity at all but when struggles flared up, they pretended to act as unions.

To nip the struggles of the workers in the bud, these yellow unions have done their best in spreading the idea of collaboration between labour and capital, the necessity of more production during the national crisis, the need of giving support to native capitalists enabling them to fight the competing imperialists, more production to overcome the difficulties of both labour and capital (the difficulties referred to are losses to the capitalist during the general depression), no struggle during the imperialist attack (Struggle will lead to unemployment, wage-cut is better than starvation, etc). On finding that all these deceptive talks failed to produce the needed effect, they will pretend to champion for the workers' interests but at the same time told the workers to observe peace and order. They either bribed the backward workers or, as is often the case, persecuted the real leaders of the workers. They often branded the strikes as "illegal and reactionary". By taking advantage of the feudal relations prevailing among the workers or organising fascist groups their attempts at sabotaging the struggles always proved successful.

In imperialist enterprises or those ~~small~~ controlled by the imperialist the yellow unions played even a bigger role in stifling the workers' struggles. When the head of the Peiping postal office fired all the workers' leaders, closed the union and asked the KMT police to arrest union men and actives, the yellow unions simply advised the workers to keep order, to avoid misunderstanding with the foreigner, to avoid being looked on as anti-foreign. They assisted the imperialists and capitalists in arresting the struggling workers aiming to choke up the anti-imperialist struggle.

The yellow unions have considerably declined in influence but are still able to maintain a hold on a fraction of the workers due to longer history, especially due to the support of the capitalist who sometimes made a few minor concessions in favor of the workers, thus helping to check the declining influence of the yellow leaders among the masses. The yellow unions utilised feudal organisations to split the workers,

made use of war to discharge experienced and conscious workers, changed the composition of the working masses by utilizing the children and women just coming out of the village, spread terrorism by fascist methods, observed the weaknesses of the workers by taking advantage of their proximity to the workers. On the other hand, the revolutionary unions were too young to get into closer contact with the broad mass of the workers and shatter their illusions on the yellow unions. The struggles of the workers in North China have directed severe blows at the yellow unions because in every strike or struggle we have seen a tendency, more or less conspicuous, against yellow trade unionism.

TIGHTER FASCIST GRIP ON THE WHOLE COUNTRY

A new wave of white terrorist acts has just set in. Following the inauguration of the People's government in Fukien on November 20 the Nanking regime intensified its terrorist rule by calling out the fascist blue jackets to carry on a violent repression campaign against the mass of people. The Fukien insurrection served as the signal, and on the pretext of "Fukien insurgents" many revolutionary people have been arrested, murdered or tortured. The militarists of the 19th Route Army, now holding the destiny of the People's government in Foochow, have retaliated by pursuing an equally repressive policy under the excuse of placing a check on the activities of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's blue jackets. In Fukien as well as in the KMT controlled regions the white terror is raging with increasing violence.

In the past month or so Shanghai, Hankow, Peiping, Tientsin and other cities of strategical importance have been placed under martial law, accompanied by the arrestation of about 500 persons. In Shanghai the activities of the KMT fascist thugs are especially rampant attacking the publications, bookstores, dramatic societies, film companies, etc. Everywhere martial law hit the workers and students hard, forbidding all sorts of meetings, searching the pedestrians from 7 o'clock in the evening.

Muzzling of the Press

Aside from maintaining a strict censorship over the press throughout the country, Nanking and local KMT offices have been quite busy in issuing orders to ~~suppress~~ suppress the periodicals or papers which have shown a liberal trend in their editorials. A week ago The Life Weekly was suppressed by the police of the French concession acting under instructions from local KMT office, namely, the Shanghai party headquarters. The Life Weekly is perhaps the largest in circulation, even beating the Shun Pao of Shanghai which claims to have a circulation of 150,000 a day. Sponsored by promoters of vocational education some six years ago the Life Weekly has increased its readers by leaps and bounds. It has found special favor with students, teachers, shop employees and petty bourgeois elements. Criticising the KMT's betrayal of national interests, its severe repression, its heavy taxation, etc, in rather drastic terms, it has long since incurred the high displeasure and wrath of the Kuomintang, and been denied the privilege of using the mails for the past six months. Its recent criticism of the fascist activities is believed the cause of suppression.

Somewhat allied with The Life Weekly is The Literature published by the same company. Showing a leftist inclination, sometimes publishing one or two articles describing the living conditions of the toiling masses, The Literature has become a favorite with a wide circle of readers. Under the charge of propagandising for proletarian literature, it has just been suppressed by the Shanghai KMT office.

Another Weekly, Paoan by name, published in Shanghai, met with a similar fate. Keeping criticisms on the KMT for its misrule of the country it was for this simple reason suppressed although it pleaded that it is nothing more than a liberalist paper. Alleged to have assumed an unfavorable attitude towards the Kuomintang, the editor of the Ta Mei Wan Pao run by an American concern was forced to resign as a result of sharp protests from the fascist quarters. And the editor of the Tientsin Welfare, a popular liberal paper, was assassinated by the fascist thugs. Taking the country as a whole, such examples may be multiplied infinitely, all pointing to the further stiffening of the KMT's fascist terrorist policy and the further weakening of the Kuomintang rule and the further dampening of the mass struggle amid the victories of the red armies.

In Shanghai the fascist thugs made a planned attack on the motion picture companies, book stores, printing offices, etc., in the opening days of December. Accusing the Ewah Film Company of shewing sympathy in its pictures with the communist cause, a handful of the blue jacket thugs stormed the premises of the company and threw a whole lot of anti-communist handbills warning the company as well as others (The Star, the Tien, etc) to produce no more pro-communist films. The book stores not spared either. The Liangyu Book company with its office in N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai, was the first having fallen a prey to the fascist attack prompted, as alleged, by a desire to prevent the company from publishing more novels and literature in favor of communist activities. But in this case only one man appeared on the scene and finished the job by throwing a heavy stone wrapped with anti-communist handbills at the show window of the company and certainly smashed the window with a violent force. A few days later the printing office of The China Forum, a popular semi-monthly devoted to the cause of the worker's movement and liberation of China from the imperialist fetters, formed the target of the fascist attack without, however, sustaining much damage to its readers swiftly coming to its aid. By the way, the Shinchuquokwansheh, a book store run by the social democrats, and The Society and Education, a weekly operated by another fraction of Social democracy, were victimised by the fascists who no doubt wished to fly at the threat of the social democratic in consequence of the latter's subversive activities in Fukien.

MURDER VICTORIES OF RED ARMY

Nanchang Menaced,

Lung Hotsun's Red Army hit in 20 li

Ho Lung's Red Army entered N. Szechwan.

The Shanghai Mainichi, a Japanese organ, published on Dec. 30 a report to the effect that the red army under Lung Hotsun reached Ersontien, only 20 li from Nanchang, while the North China Daily News confirmed the report by saying that the red army advanced to a point about 30 miles from Nanchang. The red army swooped down from West Kiangsi.

The rapid approach of the red army caused a widespread consternation among the populace of Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi. The uneasiness was so general that the police of the city had to post an official proclamation in public places threatening to punish the "rumour-mongers" with death penalty, forbidding anyone to talk about the nearing of the red army.

Another portion of Lung's army was reported to have besieged Puchi and Hanning on the Tsuchang-Changsha Railway in an endeavor to capture Hankow (The Mainichi, Dec. 26; The Shanghai Sinwanga, Dec. 31).

Marching from West Hunan, Ho Lung's troops took the city of Chienkiang, Szechwan, on December 26, conquerring also a part of Chunhsien and Shichu—these three cities all located in the south of the Yangtze River, opposite to Chungking and Wanhsien, two important cities along the north bank of the river, where the red armies under Comrade Chi Shangchien scored sweeping victories in the past two months.

Following the Fukien coup the KMT fascists arrested revolutionaries and other liberals by the score and hundred under the pretext of rounding up the insurgents. In Shanghai, Hankow and Peiping more than 400 were taken into the custody in the last week or so.

In close cooperation with the fascist agents of the Shanghai public safety bureau surrounded on Dec. 22 the seven universities of Shanghai about mid night, and arrested nearly 100 students accused of revolutionary actions and inclination. The universities affected are, Awamwa, Fudan, Chinan, Fasha, Fatsen, Fatsse, etc, each with an attendance of from several hundreds to 2000. Acting simultaneously, the police of the public safety bureau rushed into the dormitories of the students and dragged sleeping students from their beds then herding them into the trucks and vans standing thereby. The arrested were checked up by the fascist agents with photographs and register. At the same time, a couple of student professors, Li Chienwah and others, were also placed under arrest. And the press was interdicted to pub-

lian any news about it.

The same furious and mad white terror is raging in Hankow. According to the correspondence from Hankow published by the China Weekly Review, Dec. 9, 1933, over 130 young men were imprisoned in two weeks. At the same time, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek issued a stringent order to the Wu-chang government to curb the "subversive" activities of the students, while the two universities situated in Wu-chang signified the acceptance of the general's order by forbidding the students to take any leave, to participate in any movement, by censoring the letters of the students. Added to this high-handed action is the despatch of secret detectives from the Garrison Commander's office of Wuhan to watch the students more closely. The detectives were empowered to arrest and even shoot any suspicious students or any other persons.

According to the Fa Kung Pao of Dec. 3 there were 62 revolutionary youths and workers escorted under heavy guard to the Hankow gendarmerie office. From authoritative sources it has been learned that one sixth of them has been shot, the rest being tortured. On Dec. 3 seven arrests were made in the Teachers College and the Anwei Middle School. In the meantime three functionaries of the trade unions in Pien-sin were jailed, and 8 students of the Jui-hsi Normal School arrested for having published a semi-monthly with a tendency against the Kuomintang and imperialism. While brought to Chinkiang, provincial capital of Kiangsu, they were prosecuted under the charge of propagandising against imperialism.

Our list of the arrested revolutionaries or liberalists or others may be supplemented by the following statistics all gathered from news clippings: in the first half of December 60 persons were arrested in Peiping, N. China, charged with communism; 13 peasants in Yangchun arraigned up to Dec. 19 for having refused to pay the KMT's exactions in the form of taxes; Japanese imperialism rounded up 53 in Changchun, Manchuria, etc., charging them with anti-imperialism, etc. Meanwhile executions of the communists and suspects took place everywhere from Peiping to Canton, even not excepting Fukien where the People's government promised to give full freedom to the mass of people.

THE STARVING PEASANTS RESISTING HANKING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Struggle for Reclaimed Land

Flakes of snow are falling in Mid China and North China, presaging a rigorous winter ahead. Oppressed and exploited by the Kuomintang and imperialism, millions of peasants are crying for food and clothing in spite of the bumper crop this year. The desperate peasants are facing hunger and starvation. Everywhere the ruined peasants are putting up a resistance more or less stiff against the exploitation of the landlord, against the KMT and its master, the imperialist, who are responsible for their miseries.

The struggle of the starving peasants in its concrete form consists in organizing the famine-stricken people of a single village into a corps or a band wandering to other districts on a food-begging expedition, seeking to obtain food and clothing everywhere as they go along. Here in Kiangsu, a province supposed to be rich and happy for the peasantry, we observe this year (the year of bumper crops) the widespread development of the famine refugee's struggle. The peasants, though lacking consciousness, manifested however a high spirit and readiness for struggle. Guided by the proletarian, they fought a head-on struggle for the division of rice and other cereals, for demand of food from the rich families, etc. Such struggles are breaking almost in every section.

Even in districts around Hankow the peasants are fearless in their struggle against the government who has, in the eyes of the exploited peasants, taken too much from them. Last week the peasants of Shao-huang-chow, a locality not far from Hankow, marched to the capital and surrounded the municipal government. Harassed by the bayonets of the gendarmerie and the batons of the police, the anguished peasants fiercely demanded land and clashed with the soldiers and policemen, resulting in the wounding of four persons and the arrestation of scores.

Struggle for Land

All of the tenant class, the peasants in Shao-huang-chow paid a price of ten dollars for a mou of swampy land for reclaiming purpose. They paid the price to the Hankow city government for the privilege

of reclaiming the fallow land.

Last Summer the Yangtze rose causing an extensive overflow, flooding 40,000 mu of land, wiping out all the investment of the peasants, tearing the houses of the peasant into pieces. The flood-stricken peasants petitioned the government for the distribution of other land as a compensation for their losses but the officials in Nanking turned a deaf ear to their clamour. Seeing that the Nanking mandarins proved adamant to their demands, the peasants brought forward another demand: Give back the money they paid to the government for reclamation. They wished to get back this money in order to make a living elsewhere. Being refused a second time, the peasants planned to take positive action, the only course open for them to enforce their demands. At first barred by the reclamation officer, they however succeeded in marching on Nanking and presenting a petition to the government.

The Clash in Nanking

On Dec. 18 more than 100 peasants and peasant women boarded three big junks and, braving wind and forest, rowed down the Yangtze and arrived at Nanking after the elapse of 3 days and 3 nights. Despite the police's interdiction to present the petition or to stay in a hotel, the peasants broke through the cordon line and finally reached the city government on Dec. 22. But they were denied admission. The government refused to talk with the petitioners. The first day of petition resulted in nothing tangible. Next day they continued demanding to see the mayor but got no answer up to 9 o'clock in the evening. Besides, the guards injured one woman-petitioner.

Impatient and indignant, the peasants decided to stay overnight and see the mayor next morning while the injured women and children cried out of hunger and cold. Meanwhile, they tried to push in but were repulsed by the guards on duty causing the wounding of three persons and the loud wailing of women, thus attracting a crowd of more than 1000 sympathetical spectators around them, halting the traffic completely.

One looker-on violently denounced the action of the KMT government in attacking the defenceless and peaceful petitioners. His denunciation immediately elicited a thunderous clap of applause from the petitioners. It seemed as if another storm was coming. Yes, it did come. Because a large armed police force immediately appeared on the scene to suppress the petitioners. Besides dispersing the throng of spectators, the police arrested 3 delegates of the petitioners and herded the rest into a relief house, there to wait for the punishment to be meted out to them.

This persecution on the part of KMT caused more rage and indignation among the peasantry not yet arrested. More than ten peasant-women set with the secretary of the Nanking municipality and another secretary of the finance bureau on Jan. 23 last, causing a riot at the court of justice where they were attended the bloody action of the municipality, and as soon as they saw these mandarins, they dashed on them, seizing them and beating, too. Meanwhile, the peasants in and around Nanking came to the rescue of the arrested, making considerable noise in the capital.

According to the Shenwenpo of Shanghai, Jan. 1, 1934, the standing committee of the central Executive Council passed the following decisions to settle the struggle of the Shao-hung-chow peasants: (1) to return the guaranty money of 50,000 to bring the peasants back home by boats paid by the municipality, (2) to give three dollars to each peasant boy under ten as relief money.

Judging from the external circumstances, the peasants have scored a partial success but how much the KMT's promises are worth remains to be seen. Yet there is no news regarding the release of the five delegates thrown into prisons. The KMT will not release them unless compelled so to do by the pressure of the struggling peasants on a much wider front.

END

- (1) The Manifesto of C.P.C. on the Fukien Coup
- (2) Sino-Japanese Direct Negotiations Continue.
- (3) Kuomintang, White Terror

THE MANIFESTO OF CPC ON THE FUKIEN COUP
 issued by the Central Committee
 on December 13, 1933

(In view of the approaching big-scale war between Nanking and Fukien the so-called People's Revolutionary Government brought about by a coup d'etat has been forced into the limelight. Calculated to shed some light on the subject an article entitled "the People's Government in Fukien" has been published in the 25th issue of our CORRESPONDENCE but there we made a serious mistake in quoting a passage from the China Forum saying that an understanding of non-aggression has existed between the 19th Route Army and the Red Armies for a couple of months, supplemented by the statement that Canton and other KMT governments have held out their hands in an attempt to reach a similar understanding, thereby conveying the impression that the anti-Soviet campaign actively prepared for the past five months has been relaxed to a certain extent. Informed by authoritative quarters we are authorized to say that the understanding referred to is but a misrepresentation lacking a foundation in facts. All Kuomintang Governments, either central or local, are doing their best in attacking the Soviets and Red Armies by an embottling campaign. That fighting has practically ceased between the 19th Route Army and Red Armies is attributable to the former's yielding to the pressure of the masses and the ranks and files to demand discontinuation of attack on the Soviets while the Red Army is making its greatest exertion in shattering the 5th offensive of the Nanking regime. There is not the slightest doubt that militarists of the 19th Route Army are making more effective preparation for another thrust on the Red Army, only waiting for an opportune occasion. In order to clarify the atmosphere, the Communist Party of China issued on Dec. 13 a Manifesto to the people setting forth the conditions under which the Fukien government was created, analysing the true nature of that government gripped up in a mantle of high-sounding phrases, calling on the masses to organise themselves, to arm themselves, to fight for their own emancipation, etc.---Ed.)

To the masses of China,

Since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria down to the present time the Kuomintang's anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist slogans have proved utterly false in the light of clear facts. The KMT has over the years become a tool of Japanese and other imperialism, acting as scavenger of imperialism in its attempt to divide China. The masses of China have, through their own experiences, clearly understood that it is next to impossible to overthrow the imperialist rule in China and to secure the independence and unity of China, and to thoroughly liberate the masses, unless and until the KMT is smashed by self-organising and self-arming. At the same time, the victories of the Soviets and the Red Armies in fighting the imperialism and KMT have clearly pointed out that the road of the Soviet's anti-imperialist and KMT policy is the only thing capable of freeing China from the imperialist shackles.

For this reason the revolutionary struggle of the masses in struggling against imperialism and KMT has gone a step further. The masses have shown more sympathy and support for the Soviets and Red Armies. The masses demand a revolutionary way out of the political and economic crisis. This is a natural result under conditions of the sharpening of the revolutionary situation and the further shaking and decaying of the KMT rule.

A fraction of the KMT leaders in Fukien, seeing the bankruptcy of the KMT and the revolutionizing of the masses, have finally cast the KMT overboard and instead created a Party of the Producing Masses. In place of the counter-revolutionary KMT regime, they have set up a "People's Revolutionary Government" and proclaimed a "new" program, a fact that testifies to the further shaking and decaying of the Kuomintang. But a month has elapsed since the inauguration of the People's government, and aside from uttering a few anti-imperialist, anti-militarist, anti-tobacco-landlord-bourgeoisie phrases, leaders of the "new" government have done nothing of the sort. They have promised liberty of speech, assembly, strike, demonstration, etc., but they are enforcing martial law in withholding these rights. While in their programme they put down the greatest protection of intellectual and manual workers as a plank, they do not, however, take any concrete steps toward its enforcement, remaining silent on the amelioration of the life of workers and peasants. "Division of land on a per capita basis" means nothing other than prevention of confiscation by the struggling peasants of the land of the landlords. As to the struggle of the peasants who need it,

no concrete measures of steps have been taken for its preparation. The so-called "armed volunteers" is, in fact, but another name for the armed militia of the Tuhao and landlord, doing nothing promoting the arming of the masses. As tested by the events of the past month, the government is neither for the people nor revolutionary.

The Communist Party of China and the masses, too, will not pin any faith in the oral promises and sugar-coated revolutionary phrases; deeds and actions alone can prove whether a government is revolutionary or not.

Unless proving by action that the rights of speech, assembly, strike, demonstration, etc., are actually given to the people, urgent steps taken to improve the life of the workers and peasants, preparations made to concentrate all the armed forces and to arm the masses in a war against Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek, the People's Government will not be able to distinguish itself from any reactionary KMT governments if it persists in its present predicament of inertia. Instead of smashing the imperialist-landlord-bourgeoisie rule in China as is promised, it really does the contrary, that is, maintenance of the imperialist-landlord-bourgeoisie bloc, only bent on diverting the masses from going over revolution and Soviets at an accelerated pace.

The Communist Party of China firmly adheres to the belief that only by their independent revolutionary action alone can the masses of China overthrow Japanese and other imperialism, overthrow the counter-revolutionary government of the KMT, that the masses will be utterly disappointed if hoping and waiting for a time when a fraction of the ruling classes stages a "revolution" in place of the revolutionary struggle of the masses themselves.

The Communist Party of China calls on the wide masses of Fukien immediately to organize themselves, to set up revolutionary labor unions, the peasant committee and the peasant unions, drawing in large masses of workers and peasants as well as revolutionary students and intelligentsia to be enrolled in anti-Japanese bodies, to organize a people's army against Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek, to organize volunteers and other detachments under different names, immediately to ask from the People's Government for arms and ammunitions and join hands with the revolutionary soldiers in a common fight against Chiang's troops in Fukien and to prepare against any intervention of Japan or any other imperialism. The masses in Fukien must rely on their own strength to get back the Japanese concession and customs autonomy, to declare invalid all unequal treaties with Japan, to develop the anti-Japanese boycott movement, to confiscate the enterprises and property of Japanese capitalists, to drive all Japanese land, naval and air forces out of Fukien, to arrest all traitors and suppress their activities and confiscate their property as a source of funds to finance the anti-Japanese and anti-Chiang war or to be distributed among the toiling masses. Workers must fight against the ruthless exploitation by strikes and fight for the 8 hour law and increase of wages. Peasants must improve their own life with a fight against the rent and taxes, disarming the troops of the landlords, arming themselves, confiscating all land of the landlord, carrying out the land revolution thoroughly. Ask the People's Government immediately to give relief to the unemployed workers in cities and the unemployed peasants in the villages, to improve the life of the soldiers. The masses in Fukien shall immediately ask the People's Government to respond to the declaration and call of the Soviets and red armies to oppose

the KMT, demand not to attack the Soviets and red armies unwaveringly carry on the struggle against imperialism and KMT, to ally with the Soviets and red armies by signing a military agreement for a common front against imperialism and KMT, particularly against banking regime headed by Chiang Kai-shek. Through their own experience of such a struggle will the masses in Fukien be able to tell how much revolutionary the People's Government is, to tell whether it is another swindler coming from the counter-revolutionary camp.

To all the people of China the Communist Party of China declares that only two roads are open to the masses of China: either the one leading to the greater colonization of China under the imperialist-KMT rule or the path of entire liberation of the nation by a merciless struggle against imperialism and the Kuomintang. Only the success of the revolution, as carried on by workers, peasants, soldiers and toiling masses will assure the success of the emancipation of the Chinese nation. There is no middle ground. Any one who seeks to find a path between revolution and counter-revolution are doomed to failure and give assistance to counter-revolution.

- (1) Masses! Unite against Imperialism and Kuomintang!
- (2) Masses! Arm Yourself.
- (3) Down With the Japanese and Other Imperialism!
- (4) Down with the Betraying Nanking and All other Kuomintang Governments!
- (5) Smash Intrigues and demagogical propaganda!
- (6) China Independent Forever!

3
SINO-JAPANESE DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE
Against Direct Negotiations Designed
to sell the Country

In view of the sharp opposition of the Soviet Power to the counter-revolutionary regime of the Kuomintang at Nanking all imperialism, particularly the Japanese, has pushed with redoubled energy the work of dismembering China and repressing the Chinese revolution. On the part of the Kuomintang, it has adopted in face of such imperialist aggression a consistent policy of surrender in order to save the shaking landlord-bourgeoisie rule from collapse. In spite of all the cruel methods employed to attack the Soviet districts in Kiangsi (massacre on mass scale, bombing by planes, etc.) Chiang Kai-shek with his 500,000 crack troops has failed to make any progress but, on the contrary, suffered losses and defeats. Under such conditions, the Nanking regime headed by Chiang Kai-shek can not but ask for help financial or military from Japanese Imperialism in return for which it proposes to turn Manchuria, Mongolia and North China over to Japan by direct diplomatic negotiations. Spokesmen of Japanese imperialism have repeatedly declared that in Kiangsi, Fukien, Hunan and Hupei Japan and Nanking have a common interest in attacking the Soviets and red armies. To speed up its preparation of intervention against the Soviet Union Japanese imperialism needs to consolidate its position in North China and swiftly turn it into a base with more perfect military equipment against the Soviet Union. On such a basis the so-called direct negotiations have been opened and are being continued covertly, although Sun Fu, president of the Legislative Yuan, together with the spokesmen of the Nanking foreign office, have announced the suspension of the direct negotiation.

Contents of Negotiations

Taking them all in all, the negotiations are centering on the following points:

- 1) resumption of the train service between Mukden and Peiping with the proceeds from the passenger traffic and freight to be divided between the two parties equally.
- 2) resumption of the mail, telegraph services between Manchukuo and China.
- 3) resumption of trade between Manchukuo and China, interdiction of the anti-Japanese goods movement, commodities coming from Manchuria not to be marked with the place of origin so as to make it possible to evade the customs duties.
- 4) establishment of customs houses along the Great Wall as a sign to recognise the territory lying outside the Great Wall as belonging to Japan, but Chinese goods going into Manchuria obliged to pay custom duties.
- 5) Japan pledging to provide Nanking with a big loan and ammunitions for fighting the anti-Japanese volunteers and the red armies.
- 6) formation of a military alliance between China, Manchuria and Japan as a step to attack the Soviet Union.

In conducting the negotiations China appointed Huang Fu, chairman of the Peiping Political Council as her full representative while Japan designated Okamura who flew to Peiping in the middle of November. These two high officers settled the above points leaving the details to be worked out by minor officials (The Japanese Legation in Peiping and officers named by Huang Fu).

The significance of these negotiations no doubt consists in the sale by the KMT of Manchuria, Mongolia and North China to Japan in exchange for Japanese financial and military aid to check the march of the victorious red armies. But in fear of the protests of the toiling masses the KMT dares not to carry on formal negotiations but to talk over the betrayal in a stealthy manner. North China occupies the centre of the stage in the negotiation but it is wrong to suppose that the negotiations are confined to North China alone. On this point, a pro-Japanese Briton, H.G.W. Woodhead, has expressed the following opinion in his Oriental Affairs (initial issue):

"The Japanese regard any attempt to open formal negotiations with Nanking as premature. But they secretly negotiated with Chinese leaders Huang Fu in the north, Wang Chin-wei and Chiang Kai-shek in Mid-China, Chen Chintang in the south, resulting in greater progress than expected". (See, The China Weekly Review, Dec. 9, p. 24).

At the same time, the Peiping correspondent of the United Press (American), H. A. Bin, mailed out a long letter on direct negotiations on Dec. 12 summarising the whole matter with a simple sentence: "China has given de facto recognition to Manchukuo". In his opinion, China may still call it Manchuria for face-saving purposes. "Regardless of whether it is called direct negotiation or otherwise," continues the writer, "Tokyo and Nanking have reached an understanding in fact. The highest authorities of both countries wine and dined each other in Peiping, Shanghai and Nanking, and agree

ments concerning resumption of the train service, etc, have resulted therefrom."

Stand of the Chinese Communist Party

on the Sino-Japanese direct negotiations the Communist Party of China, the sole party in the country firmly dedicated to the struggle for Chinese liberty, independence and territorial integrity, declared its stand in unequivocal terms in the manifesto of November 21 issued in the name of the Central Executive Committee of CPC. In pointing out the serious implications of the direct negotiations, the manifesto stated that the principal motive back of the direct negotiations is the KMT's desire to trade Manchuria, Mongolia and North China for Japan's aid in the 5th campaign of Nanking against the Soviets of China while on the part of Japanese imperialism direct negotiations are calculated to bring about the greater colonization of China and bring China, or at least a greater portion of it, under the exclusive control of Japan so as to facilitate the Japanese exploitation of the Chinese toilers and repression of the Chinese revolution. At the same time, Japan wishes by this means to build up a stronger base against the Soviet Union. Commenting on the invasion of the Japanese and Manchurian troops into the eastern part of Charhar in the middle of December, the Shanghai Morning Post, the KMT organ, openly declared in its editorial of December 21 that the Japanese renewed offensive in Charhar means nothing short of a forerunner of Japan's attack on Soviet Russia.

Further on, the manifesto says that the Kuomintang not only has sold Manchuria and North China to Japanese imperialism but handed over Tibet, Sikong and Szechuen to British imperialism, and Hunnan, Kwangsi and the Miao Islands located in the South Sea to French imperialism, respectively. Continuing, it goes on to say,

"Two roads in opposite directions are confronting China: either ruled by KMT and finally divided or controlled by international imperialism, to be entirely converted into a colony, or the victory of a Soviet China liberating China from the misrule of the Kuomintang and the oppression of the imperialism, making China a free and independent country with territorial integrity."

Finally the manifesto called on the toiling masses of the country to protest against the betrayal of national interests through direct negotiations and this with strikes in the factories, schools, etc. It called on them to start a national revolutionary war to crush Japanese and other imperialism, to wipe out the scavenger of international imperialism in its endeavor to dismember China---the Kuomintang.

Direct Negotiations not Suspended

In face of the masses growing more indignant over the treacherous direct negotiations, in face of the Fukien's "People's Government" openly propagandizing against direct negotiations and denouncing Nanking as a group of traitors (Fukien only utilizing direct negotiations as a pretext to assail Nanking but secretly allying itself with Japan), Sun Fo distributed an inspired interview among the Chinese press in Shanghai, denouncing Ying Lung as the head of the Administration of the Mukden-Peiping line, a notorious pro-Japanese politician depended on by Huang Fu and Japanese imperialism. Having come down to Nanking for an interview with leaders of the KMT over detailed arrangements about the resumption of train service, etc, he was unexpectedly subjected to a fire from Sun Fo. After return to Peiping he issued a statement to the press saying that Wang Chin-wei (The Prime Minister) and others have all agreed to his arrangements (The Shanghai Star, Dec. 22). This means direct negotiations attended by success, so far as the Chinese side of the question is concerned.

But on December 9 G. Zay Wood, Huang Fu's confidential secretary, declared in Nanking that all direct negotiations conducted between Huang Fu and Okamura over the resumption of train, mail, telegraph and demarcation of the boundary line between China and Manchuria had been suspended for the time being. This announcement is contradicted by the fact that conversations will continue between Ying Er-gin, another confidential man of Huang Fu, a representative of the Kwantung commander's office, Yiwo () with the rendezvous in Tientsin but, under a different name: rendition of Shanhaikwan now occupied by Japanese troops.

Furthermore, while the negotiations continue, North China has been metamorphosed into a Japanese colony. As pointed out by the Peiping correspondent of the Shanghai North China Daily News in his dispatch dated Nov. 14, Peiping has become the Mukden of Manchuria and North China been converted into the former Manchuria; officers serving in the Peiping and Tientsin governments must be pro-Japanese in attitude or have been educated in Japan otherwise they will be kicked out; Japanese merchants and goods have flooded the North China market. Under the KMT's consistent policy of surrender Ja-

Japanese goods have conquered the Yangtze market, too, to the detriment of national products. According to the Shanghai Wan Pao of Dec. 19, the Japanese commercial attaché has given out the information that in Shanghai alone (42% of China's foreign trade passing through the port of Shanghai) Japanese wares have increased by 15 millions against last year, jumping to first place, pushing U. S. and England back to the second and third, respectively. Japanese trade in south China has augmented, too.

In the past two months the Japanese government has sent many prominent diplomats to China, Sugimura (former under-secretary of the League of Nations; Arita, Japanese minister to Belgium; Tokukawa, Japanese minister to Canada, to mention but a few, visiting Peiping, Nanking and Canton allegedly exchanging opinions with Chinese leaders but really discussing how to colonize China, how to counteract the influence of other imperialists, to suppress the anti-Japanese movement, etc. Their mission is attended by varying success, resulting in the suppression everywhere of the anti-Japanese boycott movement, turning China into a protectorate of Japan. On December 22 the military attaché of Japan, S. Shibayama sailed from Peiping to Fukien while Suma, consul-general in Nanking went on a trip to the same destination on the same date declaring that his aim was to negotiate with the People's Government over the maintenance of Japanese rights in Fukien, in other words, to colonize Fukien by negotiations with Chen Ming-hsu. The neutral press in Shanghai is replete with reports to the effect that Fukien has signed agreements with Japanese imperialism in secret (borrowing money from Japan, etc). In view of Japan's silence such reports are undoubtedly true. But Fukien has been falling into the hands of American imperialism perhaps not willing to sell Fukien to Japan alone. In one word, the Japanese foreign policy of negotiating with local governments of China is crowned with initial success.

British Imperialism Active, Too

In the middle of December Chiang Kai-shek invited the British minister, Sir Miles Lampson, to Nanchang by carrying the minister in his own airplane, and talked with him over two days, an event that caused much speculation in the foreign papers. The Osaka Mainichi received a report from its correspondent in Nanking saying that Lampson has pledged British support to Nanking, motivated by his desire to regain the dominant position for Great Britain which has lost her dominating trade influence in south China since rendition of the British concession in Hankow and been dislodged from her trade stronghold in North China since the formation of the Manchurian state. From another source, Great Britain demanded Sikong and Szechuen as the price of the aid tendered to Nanking, and further asked for a freer hand in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, demands that were formally accepted by Nanking through Y. Y. Yan, ambassador to the Soviet Union; Wellington Koo, minister to France; and Quo Tai-chi, minister to England, in a conference held in London in pursuance of instructions from Nanking. This assists England in her further aggression of China.

The technical commission sent by the League of Nations in response to China's invitation has been formally installed, acting as an agency of international control over China. As the league is the tool of British and French imperialism, this commission headed by Rajchman will wrest more from China for England and France.

These are, in all, the concrete evidences of the Kuomintang's betrayal of national interests and the imperialist division of and supervision over China together with the imperialist repression of the Chinese revolution.

TWO MORE WORKER LEADERS -- MURDERED

Lo Tuan-hsien, worker, organizer, Communist, Volunteer fighter and one of the most heroic figures in the Chinese revolutionary movement, was shot to death by the Kuomintang authorities at Nanking on August 29. News of his death, together with confirmation of the execution of Deng Chen-tsah, another leading revolutionary fighter killed at Nanking on September 21, has only now been received.

Among many others murdered during the last several months were Hu Langsen (June 21), Miss Zhang Li (July 5), Wang Yu-pei (July 29), Chen Heng-shih (Sept. 23), Wang Shun-tang (Sept. 21), Hu Ping (Sept. 23). Executions take place at the various Nanking military prisons almost weekly. These tens and scores of revolutionary martyrs go down to nameless graves.

"Nothing can swerve me"

Lo Tuan-hsien was one of the leaders and organizers of the great Hongkong strike of 1925. He was secretary of the Seamen's Union. In 1927 he served in the foreign ministry of the short-lived Canton Commune. Since

Lo had been one of the most indefatigable working class organisers in the whole movement. When the Japanese imperialist invasion began, Lo was among the workers in the Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai and was one of the organisers of the great mill strike of December-January, 1932, and the struggles which followed the conclusion of hostilities at Shanghai.

He work in the North China and in Manchuria where he fought in the rank of the Volunteers against the armed forces of Japanese imperialism. He returned to Shanghai where he was actively engaged in trade union work. On March 28 Lo and two others were denounced by Kuomintang spies and were arrested by British police in the Shanghai International Settlement.

The Kuomintang immediately demanded his extradition. In court Lo's tall spare figure stood straight and firm. He looked at his judges and the British and Chinese policemen standing around him with cool, smiling contempt in his eyes. The charge was readout: Counter-revolutionary.

"What is a counter-revolutionary?" demanded Lo of his judges. "I am charged with being a reactionary. I shall tell you my record." He went on to describe his part in the Hongkong strike, in the Japanese mill strikes, his activities in the ranks of the Volunteers. "This is all part of the struggles against imperialism. Is this what you call counter-revolutionary? There was no answer.

Lo and his fellow-prisoner were handed over. "We didn't have enough evidence to try them here but we had enough to hand the---over to Chinese," sneered a British detective standing outside the court after the proceedings.

A week later Lo was visited at Military Garrison Headquarters in Nanking on one of the rare occasions when visitors have ever been allowed to enter that citadel of the Kuomintang terror. Lo stepped out, still cool and erect when they opened the door of his tiny black cell. He looked straight into the faces of his visitors and into the faces of the guards and soldiers who crowded around.

"I STAND FROM BEGINING TO END ON THE SIDE OF THE PROLETARIAT," HE SAID. "I HAVE DEDICATED MY LIFE TO THIS STRUGGLE. NOTHING CAN SWERVE ME."

That was the last time any friend ever saw Lo Tuan-hsien--on April 5, 1933. During the months that followed there was no word. Belatedly the report has come that sometime in June he was removed from the Garrison Headquarters and taken to some torture chamber outside. "NOTHING CAN SWERVE ME," he was brought back emaciated, weak but not broken. On the morning of August 29 a Kuomintang executioner shot Lo Tuan-hsien--"I HAVE DEDICATED MY LIFE TO THIS STRUGGLE."--in the end he gave it. The name of Lo Tuan-hsien shall be writ large in the annals of the Chinese revolutionary movement long after his Kuomintang executioners shall been exterminated and ground into the dust.

Note: According to the standard pronunciation Lo Tuan-hsien should be spelled Lo Teng-hsien.

Teng Chun-sha Never Yields

Teng Chun-sha, 1897-1933, a native of Hunan province, always standing in the van of the communist movement, joining the Communist Party in 1921 when the party was just formed, working in the earliest labour organisation directed by the party, was shot in Nanking by the Kuomintang hangman. During the 13 years of life he has given all he had to the Chinese proletarian movement, carrying on a heroic struggle against imperialism and the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie of China. In 1921 and 1922 he took a part, directly or indirectly, in the struggles of the workers along the Kin-han, Chintai, Mukden-Peking railways, in the Anyuan and Shui Kowsan mines in Hunan, in the factories at Shanghai. But remembered that these years marked the beginning of the workers's struggles in a conscious manner, involving large masses of workers in the initial stage.

Serving in 1924 in a Shanghai labour union (just started and not well developed) he had done his part perfectly. He busied himself most with organisational work among the workers during the February strike of 1925 in Shanghai, preceding the May 30th incident barely by three months. At that time workers of Shanghai began to get acquainted with the name of Teng Chun-sha and to form their own unions at the same time.

Transferred to Kwangtung, he continued his work in collaboration with another worker leader, Su Chao-tein, among the strikers of Hong Kong who carried on the struggle for 26 months. Closely welded with the worker movement of China, he was repeatedly elected member of the central committee of the All China Federation of Labour until 1928 when the 5th Congress of The Red Internationale of Labour chose him as a member of its Executive Committee.

In 1922 he was elected by the 2nd congress of the party as a member of the Central Committee, a post which he held until the time of his death.

Participating in the February strike of 1925, he was arrested by two policemen in Chachatu, Shanghai. Bound by flax rope, he was led to the police station, shouting, "We shall never be defeated". And

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. E. F. C. I. N.

REPORT

S.2, Special

Date

May 14, 1934

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No.3,
dated January 18, 1934.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Ross

I forward herewith a copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence". Vol.4, No.3, dated January 18, 1934, which was obtained from the Chinese Post Office on May 14, 1934. The journal which was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 77 Boundary Road, on 17.1.34 and addressed to "Mr. H. Hong, 2 W. 15th Street, New York City, U.S.A." was returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Contents:

- 1) THE ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISANS IN MANCHURIA.....1
- 2) The National Currency Crisis in its Acute Stage.....3
- 3) Greater Tasks Assigned to Aeroplanes During the 5th Campaign..... 6

THE ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISANS IN MANCHURIA

I. The 3rd Stage Under Japanese Occupation

Bleeding under Japanese bayonet, Manchuria has entered upon the so-called third stage characterised by frenzied military preparation on the part of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union as well as by increased oppression and exploitation of the toiling masses and the suppression of anti-Japanese revolutionary activities by disarming and butchering the armed peasants. Far from being cowed, the workers, peasants and soldiers in Manchuria have continued their struggle against the Japanese invader with increasing vigor and energy. This fight is assuming a sharper form in East Manchuria, particularly along the lower Sungari.

To consolidate its position along the lower reach of the Sungari Japanese imperialism has stationed more troops there, sending in addition a continuous stream of armed immigrants (reservists and merchants) to colonize the country. With the same end in view, Japanese imperialism organised the Koreans association and Manchuria association as a tool to carry on the colonization campaign and to clear up the anti-Japanese elements.

Japanese troops swarmed both banks of the Sungari apparently with a view to preparing for intervention against the Soviet Union. From Tungho to Langyuan near the Soviet border Japanese imperialism posts one or several detachments in each town or locality deemed of strategic importance. We see more Japanese troops when we come nearer to the Soviet border as, e.g. Fuchin, Tungkiang, etc. Artillery and cavalry figure largely among the troops stationed in those places. Taking all in all, probably one full division is on duty there. At the same time, a considerable portion of the troops has been assigned to the task of keeping a watch on the workers in the industrial districts. According to the story of a worker (a refugee) Wutung Kiang Gold Mine has been placed under the protection of three detachments while the gold mine at Taipingu guarded by two.

At Chumoose and Fuchin the aerodrome has been enlarged and strong forts constructed. In Tungkiang and along the Helungkiang defence works against the Soviet Union have been built up, highways for military transport constructed, etc. A railway for military use has also been completed from Chumoose to Wah-chuan. Information emanating from Fuchin talks about the enforcement of conscript labour (conscription) in that haïen. Japanese imperialism takes one boy or man from every family with two able-bodied men and forces him to build highways or aerodromes. No compensation is paid to the workers so conscripted. The aerodrome is said to have been constructed entirely by conscript labour. The same method of conscription was applied to other engineering works.

The armed Japanese immigrants play the role of assisting in enslaving the toiling masses of Manchuria. Equipped almost in the same way, they are really Japanese troops. They perpetrate direct robbery by seizing the fertile land and good farms, robbing the peasant of his property, driving him away. In collaboration with the regular troops, armed reservists and merchants, they watch and suppress all forms of the anti-Japanese movement.

II Mutiny of Manchurian Troops

In the districts around the lower Sungari about 10,000 Manchurian troops officered by Chinese but the latter can not act with an autho-

rity of their own. As a matter of fact, All Chinese officers whether high or low are under strict vigilance and surveillance of Japanese imperialism. The round of duties from patrolling to fighting is performed by Manchurian troops under direct order of Japanese superiors. The soldiers have been subjected to unbearable hardships such as bad food, lower pay, flogging, extra work, etc. The soldiers as well as officers have shown a resentment against the Japanese. The influence of Chinese volunteers combined with Japanese oppression has brought about many mutinies, either partial or entire, among the shaken Manchurian troops stationed in the area around the lower Sungari. Such mutinies have taken place by the tens in Suanssen, Holikung, etc., during the last few months. As to the rest of Manchurian troops who have not as yet gone over to our side, they usually reached an understanding with the volunteers and maintained an attitude of passive neutrality during the anti-volunteer campaign. Sometimes they even openly went over to the anti-Japanese camp.

Under such conditions Japanese imperialism decided to disarm the unreliable Manchurian troops in accordance with their strategy of the third stage in the occupation of Manchuria. This strategy caused considerable uneasiness and indignation among the Manchurian troops resulting in mutinies. Take, for example, the brigade commanded by Gen. Tu and stationed in Tangyuan, Tunggho, etc. The soldiers there refused to answer the roll call of Japanese officers and moved to the forests. The 4th battalion of the Wu regiment in Holikung turned back to the persuasion of Japanese officers who desired to disarm the "unruly" soldiers by inducing them to listen to admonition and then catch them in a trap with machine guns. Later on, the Japanese called their officers to a conference and formally discussed the means of dissolution but before the conference ended, the soldiers rushed in and fired on Japanese and Chinese officers. Then street fighting ensued, terminating in the killing of 17 Japanese and the capture of 1 machine gun. More than 50 mutineers formed an anti-Japanese detachment under the leadership of a Captain called Wu Chunghu and went to the north in company of 20 others who deserted the main body of troops.

After the mutiny in Holikung the Japanese gave full vent to their rage by arresting the workers and others there, beating and torturing them. They required the populace to put up "dog license" (certificate for good people) on their doors. As a result, 6 policemen were buried alive, one of them with the heart taken out of the chest as a sacrificial offering to the dead Japanese officers.

Another regiment of the Manchurian troops, under the command of Major Mao, has mutinied and formed a partisan detachment, moving to Pailian. The soldiers resisted roll-call and then flared up in a mutiny.

III. Peasantry Against Japan

Simultaneously with the disarming of regular troops, the Japanese proceeded along with the task of disarming the peasants, obviously with a view to confiscating all arms and ammunitions which may be used for anti-Japanese purpose or turned over to anti-Japanese volunteers.

The Japanese attempted to register all the arms held by the people as the first step towards the realisation of the sinister scheme of disarming the armed units of the masses. In Tangyuan, Tunggho, etc., the Japanese however directly dissolved the militia of the merchants. They robbed the peasants in Holikung of their arms in the same way. The raging peasants and the landlord, too, immediately rose up against confiscation and employed various means for this purpose. Some said nothing about their rifles or made false declaration as to the actual number of rifles while the more militant revolted and organised anti-Japanese units. Nay, they have been fighting the Japanese fearlessly. Such peasant partisans are numerous, operating over a vast territory. In Sipci-gu 50 peasants, all armed, joined the anti-Japanese volunteers in Chinshan. The peasants in Menkakung fought hard against the massacre of the Japanese armed immigrants. In Tunggho, Wufenglung, etc., the peasants demanded to join or actually joined the volunteers. Dissatisfied with the Japanese confiscation of rifles, a portion of the landlords went over to the volunteers on a united front against Japanese imperialism.

Such conditions are certainly very favorable to the wide development of the activities of the volunteers in conjunction with the development of the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses. The influence of the communist party of China has steadily gained ground among the masses of Manchuria, especially so with its unswerving leadership of the anti-Ja-

panese struggle. As an evidence of it, we may mention the West and North Manchurian Peasant Committee under the direct guidance of the party, which committee has staged an attack on Tangyuan in conjunction with the volunteers who are more or less inclined towards the C.P.C.

IV. Demagogy of Imperialism

In face of the growing anti-Japanese movement as carried on by workers, peasants and dissatisfied soldiers in Manchuria, Japanese imperialism has been compelled to use a little bit of demagogy as a means of mitigation of the movement. At the same time, it endeavored to buy over the landlord-bourgeoisie and military officers in order to facilitate its attack on the revolutionaries, particularly the communist party of China. It called a landlord conference composed of delegates from various hsien but camouflaged it as a cereal parity. The conference was actuated primarily by the desire to stage an effective offensive against the volunteers and communists. Japanese imperialism promised to give back a portion of the confiscated rifles to the landlord for the formation of self-defence units or militia, to increase the salary and to raise the pay of soldiers to \$20.00 per month, to cut the taxes, to clear the greedy officers, to practise Wongtso (Principle of Saints), etc. Thus allured and gratified to a certain degree, the landlord has rallied to the call of Japanese imperialism in a common attempt to check the growth of the revolutionary and liberation movement. Consequently, in west and north Manchuria a campaign against the communists and anti-Japanese elements was launched, killing them by the score, to say nothing of the headquarters which were of course smashed. In this drive the Chinese landlord fully supported Japanese imperialism.

V. Union of Anti-Japs Volunteers

The counterrevolutionary actions of the landlord-bourgeoisie and the non-resistance of the KMT generals, Li Fu, Ping Chao, Ma Tsan-san, etc., have enabled the masses to view them in their true light and more easily to accept the anti-imperialist programme of the communist party of China. The Japanese blows directed against the communists only enhanced the prestige of CP among the volunteers.

Such factors are responsible for the rapid spread of the volunteer's activities under the leadership of the communists. Red partisans have been very active in Tangho but received a serious setback owing to the pursuance of a militarist adventurist policy.

Recovering from the blow since July last and swollen up by more mutinies from the Manchurian troops, the volunteers became active again. They are always operating in the lower reach of the Sungari. Our slogan of "uniting all anti-Japanese units in a war against Japanese imperialism" has been accepted by them. Now a Manchurian volunteer army has been inaugurated out of the scattered units commanded by Chinsan and Tsunhai, Tsan Chunku, etc. It consists of three detachments with over 500 rifles in all. The commander's quarter serves as the highest organ, with the general staff, the secretariat and the political department in charge of the matters falling under their respective jurisdiction. The Manchurian volunteer army has a program of struggle, too. It has recognised and accepted the leadership of the proletariat in its struggle against Japanese imperialism. May this army, the sole anti-Japanese revolutionary army in Manchuria, grow larger and stronger in the course of fighting against Japanese imperialism and its ally, the Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie in the Three Eastern Provinces.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY CRISIS IN ITS ACUTE STAGE

In the few months just past large cities of the country have been, one after another, drawn into the wave of a currency crisis which, as the end of the lunar year approaches, is increasing in sharpness. Of course the crisis is bound to come amid the steady decline of the KMT economy, particularly of the village economy which is just being crushed between the two faces of a vise, namely, imperialism and feudalism. The crisis finds its clearest expression in the crumble of the Chuan-tuan (money shops), the Yin hao (silver stores) and commercial houses carrying on monetary transactions, in the freezing of credit, the runs on banks, the shortage of ready money, the rising of exchange, etc. Except Shanghai and Tientsin, a majority of the commercial centres

from Suiyuan in the north to Swatow and Canton in the south have been adversely affected by the crisis. In spite of its accumulation of large stocks of silver money, Shanghai is facing a currency crisis, too, which is well reflected in the present tightening of the money market. All the banks here in Shanghai refused to grant credit to the commercial houses including the large ones (for example, the Commercial Press, Ltd, which needs \$800,000 cash but can not obtain it, etc). Reliable forecasts have been made that when the new lunar year comes nearly 3,000 shops large and small will be unable to reopen their doors for business. The situation in Shanghai then is bad, too.

Causes of the Crisis

Just like in other countries, the crisis in China is developing on a local scale, directing its blows to the local commercial centres through which the commodities of imperialism pass into the interior and native agricultural produce is shipped to the large ports (like Shanghai), thence to foreign lands. The native banks located in these centres usually finance the payments of the commodities exported or imported. They also issue notes for local circulation. But their reserve is as a rule quite insufficient. When cash flows out in large quantities to the big ports to pay for the unfavorable balance of trade as is usually the case, the native banks not only face an empty vault but can not get enough credit to tide over the difficulty.

The Chinese farmer produces for the market in practically the same way as those in the other countries. He exchanges his products for those coming from outside, mostly imperialist goods. This process was greatly hampered to his detriment in 1932, and the more so in 1933. The reason lying at the bottom of it is that foreign wares such as the rice of Saigon, the wheat of Australia, Canada and U.S., etc, have flooded the country driving native produce out of the market while native products like silk, tea, eggs, hides, etc, have been unable to find a market in foreign countries in consequence of the world crisis as well as of the raising of duties by foreign governments. The adverse balance of trade against the Chinese village is so heavy that the native banks in the local commercial centers have to pay out cash in large quantities, leaving very little in its own vaults. Needless to say, these native banks act as agencies for the payment of goods exchanged between the village and the imperialist merchants. The fact, as set above, is the fundamental reason behind the currency crisis now sweeping over the country.

The second cause lies in the fact that the different fractions of the KMT governments squeezed much harder than before in order to purchase arms and ammunitions from foreign countries. For this purpose, they need cash or bank notes of the foreign banks, refusing to accept as taxes the paper money issued by native banks or commercial houses. In our previous issues we repeatedly referred to the augmentation of the land tax in Kiangsu by 400% since the advent of the KMT power. This exorbitant tax swallowed all the income of the farmer. Along with the increase of the land tax the KMT raised in December last other levies such as the matches, tobacco, salt taxes, etc. The KMT militarists and politicians collected these increased taxes and shipped the proceeds to the treaty ports (so-called because opened to foreign trade by treaty) for the purchase of ammunitions (to be used for the war against the reds and Soviets, or militarist wars) or luxuries or for land speculation in the foreign concessions, thus causing an acute shortage of money in the village or the towns and cities near-by. The tax bureaus in Kwangtung frowned on the native bank-notes and refused to accept them for the payment of taxes. They preferred the notes issued by the banks in Hong Kong. This fact added fuel to the currency crisis already developing at an accelerated pace.

Another thing—The stoppage of large remittances from the overseas Chinese has also played a big part in the sharpening of the crisis (in Swatow, Canton, Fukien). Relying on this source as a cash reservoir in the past, the commercial houses and banks have always been able to smooth their difficulties to a considerable extent but now they can no longer do it. In the years preceeding 1931 the remittances from the over-seas Chinese amounted to 300 or 400 millions a year on the average.

Of course the recurring militarist wars constitute another factor

in bringing about the crisis. The civil war in Sinkiang caused the standstill in business in Suiyuan (and the monetary crisis). The independence of Fukien brought on its heels a run on the banks in Canton and threatened Wuhu with a crisis owing to the stoppage of importation of rice from this city.

The Leading Cities Hit

In the present article we mentioned but a few of the cities hard hit by the crisis. These cities are Swatow, Hsuehchow, Kaifeng, etc.

Swatow is the most important port on the south China coast, probably second only to Canton, provincial capital of Kwangtung. Beginning in 1932, the crisis there broke out in 1933 with considerable violence. Before June, 1933, over 1,000 shops closed down in Swatow and the neighboring cities and towns. And a few of the leading banks and commercial houses met with the fate. To grapple with the crisis, the native banks and shops issued the Pei-go-piao (a sort of inconvertible paper) as a medium of payment. The situation worsened considerably since June. Without any prospect of redemption, the Pei-go-piao gradually depreciated and thus lost its effect of alleviation. In September the biggest native bank in port, the Chen-ta-yuan Chuan-tsun, collapsed and rocked the credit system to its very foundation. Then the Kwangtung Provincial Bank came on the scene, allegedly to provide relief to the monetary situation. It circulated more than one million notes but exported \$500,000 cash out of the city. By this very act it rather aggravated the situation instead of improving it as had been anticipated. Following the outbreak of the Fukien rebellion in November 19 native banks together with a number of first rate commercial houses went into liquidation.

According to correspondence published by the Sun Pao of Shanghai, dated Dec. 20, the chamber of commerce at Swatow petitioned the Pacification Commander to force the acceptability of the discredited Pei-go-piao by military orders, and to restrict the withdrawal of deposits, an action that is highly problematical in its attempt to relieve the crisis. The large circulation of the notes issued by the provincial bank of Kwangtung but not backed up by corresponding reserve caused skepticism among the populace. The revolt in Fukien served as an occasion for this skepticism to manifest itself in a run on the provincial bank. In Canton the public has little confidence in the notes of the provincial bank of Kwangtung and has been forced to accept them at the point of the bayonet. As soon as the news of the Fukien revolt came to Canton, the people rushed for the bank and pressed for cash payment. The authorities got around the difficulty by another forcible means: borrowing one month's house rent from the populace (this borrowing amounted, in fact, to additional taxation because it will not be paid back).

Turning to North China, we have the same dismal picture. On Oct. 12 the Hsin-chang native bank at Kaifeng crumbled and spread the panic to Chenohow, Tainan and other cities. The bank was supposed to be sound in view of its long history, and the collapse came as a surprise, influenced by the failure of the banks, the Chuen-twans in Chenohow and Tainan suspended business for the time being. Had not the government and the bankers of Shanghai come to the rescue, the crisis would have become more disastrous.

In almost the same period we find another serious outburst of a monetary crisis in Hsuehchow, Kiangsu, where seven note-issue houses closed down on Oct. 7, 1933. The note-issue houses referred to put out in circulation notes of various denominations worth 2,100,000,000 cash or 502,500 dollars, if converted at the present rate of exchange. Even down to the present, they are still unable to resume specie payment. The peasants and petty merchants, being the bulk of the note holders, lost heavy consequently. Involved in the crisis, more than ten small shops shut up as a matter of course.

Tragedial incidents occurred later on. The chamber of commerce and the authorities at Hsuehchow cooperated in establishing a joint office to cash the notes outstanding, and limited specie payment to one dollar for each note holder. On the proclaimed date of specie payment the office was thick with poor people from the country-side. Beaten and flung by police and military who guarded the office, the poor country people waited patiently but received nothing after a whole day's waiting. Some of them tried to rush to the office but were badly beaten by the police and military. Not a few were fatally injured, mostly women and old men.

Today The specie payment lasted one week, paying out about a hundred dollars. And only 2 or 3 hours were allowed to the big crowd—apparently designed only to fool them. Instead of abating, the run became more serious as more people came along for specie payment. Then the authorities unmasked themselves by issuing an order to stop payment outright and to advise the note holders "to wait quietly" for liquidation. A couple of months have passed without any concrete steps being taken towards resumption of specie payment. The toilers are undoubtedly the hardest hit: now a heap of worthless papers remain in their hands as the only tangible sign of a compensation for their blood and sweat.

How About Shanghai?

On the surface the monetary situation in Shanghai seems much better than anywhere else in the country. But this is only a superficial observation. True, Shanghai is experiencing some trouble in handling the large stocks of idle funds coming from the interior. True, we do not witness any runs or signs of runs on the banks either Chinese or foreign. The inflationist policy of the Shanghai banks, together with Nanking's inflationist policy of public debts, have been causing much concern and worry among the populace. On the other hand, money is also tight. Seeing the approach of the crisis, the banks here are no longer liberal in making loans to their clients. Now even the first class firms in Shanghai are turned down in their proposal for a moderate loan. Slowly coming as it does, the crisis in Shanghai will nevertheless break out in the end. When it does come to the surface, it will be the most severe, perhaps similar to the ones which successively occurred in New York or Chicago.

GREATER TASKS ASSIGNED TO AEROPLANES during the 5th campaign

In view of the breakdown of the four campaigns before the heroic resistance of the red armies in the past the counterrevolutionary regime at Nanking has come to realise the importance of the aeroplanes as a more effective weapon in the 5th campaign against the Soviet and red armies in Kiangsi and other provinces. The theory lying back of it is that the air force possesses a far greater destructive power in fighting than the troops on land who have always gone over to the side of the red army when brought face to face with the latter while the airships will be more reliable under the direct guidance of imperialism.

Proceeding on this theory Chiang Kai-shek built a network of aerodromes under the instruction of imperialist advisers in Kiangsi where Chiang's 5th campaign is in full swing at present. There 45 aerodromes have been constructed for the use of military planes, those at Nanchang, Nanchen and Nanfeng being said to be the largest, each covering 1,000 square metres, to be shortly enlarged to 10,000 square metres. Besides taking the land from the farmer forcibly, Chiang ordered the construction of the airdromes by conscript labour. All those forced to work for him must bring food and meals with themselves. Always subject to the fire of red partisans, the aerodromes under construction were made unsafe for the engineers in charge who went in by planes.

The KMT Air Force

Accurate statistics are not available on the real strength of Nanking's air force but conservative estimates place it at 350-400 planes as against 150 in 1932. Nanking laid down a plan to increase this number up to 700 in 1935, to be distributed among 23 squadrons for the army and navy. In addition there must be four squadrons of dirigibles.

As to the planes actually in the possession of other militarists, we have the following estimation more or less reliable: 100-200 for Gen. Chen Chitong, warlord of Kwangtung, who has spent huge sums on the development of the air force, 40 for Kwangsi, 20 for the 19th route army, all these to be called out to fight the reds. Of course they are to be used occasionally for militarist wars, that is to say, for the expansion of territory as well as for the acquisition of the control of a counterrevolutionary government in order to find favor with imperialism and to bolster the tottering Fuhao-landlord-bourgeois rule.

In selecting the candidates for the air force the KMT military authorities exercised more care than ever because they have found in the past that those chosen from among the workers and peasants are "unreliable". In face of the sharpening of the class struggle the workers and peasants are most easily aroused to class consciousness, hence "unreliable". Admission to the central aviation school at Hangchow, for instance, is very strict, the candidates required to secure guaranty from 10 high officials or from capitalists of over 100,000 dollars in property besides taking the regular entrance examination. The students now numbering 600 are therefore sons of the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie. Besides the technical instructions from the American instructors, the students must receive the regular fascist political training. They are not allowed to read other periodicals besides the fascist journals. Recently one student was expelled owing to his initiative in organizing an Esperanto society. Suspicious elements among the students have been regularly cleared by a process which, as a matter of fact, permitted only 50% of the students to be graduated and to participate in the drive against the workers and peasants. Even this has failed to prevent the graduating students from flying over to the red armies on two occasions in the past two years.

Rivalry Among Imperialists

Imperialism not only takes a hand in the development of the KMT air force and civil aviation but sharpens the imperialist conflicts by striving to obtain a larger share in the control of the KMT air force, to secure more aviation rights as well as to get large orders for the planes. No doubt America stands out first in the importation of planes to China but Italian imperialism does not wish to lag behind. Recently, with the arrival of Chang Hsueh-liang came the Italian aviator, Commandante Mario de Banardi, winner of the Schneider cup, accompanied by several other Italian aviators (6 in all), all ready to secure orders for Italy and to take a part in the training of Nanking's air force. In Kwangtung British and American imperialism are active in their attempts to develop and control Chen Chitong's air force. According to a Reuters message dated Sept. 6 Chen Chitong was prepared to spend \$30,000,000 on military aviation. On the part of England, she wants to form an air company in competition with the China National Aviation Corporation, American, which controls three major airways, one from Shanghai to Hankow, thence to Chungking and Chenta in Szechwan, another from Shanghai to Peiping and the third from Shanghai to Canton passing Chekiang and Fukien. Now this American concern is contemplating to inaugurate a new line connecting Shanghai with Manila and also another linking Shanghai with Yunnan. The German concern, Luft Hansa, operates a line from Shanghai to Sinkiang. In 1933 China imported more planes valued at \$20,000,000 according to a conservative estimate. Thus imperialism is not only making a large profit but equips and trains the KMT air force, to hold it in readiness to attack the red army and the Soviet.

Finally, we may say a few words about the demagogical campaign of the KMT "to save the nation by aviation". The campaign was carried on in cities and villages for no other purpose than to rob the people (workers and peasants) of their earnings. Consequently, large funds were raised from this source. But how much was actually obtained no body knows because those in custody of the money made no report on it. The aviation tax was levied here in Shanghai generally on the workers, deducting the tax from their wages. But the worker knew nothing about the use of the money he was forced to contribute. The five planes contributed by Shanghai to Nanking's air force have thrown bombs on the toilers in the Nanking-Fukien war, and will certainly throw more on the workers, peasants and red soldiers in Kiangsi and elsewhere.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2.Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 13, 1934

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. No. 4, No. 17,
dated May 11, 1934.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by

D.B. Ku D.I.

I forward herewith a copy of Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. No. 4, No. 17 dated May 11, 1934. The contents of this particular issue comprise lengthy articles dealing with:

- (1) Chekiang Peasant Women Rioted on May Day.
- (2) The Invincible Red Army.
- (3) May Day in Shanghai.

The publication, which was obtained from a confidential source, was delivered through the mails, being addressed to

"Mr. H.R. Isaacs,

Embankment Apartment,

North Soochow Road,

Shanghai."

The postal cancellation chop appearing on the envelope shows that the Journal was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, No. A601 Avenue Joffre on May 12, 1934.

D. S. Pitts

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies of C.W.C. sent to Messrs. Mefton, Wilson-Brown, Hopkinson, Hutchings, Kotoku and Van der Berg

YB 400
164

1-2
1-2

CONTENTS

.....

MAY DAY IN CHINA

.....

- (1)Chekiang Peasant Women Rioted on May Dayp. 1.
- (2)The Invincible Red Armyp. 2.
- (3)May Day in Shanghaip. 5.

CHEKIANG PEASANT WOMEN RIOTED ON MAY DAY
Protesting Against 5th Campaign,
In Celebration of May 1

.....

There are numerous examples showing the growing indignation of the peasantry in the KMT territory over the imperialist-KMT 5th campaign now waged against the Chinese Soviets. A host of such happenings have crept into the bourgeois press but by far the largest number has remained unreported. As is well known, the mass of the peasants near the Soviet territory has displayed more resentment and indignation against Chiang Kai-shek's 5th campaign in the interest of imperialism and native landlord-bourgeoisie. We may take Chekiang as an illustration. The province of Chekiang is now under complete domination of Chiang Kai-shek. On the other hand, bordering on the Soviet districts in Kiangsi, Chekiang is facing a serious situation characterised by peasant revolts here and there. In fact, many Soviets have sprung up in the frontier shiens (as in Kaihua, Kiangsan, etc) in the process of partisan warfare. The expanding influence of the Soviets has no doubt placed the body of peasantry in a more bellicose mood against imperialism and KMT. At the same time, the ruthless measures adopted by the KMT to cope with the revolts of the peasants have stirred the peasants to more indignation and greater determination which at present find unmistakable expression in the peasants' riotings, assaults, clash with the police and military, etc. Indeed, riotings have become the principal form of the peasant's resistance to the KMT in the present period.

Against Local Militia

Besides securing great achievements in the initial stage, the red army has created conditions favorable to the final shattering of the 5th campaign organised by the KMT with direct help from international imperialism. The KMT hangmen, though feeling helpless, have not yet given up their plan of crushing the Soviets which have proved in deed invincible. In the months just gone by, the KMT has directed more attention to the organisation of a drive against the Soviets in the rear of the KMT troops, intending to draw in large masses of the peasantry. The KMT wants to organise Houpeitei (militia) composed of able-bodied peasants in the white territory around the Soviets. In name the Houpeitei are a reserve force for the KMT but in reality they are to be used as the vanguard in the crusade against the Soviets. In short, the KMT desires to form the peasant's anti-communist shock brigades involving large masses of the peasantry.

But owing to the fact that the KMT has unmasked itself as an enemy of the toilers, the local KMT governments are at a complete loss to find the proper means in inducing the peasants to join the drive. Then the KMT resorts to force in forming the Houpeitei and compels the peasants to enlist. This is highly resented by the peasants. What is more important, the peasants (already under the influence of the Soviets) hate the idea of fighting the red army which has proved the sole armed force in China in defence of the interests of the toilers including the peasants. Apart from a reluctance to fight the red army, the peasants have often given support, either material or immaterial, to the fighting forces of the Soviets, a fact that has been confirmed everywhere and everywhere. No wonder the peasants in Chekiang refused to lag behind in protest against the formation of the KMT Houpeitei to be used in the fight against the Soviets (see our previous issues on this point).

May Day in Shenkamen

On May 1 a large scale rioting of the peasants (a revolt, if you please) took place in Shenkamen, a town located in Tinhaihsien, Chekiang province. The revolt involved several thousands of peasants including 600 surprisingly brave women. It was organized by the angry peasants against the compulsory formation of the KMT Houpeitai, particularly against the draft of young men for military service against the Soviets. First of all, the rioters turned against the training office of the Houpeitai, smashed the quarters, attacked the police station, assaulted the policemen and soldiers, etc. The 600 women showed particular intrepidity and unprecedented heroism in the fight. They fought with a variety of dirty things (causing bad luck according to Chinese superstitious tradition) and weapons. They sprang directly upon the police without any fear. Some of their number even went so far as to take off their drawers and jump on the police, hoping to cause greater bad luck to the policeman.

Needless to mention, the result of the free for all fight is not encouraging for the rioters in face of the superior forces at the command of the enemy. The clash resulted in three deaths on the side of the women fighters and one death on the side of the police and military. The number of the wounded is yet unknown.

To begin with, the peasants are quite tactical. Deprived of the right to assemble for political demonstrations, they decided to proceed with Chinese superstitions. Instead of issuing a call for a revolt, they went about it quietly but steadfastly. Under the signal of "welcoming Gods", a local tradition permitted and observed almost everywhere, several thousands of the peasants swarmed to Shenkamen on May Day. According to a pre-arranged plan the crowd was immediately turned into an unwieldy throng flying at the throat of those housed in the Houpeitai training quarters (the most hated thing). Then the fight ensued and spread to all parts of the town, causing all merchants to close their doors to business.

Then followed the suppression of the KMT. In the afternoon of May 1 the KMT administrator, Chao Tsison, appeared on the scene with more than 100 soldiers equipped with modern arms. In the proclamation posted he threatened to punish the ringleaders of the revolt and to drown Shenkamen in blood if the peasants remained recalcitrant. Just at this moment the Tuhao came along with their offer to mediate between the peasants and the mili tary (to appease the angry masses). The Tuhao organized a committee to collect funds for the killed, giving \$200 to each of the three killed women but \$400 to the policeman who ought to have been shot owing to his shootings.

Imperialism and KMT can not place too much confidence in the peasants of Chekiang as well as anywhere else to contribute their share towards the suppression of the Soviet revolution. On the contrary, the peasants have turned one after another against the KMT. The Shenkamen rioting is being repeated in many other places.

THE INVINCIBLE ARMY OF WORKERS & PEASANTS Under Leadership of CPC

.....

At present the red army of the Chinese Soviets is rapidly approaching the million mark. And in the near future there is every possibility of passing over that mark. Emphasis is, however, placed on the quality of the red army. Steel-ed and tempered during the four KMT campaigns (all shattered by the heroic red army), the red units have become an invincible force. Nay, they are irresistible.

Originally, the red army has grown out of scattered partisan units. Its numbers have increased by more than 1,000%. The 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th corps of the red army are noted for their strong fighting strength. They represent the best units in the central Soviet districts. It is not an exaggeration to give them the title of iron-sides. They have become the iron-sides for the following reasons.

In the first place, the red army grows out of the land revolution. It has gone through years of hard fighting. It has weathered the four KMT campaigns in swift succession. Learning the rich experiences from actual fighting, turning it to advantage, the red army has, under the leadership of the best talented commanders, become an ever-victorious army.

In the second place, the red army is the armed force at the disposal of the workers and peasants. It is the armed force of the revolutionary masses. Apart from a small number of political and military leaders and commanders, apart from the small number of military cadres who are revolutionary intelligentsia, the vast majority of the red army consists of workers and peasants.

The percentage of the workers enlisted in the red army is from 30% to 40% and is increasing from day to day. More workers are placed in the positions of the leading cadres. And they are the best elements chosen from the workers. This fact assures the leadership of the workers in the red army.

Vanguard of the Revolutionary Force

Judging from the history of the fight of the red army in the central Soviet district the red forces have absolutely proved themselves the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle for the emancipation of the masses. At the same time, unusual talented military commanders such as Comrades Ibw Tsetung, Chu Teh, Pan Teh-wei, Chow Enlai, Lin Piao, etc, have gathered in Kiangsi, and contributed greatly towards the shattering of the KMT drives.

Brave and eager for a fight against the enemy, the red soldiers and inferior officers are always reluctant to come back to the rear, much less to spend the days in the rear while fighting is going on uninterruptedly at the front. Asked whether they are willing to get a rest in the rear, the soldiers and officers returned from the front will answer you in one voice: rather to work at the front. They take a great pleasure in shattering Chiang Kai-shek's 5th campaign which will probably be the last. The KMT officers and troops always tremble when facing the red fighters.

There is another factor conducive to the strength of the red army. It is the Bolshevik leadership of the CPC that considerably strengthens the red army. Yes, the communists are increasing in numbers in the red army. In some cases the communists are in the majority---in the neighborhood of 50%-60%. The leading cadres of the red army are communists transferred from the party or league or trade unions. They are the best communists. They serve as models to the ranks and files. The correct leadership of the party and strict observance of discipline have enabled the party to enlarge its prestige and authority within the red army.

We may take a recent example to show the iron discipline of the red army. Comrade Shiao Chin-kwan abandoned Lichuan hsien in violation of the instructions from his superior officers and was, for this reason, sentenced to five years imprisonment.

At the same time the system of political departments in the red army is a sufficient assurance for the party to maintain its leadership over the red army.

The Military Technique

The modern equipment of the red army is another factor in the increasing strength of the red forces. The red army is re-equipped at the expense of the KMT bandit troops. The automatic rifles, for instance, have figured and are figuring large in the 5th campaign but this new weapon has, thanks to the defeats of Chiang Kai-shek, found its way into the hands of the red army. Now every unit of the red army is adequately equipped with the automatic rifles. Even local red forces have automatic rifles in their possession. The guns, rifles, mines, ammunition, etc, turned out by the red arsenals are sufficient to meet the demands of the war. The arsenal in Hsienchekiang can turn out new guns and new rifles. It has invented a new type of mine. There is a network of arsenals, although on a small scale, in the Soviet districts in Kiangsi.

The party (CPC) and the revolutionary military council have devoted considerable attention to the improvement of the military technique in the red army. In this connection, preparations have been made to meet the large scale offensives from the KMT and also to anticipate the inevitable major wars with world imperialism. The red army university has come into existence imparting a thorough education on the newest strategy. There are various classes: artillery, infantry, anti-aircraft, defence against gas, etc. Books on the newest strategy have been translated. The red star, organ of the army, appears regularly, devoted to discussions on new strategy.

The military structure of the red army has undergone ameliorations with a view to meeting the conditions of a major civil war. With the company at the bottom, the vertical organization of the army passes through the battalion, regiment and division, with the corps at the top. And the army is stationed in different areas demarked for the purpose. But the red units act under the unified command of the military council. The military discipline has been tightened, leadership of the military council consolidated, contacts of the red army with the masses improved. All this leads to the increase in the fighting strength of the red army.

In the face of the heroic red armists Chiang Kai-shek's "turtle" policy has progressed exceedingly slow. Compared to the turtle which always shrinks his head in, Chiang's native styled forts have accomplished little. In the view of Comrade Choe En-lai Chiang's turtle would not go very far within 3 years' time. By the way, the term turtle originates from Comrade Chow, signifying fear on the part of Chiang to advance on the Soviets rapidly.

Above all, political education widely developed has in the past contributed much towards the strengthening of the red army. Wide political education in the red army is made possible through the inauguration of the political departments within the army. Wide discussions have been developed on current questions of political importance. The fight on two fronts has also been widened against, for example, the Lomin line in the army. Cultural and learning societies have been set up in the army, cultural level of the ranks and files raised, illiteracy liquidated, clubs formed, evening meetings held, mosquito papers and wall papers published, etc. Even a breathing space at the front is fully utilized for learning and discussing strategy. Under such conditions the political level of the red army has been considerably raised.

For the training of higher and middle cadres for the red army a red army university is established with an attendance of 9,000 students. Many good cadres are called back from the front, to receive a higher military training and political education. Comrade Kung Ho-tsung, for instance, who has won many significant victories over the KMT bandits, is now studying in the red army university. The said university consists of six colleges, two for infantry, one for artillery, etc.

Parallel to the elevation of political education in the red army is the tightening of discipline which rests, unlike the discipline in other troops, on the class consciousness of the red fighters. The red soldiers consciously observe discipline without compulsion. In this respect, the five years sentence passed on Comrade Shiao Chün-kwan (the supreme commander of the 7th corps) is of vital significance to the discipline of the red army.

Extension of Red Army

The CPC and the Soviets have put forward the fighting slogan of "Extend the red army to one million", a slogan that shall be realized at all costs in order to smash the 5th drive and crush the predatory imperialism. To this end a red army shock movement has been set in motion and crowned with sweeping successes. The CPC, the league, the Soviets and all mass organisations have taken an active part in the general mobilization of the masses for the expansion of the red army. The masses have shown considerable militancy in the fulfillment of the task. Many localities have forged considerably ahead of the original plan (such as in Juikin, Sinkuo, etc). Some backward regions have made good at last.

The red army itself, while fighting on the front, made use of every opportunity available for the extension of the army. A good example is furnished by the 3rd corps which recruited 1,000 new fighters within a short space. At the second Soviet congress held last January the red flag as a token of honor was awarded to Juikin, Sinkuo and the 3rd corps in recognition of their meritorious services rendered in the enlistment campaign. The red army extension movement has been accomplished within a comparatively short period.

Women played a big role in the recruitment of the new red fighters. Many enthusiastic women mobilized their own husbands or those of other women for the extension of the red army. As a consequence, a majority of the men in Sinkuo have gone to the front as red fighters. The dragging at the tail, that is, pulling the husbands back when they want to join the red army, has been steadily on the wane as a result of the fierce opposition from the more advanced women. A very popular song entitled "Farewell to the red recruits" is always on the lips of the old and young, the male and the female.

And preparations have been made for a transition from the present system of voluntary service to "draft".

Material Life of Red Fighters

During the present course of a ruthless civil war the Soviets have set themselves the primary task of assuring supplies to the red army and of assuring the improvement in the material life of the red soldiers. Such a responsibility devolves on the departments of finance and supplies in the central government. As the name implies, the supplies department under the military council attends to the business of providing all supplies to the red army. The central uniform factory turns out all the uniforms and beddings for the red soldiers without interruption. The government has succeeded in obtaining blankets for the red soldiers who need them most, especially in winter.

Moreover, the Soviet government has been trying to mobilize large masses to comfort the red fighters by giving material aids to them. Sanders are presented to them, washing corps sent to the front for cleaning their clothes, etc. Preferential treatment is afforded to the red soldiers by requiring the ~~red~~ ~~negatives~~ to sell cheap to the red armists, by transmitting mail for the ~~prevailing~~ ~~in~~ without postage, etc. Thus, in spite of the mammoth difficulties ~~been ameliorating~~ ~~the~~ Soviet districts the material life of the red armists has

Preferential Treatment to Families

Going hand in hand with the amelioration of the material life of the red soldiers is the preferential treatment given to the families of those who fight at the front in the interests of the toilers. The aid to such families has been organized on a mass basis. Long ago the Soviet government promulgated regulations on the said preferential treatment now strictly observed in the central Soviet districts. During the course of the enlistment campaign a vigorous ~~campaign~~ drive was organized for aiding the families of the red soldiers. This drive scored brilliant achievements. In Sinkuo where a majority of the men went to the front the field of the families of the red armists is well cultivated with the aid from other people. The work in these families goes on quite orderly. Curious enough, the masses made more strenuous exertions and worked at faster speed in the aid to the families of the red soldiers. In Kaitung Chu the families of the red recruits were worrying about the late crops not yet harvested, about the woods not yet felled, but thanks to the militancy of the masses all such work was done within three days---at a quick pace than usual.

Mention must be made of the "Saturday" dedicated by functionaries of the CPC, the Soviets, the trade unions, to the aid of the families of the red soldiers. The work has gone along this line fairly. Near the central bureau I noticed a family of a red fighter consisting of two women only: the mother and young wife. To my surprise their field yielded good crops though they could not cultivate the land themselves. On every Saturday the workers of the central bureau carried water and cut logs for the family. The red fighter now at the front could not perhaps know anything about the happiness prevalent in his small home.

The red ironsides are fighting confidently for the success of the Soviets on a national scale. The time is not distant when the red soldiers will march directly on the capital of the province, Kiangsi.

MAY DAY IN CHINA

This year the May Day in China presents two different pictures. In Soviet China millions of the toilers participated in the demonstrations in celebration of the success of the Soviets (that is, their own success) whereas in KMT China assembly was absolutely interdicted to the working class. On May 1 Chinese authorities practically proclaimed martial law everywhere especially in the leading cities, particularly in Shanghai where discontentment has been increasing from day to day among the working population owing to swelling unemployment. Here in Shanghai the imperialist and KMT cooperated in suppressing any outbursts from the workers. Detectives, policemen and officers in the International Settlement, the French Concession and Greater Shanghai (Chinese) got quite busy on the whole day, searching pedestrians, arresting suspects, etc. Particular attention was turned to the industrial districts.

But within these very districts the workers assembled for demonstrations in defiance of the martial law and fascist terrors. Workers gathered in small bands each numbering a dozen or so. In the west and east (industrial districts of Shanghai) workers demonstrated and defied the police. A couple of thousands took part in the demonstrations in each district, attracting a large crowd of spectators. Two mill of the Mayar silk filature stopped work in observing the May Day.

On the thoroughfare of Shanghai (the Nanking Road) workers distributed handbills among the passers-by in front of the Sincere and Wing On Companies, two of the largest departmental stores at Shanghai. In the handbills are inscribed the slogans of demanding emancipation of the working class, smashing imperialism and KMT, defending the Chinese Soviets, demanding unity among workers of the whole world, etc.

In spite of the heavy guard placed on Nanking Road workers and revolutionary students demonstrated in small bands in the most crowded part of the street in the afternoon of May 1. Revolutionary slogans were loudly shouted. Only five arrests were made on the spot.

On the demonstrations we hope to give more details in our next issues.

E N D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D-170/6
Date May 9, 1934.

REPORT

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Volume No. 4, No. 16 dated May 4, 1934.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by

S. B. Pitts

I forward herewith a copy of Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No. 16, dated May 4, 1934. The contents of this particular issue comprise lengthy articles dealing with:-

- (1) The Present Soviets in China.
- (2) The Exploitation of the KMT-Landlord in Shensi.
- (3) Japanese Imperialism Declared Exclusive Control Over China.
- (4) Nanking's Part in British Aggressions in Yunnan.

The publication, which was obtained from a confidential source, was delivered through the mails, being addressed to

"Mr. E.R. Isaacs,
Embankment Apt.,
North Soochow Rd.,"

The postal cancellation chop appearing on the envelope shows that the journal was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, No. 1148 North Szechuen Road at 12 noon, May 2, 1934.

J. A. Pitts
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Copies of CWC dated 4/5/34 sent to Messrs. Septine
Hopkinson, Wilson-Brand, McHugh, Vander Berg & Kotschen*

yzgao
15

CONTENTS

.....

JAPAN DECLARED HANDS OFF CHINA

.....

- (1) The Present Soviets in China p. 1.
- (2) The Exploitation of the KMT-Landlord in Shensi p. 4.
- (3) Japanese Imperialism Declared Exclusive Control Over China p. 5.
- (4) Nanking's Part in British Aggressions in Yunnan p. 6.

THE PRESENT SOVIETS IN CHINA

The present territory of the Soviet Republic of China is scattered over the whole country but the Soviet districts in Kiangsi are considered the most important and hence called the central Soviet districts serving as models to others. The Soviets in Kiangsi leave behind rather a long history in the Soviet movement of China. Not only that, they are comparatively more developed. The central government of Soviet China has its base in Kiangsi. The supreme organ of the whole revolutionary movement in China, that is, the CPC and the Soviet government, are located here. Leaders of the revolution are concentrated here. No doubt the red capital, Juikin, has become the centre of the Chinese revolutionary movement. "Soviet China is the cornerstone of the agrarian revolution in China, the pillar of the Chinese national revolution and the bulwark around which the anti-imperialist struggles in the colonial and semi-colonial countries in the Far East", to quote from the editorial of the Communist International.

Needless to say, the central government of Soviet China is the only organizer and leader of the Chinese revolution. The central Soviet districts have in the past amassed large valuable experiences. If one wants to understand the Soviet movement in China he better go to the central Soviet districts, studying its history and experiences.

The Soviet Structure

In 1930 the Soviets were nothing more than a government on paper but now becoming real and stable, exercise jurisdiction over 1/6 of China. They are a form of the democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants. And they make fast progress.

First of all, we may mention the highest organ of leadership for the whole country, the central government of Soviet China, which has made long strides in the years past and grown stronger since the Second National Soviet Congress held in last January. The central executive committee has been enlarged to 170 members and absorbed the majority of the revolutionary leaders of the entire nation. The People's Council under the central government has likewise grown stronger with the establishment of new commissariats and the appointment of new commissaires. Formerly, owing to the lack of cadres one man held more than one posts but now the condition is reversed. Each commissaire concentrates his efforts on one department. Comrade Lo-pu assumed duties as chairman of the People's Council and strengthened the work of this executive organ. In one word, the new central executive committee and the new people's council have become so strong that they guarantee the execution of the decision of the second Soviet congress, particularly those concerning the shattering of the 5th campaign, the extension of the red army, the food problem, the spring ploughing campaign, etc.

Since the second Soviet congress the provincial Soviets have been in active reconstruction with a view to increasing its strength and efficiency. The provincial Soviet government of Fukien is a good example.

The village and city Soviets are the foundation of the whole Soviet structure. Generally speaking, these Soviets in Kiangsi are sound and solid, especially the so-called model districts such as Tsanlung village in Kiangsi, the Tsai-village in Fukien, etc. In these districts large mass of workers and peasants were drawn into the elections held. In some places over 90% of the electorate

took part in the elections. The widest possible democracy has been developed. During the elections the masses showed increasing activities. Proper means were invented to distinguish between people with the right to vote and those without. The names of the electors appeared on red paper while those of the latter on white paper. The lists so written were posted on the sign board or walls at the same time. Thus, the people could tell who had the right to vote and who had none by taking a glance at the lists. The right to vote of course rests on the class principle. And the method of nomination is also interesting and instructive. Names of the prospective nominees were placed before the masses for discussion. No body was declared nominated unless and until discussed by the masses in a series of meetings. This method assures the selection of the best elements. On the other hand, a multitude of active cadres were drawn through the elections into the work of the Soviets---conscious women, active youths and leaders of the workers and peasantry. This consolidates the Soviets and turns them into the genuine people's government.

Against Opportunism & Bureaucratism

A wide mass movement in Kiangsi has been on foot against opportunism, bureaucracy and corruption. Sponsored by the central Soviet government down to the village and towns, this movement has absorbed large masses and achieved great successes. It has thrown out the class alien elements, counterrevolutionaries and corrupt elements. On the other hand, through these ruthless struggles

firm and unwavering worker and peasant cadres were educated, trained and promoted to the different posts in the Soviet government, thus consolidating the organisation of the Soviets, increasing its efficiency, raising the prestige and authority of the Soviets among the masses.

In the village and city Soviets many forms of leadership and organisation have been adopted resulting in the expansion of the work of the Soviets and the extension of Soviet democracy. Under the village and city Soviets many committees are set up, each in charge of a particular part of the Soviet work. There is, for instance, a committee on the extension of red army, another on the sale of governmental bonds, etc. In the Tsunkang village just mentioned there are as many as 20 committees to push the work of the Soviets. These committees though numerous in number are really at work. They are entirely different from the bureaucratic committees which exist only on paper and do not carry on any work whatsoever. They draw large masses into the control of the governmental apparatus. They raise their education and their ability to work. Besides, there is the delegate system under which one delegate is made responsible for other colleagues, all chosen from the same village. This chief delegate, if you please, is placed in direct connection with the Soviets and entrusted with the duty of transmitting the tasks decided on from the Soviets to the other delegates. He usually does it very promptly. In the execution of the tasks so assigned the chief delegate not only leads the other delegates but assists them in every way possible. This makes a living machine out of the Soviets. In many village Soviets the work is quite orderly. The work of the Tsunkang village Soviets may serve as a good example.

Devoted to the interests of the workers and peasants, the Soviets fight for the betterment of the lot of the toiling masses. The Soviets completely carry into effect the land laws and labour laws, launch a drive for the increase in production, develop economic construction, raise the cultural level of the masses, etc. These actions of the Soviets enable the masses through their own experiences to regard the Soviets as representing their own interests in absolute contradiction to the KMT landlord-bourgeois government which fights against the workers and peasants. For this reason, the workers and peasants support the Soviets and desperately fight for the Soviets against the repeated attacks of imperialism and KMT. Accompanying the increase in the prestige of the Soviets leaders in the Soviet government such as Mow Tse-tung, chairman of the central government, Chu Teh, commander in chief of the red forces have become very popular with the masses and secured their confidence. Their names are deeply impressed in the mind of the toilers.

At the same time, millions of the toilers in the KMT territory have rallied to the actions and appeals of the Soviets. The Soviet declaration of war on Japanese imperialism during the Shanghai fighting in 1932, the appeal of the Soviets during the occupation of Shanghai (N. China) by Japanese troops for a united anti-Japanese front with with any armed units, the execution of this appeal by the Soviets during the Fukien coup, the material aid rendered to the anti-Japanese volunteers in Manchuria and elsewhere, the help extended to the strikers in the white districts, etc., have enabled the wide masses in the KMT territory to know that only the Soviets are the organiser and leader of the anti-Japanese, anti-imperialist and agrarian revolution.

The Anti-imperialist Struggle

To repeat, the Chinese Soviets have become the centre around which are going the Chinese revolution and the liberation movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries of the Far East. Comrade Stalin says that the Soviets alone can save China, a statement the truth of which is borne out by the events happened in the central Soviet districts in Kiangsi. The Soviets are the genuine people's government which has, under the leadership of CPC, solved the greatest social problems in China---division of land, enforcement of the 8 hour system, etc. Above all, the Soviets have been and are waging a ruthless fight against the imperialist attempt to divide China or to put her under international control.

Whenever crossing the border into the red territory, one feels that he has entered another different world. He feels that he has left the hell in the KMT districts and come across a paradise of liberty. He is shown friendship and comradeship from all sides, from all people he meets---from the old to the young. He is welcome everywhere.

Against the Counterrevolution

The Soviets, it is true, are a democracy for the workers, peasants and other toilers but a ~~democratic~~ dictatorship vis-a-vis the exploiting classes and the counterrevolutionary elements. In Kiangsi the Soviets have once succeeded in suppressing the AB groups and other reactionary groupings fostered by the KMT within the Soviet territory. Thanks to the increasing vigilance of the revolutionary masses all counterrevolutionary intrigues have been smashed under the guidance of the Soviets.

In Kiangsi the GPU has been formed from the central government down to the lowest Soviets for the suppression of all counterrevolutionary activities. GPU exists also in the red army for the same purpose. It has unearthed the conspiracy of the higher KMT officers (Ge. Tsi Tsentung, etc) of the 26th army who revolted and came over to the side of the red army. It arrested all the blue shirts of Chiang Kai-shek at the front. It has rounded up all other counterrevolutionary saboteurs.

Besides the red army there are colossal local units composed of the masses in defence of the Soviet regime. These local forces guard the strategical points or important routes against the possible stealing in of spies from the outside. Anyone devoid of a safe conducts from the proper authorities may not have the right of way no matter how high he is in governmental service. The popular chairman of the central Soviet government, Comrade Mow Tse-tung, was once refused the right of way while en route from Juikin. Red martial law maintained by the masses including old men, women, children, deprives the counterrevolutionary elements of the freedom to move about. What is the most important, the suppression of the counterrevolution does not depend on the governmental organs alone. In this matter the masses are taking an increasing part of their own accord.

Imperialism and KMT have always charged the communists with arson and murder of which they themselves are guilty. The Soviets punish the counterrevolutionaries severely but will not shoot the innocent. In fact, they have been somewhat lenient towards the reactionary military officers like Gen. Tsi Tsentung above referred to. They have abolished the most brutal decapitation and all other inhuman corporal punishments. They passed only sentences of imprisonment on the guilty officers (Tsi Tsentung, etc). In all hearings against counterrevolutionaries the Soviets have done away with torture but relied on the adducement of evidence, above all, on the watch and vigilance of the masses which make it almost impossible for the guilty to escape. Oftentimes counterrevolutionaries have been condemned to death at the mass meetings, thus educating the masses in a political way.

The Communist Party

It is a well known fact that the Soviets function under the leadership of the CPC, the only legal party in Kiangsi. By setting examples the communists in the Soviets have won confidence and prestige. The CPC has never given any orders to the Soviets but led them through the fractions.

The Chinese Soviets are rather young. They have, however, a bright prospect of development ahead like the rising sun in the morning or the blooming flower in spring. They will grow stronger and stronger in contrast with the tottering KMT regime which is facing disintegration and final collapse at the present time.

True, the central Soviet government is not yet housed in magnificent foreign styled buildings but in huts out of which will grow the glorious history of the Chinese revolution. True, our comrades eat bad food but out of it will be created a new revolutionary life. Only the Soviets can save China!

THE EXPLOITATION OF THE KMT LANDLORD in Shensi

.....

Since 1928 the province of Shensi has witnessed six major catastrophes, draughts, floods, plagues, etc. In consequence the bulk of the peasantry has fled from the province. Those remaining have been living on weeds, grass, trees, dung of the animals. They are starving and dying. They are placed on the human market for sale, if they are girls or women. Disasters almost come every year. The frequent repetition of the calamities is accounted for by the increasingly relentless exploitation of the KMT landlord which virtually deprives the peasantry of the ability to defend itself against nature by taking proper measures in advance. The Tuhao always turns such disasters to great advantage by absorbing the land of the impoverished peasants.

Cumulative Exploitation

The land tax in Shensi, like anywhere else in China, is exceedingly heavy. Three mows in Suiteh hsien have to pay ten dollars in land tax. This \$10.00 is cumulative as a result of the increasing exploitation of the Tuhao regime. It is composed of three parts, the original tax, the surtax A and B. These surtaxes are all local in nature, imposed by the hsien governments. They cover a wide range of names from educational expenditure to almost every form of conceivable exaction. Sometimes the additional extortions amount to over \$50 or 900% more than the normal tax.

The poppy tax stands out prominently in Shensi. But owing to the drop in the price of opium the peasants cultivate rice instead of the poppy which has become unprofitable. In April, 1933, the Shensi provincial government crossed out the name of the poppy tax and replaced it with the water-land-tax fixed at \$13.50 for each mow. The calculation of the tax is based on the total acreage of 1930, reported to be largest in the years past. And the tax is apportioned among the hsien. It shall be paid whether poppy is cultured or not. The poppy area in 1933 is below 3,000 mows but the tax collected on the basis of 1930 which is 6,200.

Concentration of Land

Coupled with the exploitation of the KMT regime is that of the Tuhao class which has become more relentless in recent years. The Hsiangtsan (head of the village), Kiat-san (head of the Kia--smaller than village), etc, have always kept the tax registers in their hands and allied themselves with the hsien government, shifting their own burden to the poor peasants. Besides, they collect the tax under various names. In Suiteh hsien 120 petty officers (and even more in other hsien) of the magistrate receive no regular pay but get it when they go down to the countryside to collect the land tax. Once reaching the household of the peasants, they eat and drink, smoke opium and exact money from the peasants. Failing in wresting the money for the first time, they will come again, accompanied by soldiers. It is a common occurrence that the defaulting peasants will be arrested and brought to the headquarters of the soldiery. There the peasants will be hung and flogged. And they may be beaten to death while the soldiery claims innocence. One meal in the detention house costs the peasant some fifty cents or 600% higher than the ordinary price.

Officers of the magistrate have been quite inhuman in pressing payment of the back tax. One peasant in Fenghsiang last year obtained two dollars from the sale of the clothes of his wife and intended to send for a doctor with this money to save his dying son. The officers paid no heed to the pleas of the peasant and wrested the money, all of it, from him. When coming back late at home, he found the son dead long since. This is, however, not all. The Kiat-san also pressed for back payment (of the tax) and on inquiry, learned that officers of the magistrate have taken the money and pocketed it.

Flight of the Peasants

Not earning enough for the payment of the tax, the peasants but have one choice: flight. From the autumn ~~in the~~ spring of 1928 to the spring of 1933 the bulk of the agricultural population ran away from the village or simply died. In the Yenkia village, Fenghsiang, only 189 out of 396 (1928) still remained in 1933 (a decrease of 207 men). Out of these 207 we have the terrible statistics: 99 starved to death, 79 fled, 22 died of disease, 7 girls and women sold out. Only the able-bodied peasants could flee---as a rule, to Kansu, Shan si or Honan. The cities are full of traffickers in women buying girls at one or three dollars a piece. The highest price in Fenghsiang is eight dollars. The girls are usually sold for prostitution or as concubines or maidens.

In Mochentse there is a wood market on which the peasants place for sale the logs taken from the torn houses of their own. After selling the logs the peasants then go to the human market to sell their labour. In the spring of 1933 there were 300,000 such peasants Si-an, capital of Shensi.

JAPANESE IMPERIALISM DECLARED EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OVER CHINA

The unofficial "hands off China" statement made by the Japanese foreign office on April 17 clearly indicates that the imperialist division of China has reached a new but more critical phase. In this declaration Japanese imperialism has made it clear that China shall henceforth become a pure Japanese colony. The Japanese statement is undoubtedly the logical result of the "hands off China" policy of persistent capitulation. Now the most serious question is put before the entire Chinese nation: Whether China shall be converted into a colony of Japanese, British, American and Yankee imperialism, or it shall shake off the imperialist yoke and thus become a free and independent country.

In anticipation of the adoption of Dr. Rachjman's plan of technical cooperation between China and the league of nations after his return to Geneva, in anticipation of the resurrection of the British, French and US banking consortium planned in 1914 Japanese imperialism boldly embarked on the "hands off China" policy by declaring that Japan has a special position in the Far East. It declared its opposition to technical cooperation, particularly to American and English financial aid to China, or arms and ammunition or military advisers being supplied to Nanking. The recent arrival of G.H. Harvey Rogers from America (said to be a delegate for conducting loan negotiations with Nanking) and the return of Dr. Rachjman to Geneva have, according to the view of certain circles, accelerated the Japanese declaration of a clear policy in the relations to China and other imperialist powers likewise interested in the direct division of China.

The Japanese threat is accompanied with menacing actions in China. Closely following the declaration of the Tokyo foreign office Japanese army in China staged a series of demonstrations. In the evening of April 18 2,000 Japanese soldiers practised street fightings with tanks, etc., in the eastern part of Shanghai. In the morning of April 28 the Japanese naval squadron stationed on Yangtse waters fired about 100 shots with machine guns in a southern direction somewhere near Changsu, a city lying close to the Yangtse River.

Nanking's Attitude

The Japanese statement caused serious repercussions in Washington and London but Nanking remained calm. After two days the Nanking foreign office issued a mild and ambiguous statement—so mild, indeed, that Tokyo regards it as an acceptance of its declaration. In the communiqué Nanking neither said a word against Japanese imperialism nor a syllable in favor of the maintenance of China's independence. It only mentioned that it would, to the best of its ability, ~~maintain~~ and peace in defence of the imperialist interests in China. It shamelessly announced that Sino-Japanese relations should rest on the basis of understanding in order to please Japanese imperialism (The Shanghai Sinwanpao, April 20). This statement of Nanking is, indeed, very pleasing to Tokyo. In a message dated April 29 the Shimbun news agency, Japanese, reported that "China has practically agreed with the Japanese special position in the Far East as declared by the Tokyo foreign office", a conclusion drawn at the joint conference of the ministries of foreign affairs, of war and navy.

The rising indignation of the masses compelled Nanking to issue another statement supposed to be supplementary to the first. The new declaration mentioned China's independence and territorial integrity only in a cowardly way, assuring Japanese imperialism that it will not fight the invaders because it is just being engaged in the suppression of the Soviet revolution of the workers and peasants. The role of the KMT as a lackey of imperialism has never been so unmasked as at the present.

Hu Hanmin, the leader of the KMT fraction at Canton, made a different gesture in replying to the Japanese declaration. In a circular telegram of April 28 Hu appealed to America and England for sanction against the invasion of Japan. He never called for a national revolution or resistance against Japanese aggressions because that will embarrass Nanking in its present dealings (capitulation) with Tokyo.

Most leaders of the KMT practically supported Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Chin-wei in their unrestricted, unconcealed surrender to Japanese imperialism by remaining silent.

Stand of Bourgeois Papers

Some of the leading bourgeois papers have evaded the question entirely not so much due to their fear of Nanking as due to their desire to support Nanking passively in the present national crisis (betrayal of the KMT). There are others which, though speaking more or less on the subject, obviously desire to divert the attention of the masses from the main question.

The fascist papers of the KMT, for instance, the Chen Pao of Shanghai, have advised us to remain calm and to keep quiet, saying contrary to facts that imperialism "can not" divide China owing to the prevailing differences among the powers nor "can" it place China under international control for the same reasons. On April 24 the Social News, another fascist paper, demanded the unification of China in preference to fights against Japanese aggressions. The Ta Kun Pao of Tientsin on the same day wrote under the caption of "Determination and Policy" that "The masses better work hard for the realisation of national revival through our own strength....above all, maintain order and tranquility within the country in order to revive economy". It never spoke a word about anti-Japanese resistance, a subject around which editorials after editorials were written years ago. Now it supports Nanking in its policy of capitulation and betrayal, though somewhat implicitly.

Now the KMT concentrates all its fire on the suppression of the anti-imperialist movement as characterized by the North China Daily News, British, which says, "Authoritative circles fear that the pronouncement (the Japanese declaration) indicates a possible recrudescence of Japanese military and political activities which are said to be aimed at the complete domination of the area to the north of the Yellow river. Meanwhile, the local authorities are taking all steps to avoid the possibility of disturbance by the students who are restive following reports of Chinese concessions to the Japanese demands" (Telegram from Peiping dated April 29).

CPC's Appeal

At present there is a small section of bourgeois public opinion showing dissatisfaction over Nanking's downright surrender to Japanese demands. In its view Nanking should accomplish the deal through a round-about way. It therefore still talks about anti-Japanese ~~imperialist~~ actions, diverting the masses from going over to the side of the communists who are really fighting against imperialism in general, against Japanese imperialism in particular. The China Times of Shanghai is a typical example.

The very existence of China is threatened more than ever. In accordance with its consistent policy against imperialism the CPC issued an appeal to all masses of China for a united fight against Japanese and other imperialism, against the sale of the country by KMT. Regardless of political affiliations, occupations or sex, all Chinese may join the united front if they do not want to live under the rule of imperialism.

NANKING'S PART IN BRITISH AGGRESSIONS In Yunnan

Nanking has recently played the open role of a scavenger for imperialist aggressions in China. Under instructions from the British minister, Cadogan, Wang Chin-wei (the prime minister) on April 16 repudiated the report that 2,000 British soldiers had invaded Yunnan and seized Panhung (See our previous issue on this point). He further explained that the British worked up the mines not at Panhung but in Pan-mung at the Burmese frontier.

But facts are facts. Even the fascist papers can not deny the fact. On April 15 the Chen Pao of Shanghai (fascist) published two telegrams from Yunnan confirming the occupation of Pan-hung by 2,000 British troops. On April 10 Li Shi-gun, magistrate of Shenlin, Yunnan, in reply to the Yunnan Diplomatic Association ~~and~~ stated that 700 English soldiers invaded Panhung. The Yunnan KMT offices confirmed the seizure of Panhung by 2,000 English troops in a circular telegram dated April 8. They reported that the masses in Panhung (Non-Chinese national minorities) waged fierce fight against the invaders suffering 50 in casualty.

According to reports leaking out from higher official circles at Nanking the present British actions in Yunnan are based on the agreement made between Nanking and the British Hongkong government during the Fukien revolt last winter by the terms of which the Hongkong government should use its influence in preventing Canton from giving any help to the Fukien rebellion in exchange for the right to construct a railway connecting Panhung, Tengtsung, Chengtu and Chungking (Szechwan), terminating at Hankow in Mid-China. In view of recent happenings the report is creditable.

Not willing to lag behind, French imperialism occupied Wuhatsai, Yunnan, almost at the same time as the British (seized Panhung). According to the telegram of the KMT hsien office in Chienhsui (Yunnan) 160 armed French soldiers occupied Wuhatsai situated in Chienhsui on April 12.

Yes, the capitulation of the KMT has encouraged imperialism in its endeavor to grab more territory from China.

E N D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch.
REPORT

Date May

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
1791/6
311
1034

Subject (in full) The Chinese Workers Correspondence - Analysis of copies,
etc. coming into the hands of the Police since 1930.

Made by D.S.I. E.M. Golder.

Forwarded by

OBK 41

Since 1930 when the dissemination of Communist propaganda through the medium of the Post Office first came to the notice of the Municipal Police, various methods have been adopted to ensure that such mail matter did not fall into the hands of the authorities. The persons responsible for the dissemination of this type of propaganda resorted to the use of spurious stationery (printed envelopes), plain typed envelopes and latterly have addressed their mail in writing of various hands. The last form of evasion presents the greatest difficulty to the postal censors owing to the frequent changes and the difficulty of identifying hand writing at a glance.

The following groups of figures represent the various issues of the "Chinese Workers Correspondence", the "Correspondence of China" and the "China Correspondence" and are listed under the method or typewriter from which they appear to emanate. It is of interest to note that every copy of the documents under report coming into the hands of the Police were mimeographed with one exception that being the "Correspondence of China", dated September 1, 1930, which was printed:-

Written and Mimsographed

Chinese Workers Correspondence, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Two documents in Chinese, both of which are carbon copies of articles prepared for the Chinese Workers Correspondence and which were addressed to an address in Berlin.

Typed matter prepared on one of three machines: a Kannel, Mercedes or a Bijou, all of which are of German manufacture and which are characterised by the figures fitted to them:-
China Correspondence Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Chinese Workers Correspondence, Nos. 59, 63/64, 74/76, 79, 92.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by
(2)

93, 94, 97, 98, No. 1(Extra) dated 13.10.33.

Volume 3. Nos. 51, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67,
68, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 83, 84, 86, and 88.

Volume 4. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 13 and 14.

The following issues appear to have been prepared for
duplication on either a Woodstock or an Underwood Portable:-

Chinese Workers Correspondence, Nos. 33, 38, 39, 40 and 41.

Volume 3. Nos. 17 and 18.

The peculiarities of the type in the following case point
to the machine being a Remington and most probably a portable of
that make:-

Chinese Workers Correspondence No. 30.

All the machines mentioned above have from time to time
been used to address the envelopes containing the propaganda.
In some case the envelope and the pamphlet would be prepared on
two distinctly different machines thus indicating that the two
were situated in the same office or house.

As far as possible surplus copies of the issues of the
Chinese Workers Correspondence, etc. have been removed from the
file leaving but one copy of each issue for reference purposes.

Attached will be found a complete list of the issues,
the persons to whom they were addressed and other data, which
has been prepared to enable the Registry to compile an index
of the file.

Em Gold
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Ray
Felt
3/2

(1) Correspondence of China, 1.9.30. Seized at 28A Dent Lane on 4.12.30.

(1A) The China Correspondence, issue No. 1, 15.11.30.
Obtained from C.I.D., Straits Settlements, under letter dated 16.12.30.

(2) Chinese Workers Correspondence, No. 7, 27.8.30 (Written in English).

Addressed to: Mr. Prager, Gogolevsky St., 14. Room 4,
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Retour : H.P. Cooper, North China Daily News,
Shanghai, China.

(2A) C.W.C., No.3, 21.8.30.

" 4, 22/23.8.30.

" 5, 24.8.30

" 6, 25.8.30

" 7, 27.8.30

Note Address and retour address as above.

(2B) Article headed - Red Agency Exposed - appearing North China Daily News, October 19, 1930.

Subject matter of items 2A and 2B of this section.

(3) The China Correspondence, No. 6, 17.1.31.

Addressed: Editor, Sunday Worker, 254 Grays Inn Road,
London, W.C.1., England.

Retour : Slater, A.W., Maritime Insurance Co., Ltd.,
18 The Bund, Shanghai.

(Obtained from A.W. Slater)

(3A) C.W.C., No.38, 18.12.30.

Addressed: M. Wood Dea, 145 Turk Street, San Francisco,
California, U.S.A.

Retour : Cambefort & Co., No. 1 Canton Road, Shanghai,
China.

(Obtained from E.R. Stegmaier Cambefort & Co.

(4) The Correspondence of China, 1.9.30. Obtained from Mr. Van den Berg.

Note: For specimen copy of the C. of C., dated 1.9.30 .
(See item No. 1).

(4A) The China Correspondence, No. 2, 10.12.30.

Addressed to: T. Tamala, No. 30 Kinamoni Machi Kitaku,
Osaka, Japan.

Retour : The Chinese Nation, 1C Kiukiang Road,
3rd floor.

(Obtained from E.H. Chu, Manager, "The Chinese Nation")

Reports by: T.F.H. Robinson, D.S.I.
W. Duncan, D.S.I.

(4B) The C.W.C., No.38, 18.12.30.

Addressed to : Herrn H. P. Thogersen,
Bei, Pol, M. Tann,
Berlin No. 18,
Kniprodestr., 13, Germany.

Retour : Beck & Swann, 17 The Bund, Shanghai.

(Obtained from Beck & Swann).

(5) C.W.C., No.30, 6.11.30.

Addressed to : Herrn H. P. Thogersen,
Bei Pol, M. Tann,
Berlin, 18,
Kniprodestr., 13, Germany.

Retour : Anglo-Chinese Indenting Co., Hankow Rd.,
Shanghai.

(Obtained from Anglo-Chinese Indenting Co., 9 Hankow Rd.)

- (5A) Miscellaneous copy of C.W.C., 28.11.30.
Addressed : as above.
Retour : Beck & Swann, 17 The Bund.
- (5B) C.W.C., No. 33, 26.11.30.
Addressed to: H. T. Chang, P.O. Box No. 748,
San Francisco, U.S.A.
Retour address: Berta,
228 Bubbling Well Rd., Shanghai, China.
Report by: W. Duncan, D.S.I. 23.2.31.
- (5C) C.W.C., No. 39, 3.1.31.
C.W.C., No. 40, 7.1.31.
The China Correspondence, No. 4, 5.1.31.
Addressed under 2 covers:-
1) Labour News Stand,
10230A, 101 Street,
Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
Retour address: Phillips D.,
Statistical Dept., Hart Rd., Shanghai
2) Herrn H.P. Thogersen,
Bei, Fol, M. Tann,
Berlin No. 18,
Kniprodestr 13, Germany.
Retour:- Beck & Swann, 17 The Bund.
Reports by } H.D.M. Robertson, D.I. 15.1.31
W. Duncan, D.S.I. 30.1.31.
- (6) The China Correspondence (Not dated)
Addressed: Editor, Sunday Worker,
254 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.
Retour : Jones, J. R., China Association,
17 The Bund.
Memo by Officer i/c Special Branch, dated 27.2.31.
- (7) China Correspondence, No. 4, Jan. 5, 1931.
Addressed: Editor, Sunday Worker, 254 Grays Inn Rd.,
London, W.C.1.
Retour : K.C. Lee, Brandt & Rodgers, 51C Kiangsi
Road.
(Obtained from Brandt & Rodgers)
Report by D.B. Ross, D.I. 21.2.31.
Memo by Officer i/c Special Branch dated 27.2.31.
- (8) China Correspondence, No. 4, 5.1.31.
Addressed: Ed., Young Worker,
38 Great Ormond St., London, W.C.1.
Retour : Tsih, Z.C.,
Brandt & Rodgers, 51C Kiangsi Road.
(Obtained from Brandt & Rodgers)
- (9) China Correspondence, not dated.
Addressed: Ed., Lieng Kieu Daily News,
77 Cor Rajawongse & Jawarad,
Bangkok, Siam.
Retour : C. T. Liang, China Weekly Review,
38 Av. Edward VII, Shanghai, China.
(Obtained from J.B. Powell)
- (10) Report by D.S. Golder, dated March 18, 1931.
Photographs of envelopes.

- (11) China Correspondence, No. 8, 5.2.31.
Addressed: Ed., Sunday Worker,
254 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.
Retour : Building Supplies Ltd.,
48 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.
(Obtained from Building Supplies Ltd., 48 Szechuen Rd.)
- (12) China Correspondence, No. 5, 10.1.31.
Addressed: Labour News Stand, 10230A, 101 St.,
Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
Retour : M. F. R. Lertao,
E. Evans & Sons Ltd., 17 Kiukiang Rd.,
Shanghai.
(Obtained from Edward Evans & Co., 17 Kiukiang Rd.)
- (13) Report by D.S. Golder, dated 4.5.31.
China Correspondence, No. 7, dated 25.1.31.
C. W. C. No. 59, dated 17.4.31.
Addressed: Daily Worker, 26 Union Square,
N.Y.C., U.S.A.
- (14) Report by D.S. Golder, 12.5.31.
C.W.C., No. 63/4, 8.5.31.
Addressed: Mr. Y. Worker, 38 Gt. Ormond Street,
London, W.C.1.
Retour : P. F. Miller, 98 Jessfield Rd., Shai.
- (14A)Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Cerole International des Marines,
104 Quai de Bacalan, Bordeaux, France.
Retour : P. L. Cohen, 546 Burkill Rd., Shai.
- (14B)Enclosure as above.
Addressed: International Seamen's Club,
Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.
Retour : Fotolovsky, 345 Seymour Road, Shanghai
- (14C)Enclosure as above.
Addressed: All-India Trade Union Congress,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Retour : Koliswa, 87 Carter Road, Shanghai.
- (14D)Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Bombay Chronicle,
Bombay, India.
Retour : P. Swenjera, 245 Ferry Rd., Shanghai.
- (14E)Enclosure as above.
Addressed: T. U. E. L.
2 West 15th St., N.Y.C., U.S.A.
Retour : T.R. Chandler, 854 Peking Road,
Shanghai.
- (14F)Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Labour News, c/o Federated Press,
112 E., 19th Street, N.Y.C., U.S.A.
Retour : R.H. Feldman, 403 Avenue Road,
Shanghai, China.

- (14H) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: M. Cerele, I. des Marines,
10 Rue Fanchier,
Marseilles, France.
Retour : Y. C. Ngo,
76 Yates Road, Shanghai, China.
- (14-I) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Mr. Editor, Vorwaerts,
Riechenberg,
Czecho Slovakia.
Retour : as above.
- (14J) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Mme. Raffinet,
5 Rue des Envierges,
Prusm, France.
Retour : As above.
- (14K) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: W. Edu. Association,
106 Elmer Ave.,
Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Retour : As above.
- (14L) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Mondé,
50 Rue Elimme Marcel,
Paris (2 E), France.
- (14M) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Herrn Frau,
Albrecht, Berlin, No. 18,
Langenbeck St. 4, Germany.
Retour : J. K. William, 45 Avenue Road,
Shanghai, China.
- (14N) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Mr. D. Worker,
50 East 13th Street, N.Y.C., U.S.A.
Retour : G.H. Crawford, 596 Avenue Road,
Shanghai.
- (14-O) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Herrn Muenzenberg,
Berlin-Tiergarten,
In de Zalten, 9A 111, Germany.
Retour : A. J. Brand, 485 Carter Road,
Shanghai, China.
- (14P) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Editor, Onor,
Bandoeng, Java.
Retour : P. F. Miller,
98 Jessfield Road, Shanghai.
- (15) C.W.C., No. 39, 3.1.31.
Addressed: Chinesische Nachrichten,
Agritur in Europe, No.76104,
Berlin, N.W.M., Germany.
Retour : C. H. Metzler,
56 Yuh Yuen Road, Flat 7.
- (15A) C.W.C., No. 41, 15.1.31.
Address and Retour address as above.

- (16) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 31.8.31.
 Photographs of typing.
 Report by D.S.I. Everest, 28.8.31.
 C.W.C. No. 74/76, 31.5.31.
 Addressed: I. S. Club,
 Willsinakade 7A,
 Rotterdam, Holland.
 Retour : H. Cohen,
 47 Carter Road, Shanghai.
- (16A) C.W.C., No. 74/76, 31.5.31.
 C.W.C., No. 79, 8.6.31 (2 copies)
 Addressed: Erh, Milkuschutz,
 Kochhannster, 28,
 Berlin, O.34, Germany.
 Retour : L. Huang,
 St. Johns University, Shanghai.
- (16B) C.W.C., No. 92, 26.7.31.
 " No. 93, 3.8.31.
 Addressed: Editor, Monde,
 50 Rue Etienne Marcel, Paris, France.
 Retour : Nil.
- (16C) C.W.C., No. 94, 28.7.31.
 " No. 97, 8.8.31
 " No. 98, 11.8.31.
 Addressed: Com. Academy,
 11 Frunnze Street, Moscow.
- (17) Reports by D.S. Golder: 22.4.31, 6.8.31.
- (18) Copy of Report by D.S. Pitts, 10.11.32.
 Copy of C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 18, 31.10.32.
 Addressed: Harold R. Isaacs,
 Room 302/216 Szechuen Road.
- (19) Copy of Report by D.S. Pitts, 13.11.32.
 Copy of C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 19, 9.11.32.
 Addressed: China Forum,
 216 Szechuen Road.
- (20) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 2.2.33.
 Copy of C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
 (Obtained from French Police).
- (21) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 26.5.33.
 C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 17, 25.10.32.
 Addressed: Secy., A.I.L., 3 Rue Parmentier,
 Neuilly, Paris, France.
- (21A) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 18, 31.10.32.
 (Addressed as above).
- (21B) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
 Addressed: Editor, Y.W.,
 38 Great Ormond St., London, W.C.1.
- (21C) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
 Addressed: Editor, the W.L.,
 24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (21D) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
 Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,
 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (21E) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
 Addressed: Mr. L.O. Leong,
 P.O. Box 2748,
 Manila, P.I.

- (21F) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 54, 8.2.33.
C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 55, undated.
Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
Mullerstr., 97 F., Berlin, No. 65.
- (21G) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 60, 11.3.33.
C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 61, 15.3.33.
Addressed: Mr. T. Watanabe,
825 Shimo Kitagawa Setagawa,
Tokio Prefecture, Japan.
- (22) Document in Chinese bearing on the Tsung Tai
Rubber Factory Explosion - dated 1.3.33.
Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
Mullerstr., 97 F., Berlin No. 65,
Germany.
- (22A) Document in Chinese bearing on the situation in
Peiping and Tientsin - Dated 21.3.33.
(Addressed as above).
- (22B) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 64, 14.4.33.
Addressed: Mr. T. Watanabe,
825 Shimo Kitagawa Setagawa,
Tokio Prefecture, Japan.
- (22C) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 60, 11.3.33. (2 copies)
C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 61, 15.3.33. (2 copies)
Addressed: Mr. O. S. Spedding,
Brine St., Sydney, Australia.
- (22D) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 62, 30.3.33.
C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 63, 3.4.33.
Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
Mullerstr., 97F., Berlin No. 65.
- (22E) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 61, 15.3.33.
C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 60, 11.3.33.
(Addressed as above)
- (22F) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 56, 11.2.33.
ditto 57, 18.2.33.
ditto 58, 26.2.33.
ditto 59, 1.3.33.
Report by D.S.I. Everest and appendices, 6.7.33.
- (23) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 67, 7.7.33.
Addressed: Mr. V. Rover,
King Albert Apts., Rue du Albert, Local
- (24) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 2.8.33.
Document in Chinese bearing on the peasant movement,
etc., dated 11.4.33.
Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
Mullerstr., 97 F, Berlin, No. 65,
Germany.
- (24A) Document in Chinese bearing on "Revolt of White
Troops in China between October 1932 and March 1933."
(Addressed as above).
- (25) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 14.10.33.
C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 67, 20.6.33.
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A., 16 Harper Street,
London, W.C.1.

- (25A) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 67, 7.7.33.
Addressed: Industrial Workers of the World,
3333 Belmont St., New York.
- (25B) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 67, 7.7.33.
Addressed: Editor, Y.W.,
38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
- (25C) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 76, 6.9.33.
Addressed: Mr. J. Wong, 1st Dormitory,
Peiping University, Peiping.
- (26) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 12.1.34.
C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 81, 11.10.33.
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,
16 Harper Street, London.
- (26A) C.W.C. Extra No. 1, 13.10.33.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (26B) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 14.12.33.
C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 78, 20.9.33.
Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
- (26C) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 77, 13.9.33.
Addressed: Mr. Jack Wang,
1st Dormitory,
Peiping University, Peiping.
- (26D) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 68, 13.7.33.
Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
38 Gt. Ormond St., London, W.C.1.
- (26E) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 79, 27.9.33.
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,
16 Harper St., London, W.C.1.
- (26F) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 80, 4.10.33.
Addressed: Mr. J. H. Boylan,
P.O.Box 274, Shanghai.
- (27) C.W.C. Vol. 4, No. 3, 18.1.34.
Addressed: D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel,
Kiangsi Road, Shanghai.
- (27A) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 86, 14.12.33.
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,
16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (27B) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 83, 25.10.33.
Addressed: Mr. S. Ferrma Gongles,
1106 Remedios Ave.,
Tayabas, Tayabas Province,
Phillippine Islands.
- (27C) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 84, 7.12.33.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (27D) C.W.C. (as above)
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,
16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.

- (27E) C.W.C. (as above)
Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
- (27F) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 81, 11.10.33.
Addressed: Secy., A.I.L.,
3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris.
- (27G) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 80, 4.10.33.
Addressed: Secy., A.I.L.,
3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly,
Paris France.
- (27H) Report by D.S.I. Golder, 17.4.34.
Report by D.I. Ross, 10.4.34.
Memorandum on Demarce C. Bess.
C.W.C. (7 pages) undated.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (28) Report by D.I. Ross, 19.4.34.
C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 13, 13.4.34.
Addressed: Mr. H. R. Isaacs, Embankment
Building, North Szechow Road, Local.
- (29) Report by D.I. Ross, 21.4.34.
C.W.C. Vol. 4, No. 14, 20.4.34.
Addressed: Mr. H. Isaacs, Embankment Building,
North Szechow Road, Shanghai.
- (30) Report by D.I. Ross, 23.4.34.
C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 88, 28.12.33.
C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 1, 4.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, The Worker,
24 High Holborn,
London, W.C.1.
- (30A) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 88, 28.12.33.
C.W.C. Vol. 4, No. 1, 4.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
- (30B) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 2, 11.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Worker Monthly,
162 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (30C) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 2, 11.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (30D) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 3, 18.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (30E) C.W.C. Vol. 4, No. 4, 25.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
38 Great Ormond Street,
London, W.C.1.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
File No. S. B. REGIST. 1.1.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date August 3, 1934

Subject (in full) The "Chinese Workers Correspondence".

Made by D.S.I. E.M. Golder Forwarded by S.B. S.I.

The following is a list of addresses, coming to the notice of this office, to which copies of the "Chinese Workers Correspondence" have been forwarded during the period January to July 1934 but which have been returned to place of origin after attempts had been made to deliver:-

- (1) Gerard Vanter, 350 Singed, Amsterdam (C).
- (2) Editor, "Labour Monthly", 162 Buckingham Palace Road, London.
- ✓ (3) H.R. Isaacs, Embankment Apartments, North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
- (4) H. Hong, 25, 15th Street, New York City.
- (5) Editor, "The Worker", 24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (6) Editor, "Young Worker", 38 Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
- (7) Editor, "Workers Monthly", 162 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (8) Editor, "Workers Life", 24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- ✓ (9) D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
- (10) Secy., W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (11) S. Ferran Gongles, 1106 Remedios Avenue, Tayabas, Tayabas Province, Philippine Islands.
- (12) Jack Wang, 1st Dormitory, Peiping University, Peiping.
- ✓ (13) Secy., A. I. L, 3 Rue Faubertier, Neuilly, Paris.
- ✓ (14) J. H. Boylan, P.O. Box 274, Shanghai.
- ✓ (15) Mr. Ekin, United Press, 1c Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

S. B. S. I.
E.M. Golder
D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. *1791/6*
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. *D*
Date *30.1.34*

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No. 15.

dated April 27, 1934.

Made by *bb* and Forwarded by *D.I. Ross*

I forward herewith a copy of the Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No. 15, dated April 27, 1934. The contents of this issue comprise a lengthy self explanatory article entitled "The Present Situation and Tasks of the Party, a Decision adopted by the 5th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party", which was held at Juikin, capital of Soviet China on January 18, 1934.

The publication which was obtained from a confidential source was delivered through the post addressed to "H. R. Isaacs, Embankment Apartments, North Soochow Road, Shanghai". The postal cancellation chop shows that the journal was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, A.853, Avenue Joffre on April 26, 1934.

D.I.
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies of C.W.C. sent to Messrs. Lipton, Berthel, Van der Berg, Kottelmeier and Wilson-Brown & Hopkinson

88420
1275

File
20

CONTENTS

.....

- (1) The Present Situation and Tasks of the Party, a Decision adopted by the 5th Plenary Session of the CC of CPC.....p. 1

THE PRESENT SITUATION AND TASKS OF THE PARTY

a Decision adopted by the CC of CPC on Jan.18,1934
at Jukin, Capital of Soviet China

.....

The International Situation

In its analysis of the present world situation the Communist Internationale at the 12th plenary session pointed out that "the relative stabilization of capitalism has begun to come to an end but in the most important and decisive capitalist countries there is not a situation for direct revolution. We are approaching a new stage of tremendous conflicts between class and class, between nation and nation, that is to say, are approaching in a transition to a new stage of war and revolution".

This fundamental thesis of historical significance is unreservedly accepted by the 5th plenary session of CPC which calls on the whole party to carry out with Bolshevik steadiness the great tasks confronting the party at present, tasks that have arisen out from the conclusion just cited.

The march of events in the past year has completely proved the correctness of the thesis. The sum total of the events following the 12th plenary session is apparently in the nature of a transition to a new turn of war and revolution.

(After referring to the upsurge and success of the socialist construction in the Soviet Union, the deepening of the economic crisis in the capitalist world, the transition to a new turn of war and revolution in individual countries, the decomposition of social democracy on an international scale, the text of the decision goes on to say as follows: .)

The tremendous success of the socialist construction in the Soviet Union, the growth of the contradictions between the imperialist countries, the economic war at all fronts, the extension of armament, the increasing preparations of war against the Soviet Union, the development of the revolutionary movement, the disintegration of the second internationale, all these point to the acceleration of the transition to the new stage of war and revolution.

The National Crisis in China

The course of events in the past year has testified to the complete correctness of the thesis of the 12th plenary session of the communist internationale that a revolutionary situation does exist in China. With the sharpening of the revolutionary situation in China, the deepest national crisis has arisen from national existence.

The imperialist invasion of China has reached a higher stage, namely, the stage of direct division. The surrender of the Kuomintang guarantees the division at an accelerated pace. Japanese imperialism, far from content with the seizure of Manchuria and Jehol, has practically established its rule in N. China. It is prepared through its tool, the Kuomintang and its princely princes, to occupy the territory lying north of the Huang Ho. At the same time, Japanese imperialism is frantically consolidating its position in the Yangtze Valley as well as in Fukien opposite Formosa (Japanese island). Waiting for the proper opportunity, it has prepared to take Fukien. It has penetrated deeper into the Hunanlung. It is doing all within its power to crush the hegemony of China and to convert China into its military province. In the past year, Japanese imperialism has made one step after another towards the realization of its plan to divide China and to convert it into a military province.

The course of events in the past year has testified to the complete correctness of the thesis of the 12th plenary session of the communist internationale that a revolutionary situation does exist in China. With the sharpening of the revolutionary situation in China, the deepest national crisis has arisen from national existence.

The imperialist invasion of China has reached a higher stage, namely, the stage of direct division. The surrender of the Kuomintang guarantees the division at an accelerated pace. Japanese imperialism, far from content with the seizure of Manchuria and Jehol, has practically established its rule in N. China. It is prepared through its tool, the Kuomintang and its princely princes, to occupy the territory lying north of the Huang Ho. At the same time, Japanese imperialism is frantically consolidating its position in the Yangtze Valley as well as in Fukien opposite Formosa (Japanese island). Waiting for the proper opportunity, it has prepared to take Fukien. It has penetrated deeper into the Hunanlung. It is doing all within its power to crush the hegemony of China and to convert China into its military province. In the past year, Japanese imperialism has made one step after another towards the realization of its plan to divide China and to convert it into a military province.

The course of events in the past year has testified to the complete correctness of the thesis of the 12th plenary session of the communist internationale that a revolutionary situation does exist in China. With the sharpening of the revolutionary situation in China, the deepest national crisis has arisen from national existence.

The imperialist invasion of China has reached a higher stage, namely, the stage of direct division. The surrender of the Kuomintang guarantees the division at an accelerated pace. Japanese imperialism, far from content with the seizure of Manchuria and Jehol, has practically established its rule in N. China. It is prepared through its tool, the Kuomintang and its princely princes, to occupy the territory lying north of the Huang Ho. At the same time, Japanese imperialism is frantically consolidating its position in the Yangtze Valley as well as in Fukien opposite Formosa (Japanese island). Waiting for the proper opportunity, it has prepared to take Fukien. It has penetrated deeper into the Hunanlung. It is doing all within its power to crush the hegemony of China and to convert China into its military province. In the past year, Japanese imperialism has made one step after another towards the realization of its plan to divide China and to convert it into a military province.

perialist aggressions will not lessen. On the contrary, the growing difficulties confronting imperialism will only make the imperialists more greedy.

By using Indo-China as a base, French imperialism has equally established its guardianship over Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kweichow. It is prepared to openly occupy these provinces if circumstances should permit.

Yankee imperialism is in frantic preparations of war for the hegemony over the Pacific with Japanese imperialism. It has become a more active element in the predatory preparations and provocation of the imperialist countries against the Soviet Union. It has been trying to maintain and to enlarge its influence on the KMT power at Nanking. Through this tool, it has been attempting to enslave the Chinese people and to convert China into an American colony. It has done its part in the KMT attack on the Chinese revolution and the Chinese people by making the cotton and wheat loan to Nanking, thereby wrecking the economy of China.

The league of nations has been actively taking part in all plans of dividing and enslaving China, and has elaborated such plans. It has been participating in the anti-Soviet preparations. Since the Manchurian incident the league has been doing its best in aiding Japanese imperialism to seize Chinese territory and to butcher the Chinese people. The anti-Japanese decisions of the league and the Japanese withdrawal from the league are nothing but a reflection of the inner contradictions of imperialism, primarily designed to fool the Chinese people as well as the toilers all over the world.

Regardless of the serious differences among the imperialists regarding the division of China all imperialist powers are united in frantically preparing the offensive against the Chinese Soviets. Aware that the Soviets have placed the greatest obstacle in the way of division of China, all imperialists have been unanimously organising the anti-Soviet campaign, supplying the KMT with money, ammunitions, aeroplanes, military advisers, hoping thus to drown in blood the millions of toilers in the Soviet territory.

The Economic Collapse

Chinese economy presents a pitiful picture of decay, unemployment and starvation, resulting from the imperialist-KMT rule. Japanese aggressions have caused greater aggravation of the economic situation.

Agricultural crisis has climbed up to the highest peak, resulting in the total rural collapse. As a result of Japanese aggressions and pillage, of the dumping of foreign rice, wheat, flour and artificial silk, of the militarist exactions, of militarist wars, of compulsory poppy-cultivation, of stupendous floods and other disasters, millions of the peasants have been starving, dying and fleeing. Silk and tea together with other staples have been completely destroyed. Household handicraft has been entirely wiped out by capitalist dumping. Even in a fairly good year the peasants can not satisfy the hungry militarists and get enough to pay for the cost as a result of the dumping of imperialist rice, wheat, etc. Millions and millions of the peasants have been deprived of food, land, market to sell their labour. They joined the ranks of the famine-sufferers and led an inhuman life.

The national industries are in process of decay. The heavy industries are almost invariably monopolized by imperialism while the light industries such as cotton and silk are in a state of ruin. Many factories have shut down, many others have cut the working days. All capitalists, whether foreign or Chinese, have cut the starvation wages and worsened the working conditions. Over 60% of the workers have been laid off. Thrown on the street, they have obtained no relief whatsoever and experienced the worst sufferings.

Trade, whether foreign or domestic, has experienced a startling slump in consequence of rural impoverishment, of the decline of the national industries, of the deepening of the world economic crisis. Importation has far exceeded exportation. The shrinkage in the internal market has caused a stagnation and standstill in domestic trade.

Contrary to the decline of national economy the economic influences of imperialism have augmented sharply. The tremendous excess of imports exceeds the total of the exports. Large investments have been placed in the war industries for the preparation of war and the suppression of the revolution. With the same imperialism has occupied the monopolist position. Economic loans to Nanking, in addition to aiding the counter-revolutionary regime, are enabling the Chinese and rural economy and consolidated the imperialist control of China.

The Economic Struggle

The revolutionary struggle of the masses has been growing over the vast territory of China like a storm. In defiance of the KMT and imperialist terrorist oppression the workers in the cities have gathered, around their own party, the

unist party, for a fight. Despite the betrayal of the yellow unions the anti-capitalist strikes have often broke out on an unprecedented scale. The strikers have always increased in numbers and exceeded in the past two years the record number in 1927, the period of great revolution in China. The strikes are always defiant and stubborn. For defence of their own interests the workers have repeatedly resorted to strikes as a weapon. The enthusiasm of the strikers discloses the strike as a revolutionary counter-attack. The workers always replied to the ruthless terrors of the capitalist-KMT-military-police-traitors with revolutionary self-defence. The strikers always came to bloody clash with the military and police. The wave of strikes involves not only the whole territory of China but all departments of production. The anti-imperialist strikes of the workers clearly shows the leading role of the workers in the anti-imperialist movement.

The anti-tax, anti-debt, anti-rent, struggles of the peasants and their struggle for the division of rice have always led to armed revolts and formation of partisan troops. The peasants put up high the banners of agrarian revolution. To save themselves from starvation the masses of the peasants have confiscated and distributed the food (rice) and land of the landlords (Tuhao). Under the influence of the anti-imperialist struggle and of the land revolution the KMT troops have been heading for swift decomposition and disruption. Broad masses of the soldiers refused to fight the red army and demanded to fight the Japanese on an increasing scale. Mutinies always broke out. The national minorities have under the ~~imperialist~~ oppression of imperialism-KMT and their own feudal princes been drawn into the revolution, fighting for national emancipation, for land, for the overthrow of their exploiters, imperialism, KMT, militarists, bureaucrats and their own princes or chieftains.

The surrender and capitulation of the KMT and the KMT ruthless oppression of the anti-imperialist movement, far from stopping the development of the anti-imperialist struggles of the masses, have rather strengthened the anti-imperialist organisations by shattering the illusions of nationalism and the fading influence of the KMT among the masses. The revolutionary masses have, with the help of this fact, risen to drive out the wavering leaders or reactionary leaders, and gathered around the communist slogan of armed masses for the national revolutionary war. Partisan warfare against imperialism has been developing on an increasing scale. The people's revolutionary army and volunteers in Manchuria have been, under difficult conditions, unflinchingly fighting in the sacred war of national liberation. The revolutionary crisis of China has entered upon a new sharp phase, that is, a direct revolutionary situation exists in China.

Growth of the Soviets

The growth of the Soviets serves as the clearest sign of the existence of the revolutionary situation in China. The Soviets are growing stronger every day. The Soviet movement has become a strong mainstay of the Chinese revolution, become the central point of the mass struggle in all KMT districts, will qualify the Chinese revolution as the vanguard in the people's revolutions in all colonial and semi-colonial countries.

Workers and peasants in the Soviet districts have overturned the imperialist-KMT-landlord-bourgeois rule, set up their own Soviet government, secured land, work and liberty. With improved life, with higher cultural and economic levels, workers and peasants have been investing all their strength and enthusiasm in the construction of the state under the democratic dictatorship of workers and peasants, in the sacred defence of the Soviets, i.e., revolutionary war. The ever victorious red army shattered the 4th campaign of imperialism-KMT into which Nanking threw all it commanded, defended the Soviet territory without loss, expanded the Soviets and conquered a new vast territory in Szechwan and Shensi. With the support of millions and millions of toilers in China the Soviet movement has become an invincible force. The successes of the toilers in the Soviet territory under the hegemony of the proletariat clearly demonstrate to the people of China that only the victory of the anti-imperialist land revolution and the consolidation of the Soviets can liberate China, unify China, emancipate China from imperialist slavery, from oppression, exploitation, unemployment, starvation, brutal fascist terrors.

The present situation in China is characterized by the opposition of two absolutely different powers and two worlds which are fighting against each other in a life and death battle. Before the masses of China is sharply raised the question: Whether the toilers of China are going to become the slaves of imperialism directly or through its tool, the KMT, or the anti-imperialist land revolution is going to succeed with the expansion of the Soviets over the whole of China.

After repeated defeats imperialism and KMT have been mobilizing all their

have at their disposal in a desperate fight against the central Soviet district. This fresh offensive has continued for the several months past but owing to the best fighting qualities of the red army, owing to the support of the millions of the toilers both in the Soviet and KMT territory, owing to the growing contradictions among the ruling classes (and owing to their disintegration), the original plan as mapped out by Chiang Kai-shek has ended in a failure. But the 5th campaign has not terminated yet. Chiang has changed his tactics by moving his base of operations in the east, namely, in Fukien, in a continuous fight against the Soviets. The decisive battle is yet ahead. At this critical moment every worker, every peasant, every red fighter, every revolutionary must win the war by all means, a victory that insure the success of the Soviet revolution in one or several provinces and will lay down the cornerstone for the success of the Soviet revolution over the whole country.

The National Crisis

The deepening of the national crisis, the success of the Soviet movement, etc., has clearly proved the bankruptcy of the counter-revolutionary landlord-bourgeois rule. The KMT has most shamelessly capitulated and betrayed to imperialism, has most shamelessly played the role of scavenger for imperialist aggressions. Chiang Kai-shek openly declared: "Any one who dares to talk about anti-Japanese resistance shall be beheaded without mercy". This declaration means complete surrender of the KMT government to Japanese imperialism. In theory and practice the KMT has become the spokesman and agent of Japanese imperialism. The KMT suppresses the anti-Japanese boycott and all other anti-imperialist forms, suppresses the anti-Japanese volunteers and disarms them, relies on imperialist aid in a big scale war against the Soviets, tortures and butchers legions of the masses through the white terror, all this for the prolongation of exploitation, for the increase in the sufferings and hunger of millions of toilers. By the Tangu agreement the KMT has virtually turned N. China to Japanese imperialism. The KMT unhesitatingly conducted direct negotiations with Japan to realize a bigger betrayal and to invite other imperialism to divide China.

The Kwangtung fraction of the KMT desires to maintain the bankrupt rule by indulging in anti-Japanese phrases, by agitating against Nanking, in hopes of cheating the people and winning their support. The anti-Japanese propaganda of Kwangtung rather reflects the growing contradiction between Japan and Great Britain. While cringing before British imperialism in the most shameless manner, the Kwangtung fraction has conducted conversations for a loan and for the dumping of Japanese goods.

The militarists in N. China, particularly Huang Pu (chairman of the Peiping political council), are all agents of Japanese imperialism. Differing in nothing from the traitors in Manchuria, they have prepared to set up a puppet government under Japanese domination, only waiting for the moment when Japan may disregard the interests of other imperialism in the north.

Yunnan and Kweichow are brought under the complete control of French imperialism while British imperialism has tightened its hold on Kwangtung and Szechwan. In this picture one may clearly see the extent to which the KMT and feudal militarists have sold the country.

Further disintegration within the KMT is well indicated in the revolt of the 19th route army which, throwing off the KMT mantle, set up the so-called people's government indulging in "left" empty phrases and demagogical propaganda. The short-lived people's government means no more and no less than an attempt on the part of a section of the KMT leaders and politicians to deceive the people, to maintain instead of overthrowing the imperialist-KMT-landlord-bourgeois rule, to divert the masses from the successful anti-imperialist struggle for national emancipation, to divert them from the Soviet revolution.

As a result of being rocked by the national crisis, the economic catastrophe, and the revolutionary struggle of the masses, the landlord-bourgeois rule is facing increasing contradictions and conflicts in its own midst. Such conflicts reflect the acute and irreconcilable struggles of imperialism for the division of China. Each imperialist power is using its own militarist bloc as the scavenger for aggressions in China. The friction and conflicts within the ruling classes, the growing financial difficulties, the bankruptcy of the demagogical propaganda of the counter-revolution, etc., have steadily weakened the political and military strength of the reactionary regime, and will eventually lead to its collapse and downfall. Chiang Kai-shek as an incarnation of the feudal dictatorship in the ruling class set in the least can use strength of the masses to further the bankruptcy of the KMT rule in face of the revolutionary struggle which may have to be put down by the counter-revolutionary forces under a dictator. Likewise the Fukien coup proves the impossibility for the KMT to rule with old methods. For this reason, a section of the KMT has

politicians attempted to maintain the landlord-bourgeois government by abandoning the KMT. The history of the short-lived people's government together with its tragical bankruptcy shows clearly that there is absolutely no middle ground between the imperialist-KMT road to greater colonization and the road to Soviet China with the triumph of the anti-imperialist agrarian revolution. Under such conditions the party, while mobilizing the broad masses for the shattering of the 5th campaign, for the overthrow of the imperialist-KMT rule, for the success of the Soviet revolution on a national scale, must be most discreet and careful and prompt in utilizing every split, even the smallest, between the enemies....the inner contradictions in the bourgeois camp but on the other hand seize every opportunity, even the smallest, secure an ally for the masses even the alliance is temporary, wavering, unreliable, conditional, immaterial" (words of Lenin). At the same time, fire must be concentrated on all reformist fractions from social democracy, AB groups, the productive party, etc. These fractions are seeking a middle ground between the colonial and Soviet roads but in fact they attempt to save the bankrupt rule of the landlords and bourgeoisie. They want to camouflage the predatory actions of imperialism in the division of China.

Achievements of the Party

The march of events since the 4th plenary session and the great achievements scored by the party in the leadership of the mass struggle clearly indicate the historical significance of the 4th plenary session in the history of the communist party of China. Under the guidance of the communist internationale and on the basis of a ruthless struggle on two fronts the 4th plenary session dealt a blow to the anti-Marxist, anti-Leninist, semi-Trotskyist line headed by Comrade Li Li-san and severely condemned several comrades of the political bureau on the ground of their hypocritical attitude towards the line of the communist internationale. On the other hand, it directed a decisive blow against the right liquidationism. The rightists waged an anti-party struggle by making use of the dissatisfaction of a section of the worker cadres over the Li Li-san line and reconciliation. This struggle on two fronts coupled with the renovation of the leading organs of the party and the correction of the political line formed the corner-stone for a wholesale overhauling of the work of the party, insured the unity and steadiness (Bolshevist) of the party in thought and action. The 4th plenary session took a long step forward in the direction of the bolshevization of the party.

Since the 4th plenary session the political bureau of the CC faithfully carried out the line of the communist internationale and of the 4th plenary session under difficult conditions, relentlessly fought against all opportunist tendencies and waverings, shattered all shades of opportunism such as opportunism in trade unions, the theory of lagging behind in N. China, the Lomin line in central Soviet districts. In practical work a thorough-going transformation in the entire work of the party, resulting in many major achievements.

The 5th plenary session regards as the greatest achievements of the party the creation of stable Soviet districts, the expansion and improvement of the red army both in quantity and quality, the formation of the central Soviet government with its prestige and authority raised among the masses of the whole country, the destruction of all counterrevolutionary plots, the repulsing of the frantic imperialist-KMT attacks on the Soviets. In Soviet territory the party has made much progress in its political and organisational work. In the first place, the land revolution in the basis Soviet districts has been completely carried out on the basis of which the alliance between workers and peasants is greatly consolidated. With the raising of the militancy and creative power of the masses to a higher level, workers and peasants took an active part in the defence of the Soviet districts, joined the red army, organised partisans, insured supplies to the red army. Tremendous economic and cultural construction has already begun. The establishment of the system of the Soviet delegate conference makes still closer the connection between the Soviets and the masses, with the absorption of large masses into the constructive work of the state.

But, on the other hand, weaknesses are found in the work of the party in the Soviet districts. May, they are serious weaknesses. Especially so with the importance of the new and border districts, the insufficient development of partisan warfare, the weakness in the work of the party in the KMT districts around the Soviets, the prevalence of dictation in the party work. The work in Amoy, Hainan, Hupah and Suichuan-Hsuei is very weak, indeed.

In the imperialist-KMT districts the most ruthless white terror rages, making the work of the party exceedingly difficult. The party, however, has been and is growing, has strengthened its own political influence, has many achievements to show in a number of provinces. In defiance of all difficulties and terrors the party has been making strenuous exertions in initiating and fighting for the leadership of the anti-imperialist, anti-Japanese movement, organising and winning over the anti-Japanese volunteers, mobilizing them around the revolutionary programme of the party, strengthening its leadership of the strike movement. In many provinces the party has succeeded in strengthening the leadership of the peasant struggle, raised the militancy and con-

More Victories Scored By Red Army

.....

On April 4 the red army in Yinhsing, Kiangsi, made an attack on the enemy and defeated one brigade and four regiments, capturing the brigadier-general together with a number of regimental commanders. The said red army took more than 1,000 prisoners in addition to a large quantity of booty. Following the defeat, the enemy came back again and was likewise repulsed. After battling for 4 hours the enemy withdrew to their forts. Before retreat the enemy suffered another defeat at our hands, leaving 600 prisoners to us. In these two battles we seized over 1,000 rifles, 50 machine guns, 100,000 rounds of ammunition, more than 1,000 officers and men including the brigadier-general Hou Peng-fei, etc.

A portion of the red army captured Nin-yang, Fukien, for a second time on March 28, capturing 5,000 piculs of salt, 30 boxes of kerosene, etc.

In Yin-feng and Lo-an, two hsien located in east Kiangsi, the crack units under the command of Chiang Kai-shek suffered a defeat, leaving more than 1,000 dead and wounded on the battle field. The heroic red army occupied the forts of the enemy by the thousand. Over 1,000 were taken by the triumphant red fighters.

In Tai-ning, Fukien, the forts built up by the enemy and strongly guarded by white troops gave way before the fierce attacks of the heroic red army in the two days on March 23 and 24. As a result of severe fighting 700 white soldiers were killed, more than 100,000 ammunition taken by the red army.

There are a number of minor victories in addition to the above.

consciousness of the struggling peasants, developed the peasant struggle into partisan warfare, created red armies and Soviet bases in Shensi and Kansu. The 8th plenary session lays stress on the fact that the work of the party in the KMT regions is too weak, especially in the leading industrial centres. The most serious weakness lies in the inadequacy of the work in trade unions, in the under-estimation of the union work, in the neglect of this work. Consequently, certain important sections of the working class still remain in the yellow unions. The contact of the party with the factory is extremely insufficient. Red unions are not yet a mass organisation. The united front front has made little progress in the anti-imperialist movement. The hegemony of the proletariat in this movement is yet weak. Planned work in the villages is still lacking. Even under existing conditions partisan warfare can not be easily converted into the land revolution. The work of breaking the white domination within is yet quite insufficient. Organisational consolidation of the party is still lacking behind its growing political influence. The speedy overcoming of these serious weaknesses is a premise for the success of the Chinese revolution.

Tasks of the Party in the Soviet Districts

Our party organizations in the Soviet districts should, with the Bolshevik stiffness and efforts, fulfill the following tasks:

1. Mobilizing all forces and resources and enlightening and extending to the highest extent the militancy of the masses and the party membership: The party must develop and consolidate the red army, putting all other tasks around this one. All party work should be carried on under the slogan of Lenin—"for the victory in the front of the civil war". The sharpening of the revolutionary situation demands us to realize the slogan of 'creating one million red armies within the short period possible'. It is necessary to strengthen party, mass, youth and women organizations enabling them to play a bigger role in the mobilization of more fresh fighters. It is far more important to strengthen the red guards and vanguards so as to convert into well-trained reserves of the red army and local forces. The red army, under the leadership of the party, has succeeded in achieving a more effective conjunction in its action with other forces, due to the definite class consciousness of the red fighters, the self-conscious iron discipline, the rich experience of their organization and fighting, as well as the improvement and consolidation in both political and military leadership. In spite of this, we should not, however, discontinue consolidation and improvement of this work. Every revolutionary should regard as his bounden duty and task the promotion of the military and fighting technique of the red fighters and their class consciousness and self-conscious iron discipline. Various units of the red army are required to fight under collective and united fighting tactics. It is much more imperative that the political and military tasks of the Szechuan-Shensi Soviet districts, the Kupeh-Honan-Anhui Soviet Districts and the 2nd Army Group (under Comrade Ho Lung) must be coordinated with the great task of the Central Soviet Districts. One of the extremely important tasks is to extend partisan warfare, to break the communication and transportation of the enemy, to organize the masses for the struggle, and to develop the agrarian revolution and to create fresh Soviet districts in the rear of the enemy and around the Soviet districts. Partisan forces must become the initiator and organizer of the agrarian revolution, the disseminator of the influence of the party and the Soviet power, and the backbone of the armed struggle of the masses.

2. We must strengthen and improve the work of the Soviets, making the Soviet power to further consolidate their closer connection with millions of the toiling people, drawing the toilers into active participation in as well as supervision over various activities of the government. It is necessary to continue to persistently carry on the struggle against the class aliens who conceal themselves in the Soviet apparatus. It is, above all, necessary to extend the struggle on a large scale against the corruption and the extravagance of the public funds by individual functionaries and against the bureaucratic elements in the Soviet apparatus. Aside from strengthening the organization and work of the workers-peasants' inspection committee and administering a blow at those individuals who are responsible for the crimes, we must elevate the cultural level of the masses. The cultural revolution must be linked up with the supervision and participation of the broader masses in the Soviet work. At the same time, it must be coordinated with the extension of democracy and self-criticism of the Soviets. The upper Soviet governments (the Central and various provincial governments) must strengthen their leadership of the work of the lower Soviets. They should become not only the organ of the workers-peasants' power in the Soviet districts but the organizer and leader of the anti-imperialist-Kuomintang struggle of the toiling masses in the White districts.

3. The correct enforcement of the agrarian and economic policy of the Soviet is the important step towards strengthening the authority and influence of the Soviet power during the civil war and economic blockade of the enemy. While the thoroughgoing carrying out of the agrarian revolution has made a tremendous progress in the principal Soviet districts, the agrarian problem still remains the most serious one in the new Soviet districts and in some sections of the Soviet homeland. The wrong methods and the Kulak system that the party has repeatedly denounced are still more or less in vogue. This reason, the main problem is to stabilize the land in the hands of the peasants in those principal Soviet districts where the agrarian revolution has been accomplished. The party and the Soviet should employ every possible and expedient the cultivation of the peasants in production, the conduct of a good work for harvest and for the production of land. Simultaneously, the party and the Soviet should pay attention to the development of commerce and industry and increase of handicrafts and labor force. The introduction of science and technology in these districts where the agrarian revolution is not completed is the principal task must consist, in pursuance of the repeated

directions of the party, in rapidly confiscating the land of the landlord and the big private lands and then equally distributing it among farm labourers, coolies, and poor and middle peasants. And the campaign for the inspection of land must be energetically carried on, placing the benefits of the agrarian revolution completely into the hands of the basic masses. In the field of economic construction, it is of paramount importance to widely develop various kinds of cooperative stores, to revive the handicraft industries, to foster commerce within the Soviet districts and to restore trade between the Soviet and the KMT districts. Thus, we can shatter the economic blockade of the enemy, beyond further improving the lot of workers and peasants.

4. For the realization of the great tasks facing the party of the Soviet districts, it is absolutely necessary to develop and strengthen the organizations of the party, workers, youth, women and other toilers.

The trade union in the Soviet districts is the buttress of the democratic dictatorship of workers and peasants, the most trustworthy bulwark of the Soviet power, and the school of communism. The party should promote the trade union work to the highest level and overcome its neglect of the work of the trade union. In the struggle for the defense of the every-day interests of the working class and in improvement of the economic and cultural life of workers, the trade union in the Soviet districts must persistently draw the broadest workers into the revolutionary war, as well as into various tasks of Soviet constructions. The party should bring forward and realize the slogan that 'each worker in the Soviet districts must become a member of the trade union'. The tremendous role of young workers and peasants both in revolution and war has been shown in the present civil war and in all the work of economic and cultural construction. The party should pay further attention to the work among youths as well as to their economic and cultural demands. The c.y. must within the shortest period convert itself into the more-greater than-now mass organization embracing more young workers, semi-proletariat, poor peasants and the conscious elements of the middle peasants. With the maximum attention, the c.y. league should extend communist and Leninist education among its members. At the same time, it should become the vanguard in all fronts, become the first assistant of the party.

In conformity with the previous decisions of the party, we must "sanitise" the work of the congress of the working-women and rural women in every district, drawing the largest masses of the working and peasant women into economic and cultural construction.

Admit the serious sharpening of the civil war, it is, above all, more important to strengthen the party organization, adapting it to the steadily changing condition of the growth and civil war. The party in the soviet district should direct maximum attention to the growth and consolidation of the organizations of the party and the league. It must train more fresh work cadres promoting them to leadership. Above all, our organization must get rid of class aliens and untrustworthy elements. The intensification of the Marxist and Leninist education plus the struggle on two fronts within the party is a guarantee that the party will be capable of accomplishing its great task.

Work of the Party in Krasnodar Districts

1. We must use every possible strength in organizing and leading the strike struggle of the working class. In face of the sharpening of the revolutionary situation as reflected in the steadily increasing strike-wave the party should devote the whole of its attention to this work in which our leadership is insufficient, for the purpose of securing the decisive turn in it. The party should concentrate on the factories, trade union and walkout. We must concentrate our attention on the most important industries, on the big factories in which the capitalist offensive is much more serious, and, in particular, on the industrial cities and regions contiguous to the Soviet districts. The Fifth Plenary Session strictly denounces scores of local party organizations and individual party members that have a tendency to overlook the mass work. With a view to putting an end to the backwardness in the mass work, the Fifth Plenary Session asks every organization (from the smallest committee down to each machine) to work out a concrete working program for organizing the red occupational groups, cells and the general strike. It also asks the red trade union in the big factories and urban centers to make plans for mass meetings and constantly carrying the slogan "We will win!" There have been failures. The key to the greater increase in the number of the strikers' committees at a strike lies in the activity of the central body from which they are born at the heart of the movement. From now on we shall see the workers' struggle for every inch of ground, and we shall see the workers in our side, able to hold their own against the employers and their agents, and above all, able to victory over them.

the worker. The party should carefully be prepared for, every strike and put an end to our dull and mechanical slogans and demands. In order to secure the victory of a strike, it is necessary to organize the mass strike committee with many members. Our work among the unemployed must be intensified, and the work of our propaganda and agitation among them must be strengthened and improved. The unemployed workers' committee must be set up. The struggle of the unemployed must be linked up with that of the employed workers. We must lead the unemployed in demonstration and fight for relief funds, for continued payment of wages, and for work. To strengthen over connection with the workers, we must devote further attention to all the auxiliary and recreation organizations of workers.

2. Among the peasants the chief task of the party consists in extending the struggles against taxes, ground rent, usury, for the division of food and rice, and for the seizure of land, and expanding these struggles into partisan warfare and agrarian revolution. The party should focus its attention on those districts that are of vital importance to the development of the Soviet movement, combining these struggles of the peasants in these districts with the fighting of the red army. In those districts visited by flood and drought the party must intensify its agitation and organizational work, organizing the struggles of the famine refugees for food, houses, and relief funds. When working in the villages, the party should pay attention to the differentiation of peasants, and form independent organizations out of rural workers around which the poor peasants must be rallied. In the ~~very~~ stiff struggle against Kulaks, the middle peasants must be also mobilized around it. In primitive and religious organizations (like the Big Sword Society, etc.) of the peasants, the party must strengthen its work for securing the lower masses.

Where the condition for struggle matures, the party must firmly organize and lead the peasants for partisan warfare, kicking out the Kuomintang bureaucrats and authorities, overthrowing the landlords and gentries, confiscating their land and distributing it to peasants. The party must intensify its work among the Kuomintang troops and militia. In accordance with the political and economic dissatisfaction on the part of the white soldiers, we must stir up their resentment against the Kuomintang attack on the red army, encourage them to resist imperialist aggression, organize their mutiny at the same time.

3. The intensification of the imperialist aggression and the disgraceful capitulation of the Kuomintang afford us a favourable opportunity in strengthening and extending the struggle of the large masses against the imperialists. The party must decisively fight for the creation of the anti-imperialist united front from below. This united front against imperialism must be realized in different forms according to the definite and popular program of the national revolutionary war. The proletarian leadership must be strengthened and consolidated in the anti-imperialist united front from below. The party must widely disseminate the appeal of the Soviet government and the red army to all troops for concluding an agreement of joint drive against Japanese aggressions, together with the three conditions attached but at the same time expose the role of the Kuomintang and the reformists to pave the way for the imperialist aggression. Making use of various names, the party must create anti-imperialist and anti-Japanese organizations, take active part in these organizations, and bring forward our programme, line and proposals for exposing the real face of the leaders of these bodies, and for mobilizing the masses in active opposition to imperialism. It is incumbent upon the party to consolidate its leadership in boycott agitation, developing it into a mass movement. In Manchuria, Jehol, and Hopeh, the party should take active part in the activities of volunteers, dispatching reliable comrades and workers among the volunteers, in order to strengthen our leadership among them. The volunteers and partisans, under the influence or leadership of our party, must, on the basis of a genuine revolutionary programme, enter into an agreement of joint campaign with other anti-Japanese forces and units against Japan, win over these forces and units by the example of heroic and political education. They must link up with the anti-Japanese struggle with the agrarian revolution, smashing the regime of the landlord and establishing the people's power in their partitioned districts. At the same time, they must call on the masses in Manchuria and in other places oppressed by the Japanese militarists to stop payment of taxes, and to oppose the laws and orders promulgated by the Japanese imperialists.

The workers in the party must among the national minorities is already revealed in the form of the national struggle waged by the national minorities in China. The party must intensify its work among the Mongols, Manchurians, etc. It must lead the struggle of the national minorities for national emancipation and independence. It is necessary to develop their struggle against imperialism, Kuomintang, Lamas, landlords.

usurers, etc. Their struggle for emancipation must be closely linked up with the agrarian revolution. It must be pointed out that nothing short of the Chinese Soviet revolution can guarantee liberation to the national minorities, that only the Chinese Soviet revolution can guarantee formation of their Soviet Republics working for real peace and liberty among various nationalities. The Fifth Plenary Session asks the Political Bureau and the various provincial committees to work out a concrete programme of work among various nations in accordance with the revolutionary and national policy of the party.

5. The most important organizational task of the party in the White districts is to consolidate the party organizations, to build up stable factory-moels, to improve the underground work and the directing methods and to improve the propaganda-agitation and the methods of approaching the masses. Here, the main task consists in creating and strengthening the organization and work of the party in the leading industrial enterprises. Reliable and capable comrades must be sent to the most important industries in the cities for building up powerful stronghold for the party there. The centre of all party work must be put in the factories, villages, schools, and barracks. Only with these, can we strengthen our connection with the masses and avoid being hit by the Kuomintang-Fascist terror. As a result of the blow of the white terror and the increasing activities of our party, the demand for fresh cadres is greatly increasing. It is only by boldly promoting the worker-cadres having a closer and maximum contact with the masses and showing faith in and playing the vanguard role in the mass struggle that this problem regarding the cadres can be settled. Conservatives that refuse to promote fresh cadres under the pretext of secret work must be denounced. This question is more sharply raised in the provinces like Szechuan etc and in the certain parts of Hupeh where the intellectuals still occupy the leading position. Under the frantic white terror, the party should strictly improve the underground work and the connection between its various organizations. The party should intensify its leadership of the C.Y. league, not only by sending its representatives to work for the latter but also by constantly placing the work and life of the league on the agenda of the party work.

The Struggle on Two Fronts

The success of Chinese revolution primarily depends on the Communist party, on the right Bolshevik political line and practical work of the Communists, on the unity of the Communists, in thought and action within the field of politics, on the Bolshevik discipline of the Communists, on the ability of the party to lead the mass struggle.

Only by an unflinching struggle against all deviations from the Bolshevik line of the Communist International and the C.P.C. can our party lead the Soviet Revolution of China to victory.

Since the 4th Plenary Session the Party has steeled itself in the struggle on two fronts, secured Bolshevik steadiness and unity in ideology, finally gone on the Bolshevik road. But this fact does not in the least weaken our ruthless struggle against "left" or right opportunism, against the two faces. In face of a new situation, of new difficulties, just at the moment of a sharp turn in the revolutionary situation, a fresh tendency to waver is bound to occur in the least firm section of the Party. In reality, such a tendency has already come to light. The Party must wage a relentless struggle against "left" opportunism, sectarianism, neglect and underestimation of trade unions, anti-imperialist and other mass organizations, neglect of increasing our strength under optimist pleas. Only fighting ruthlessly against right opportunism as the principal danger and reconciliation with it can the Party develop the Bolshevik line. The rightists doubt the development of the revolution, sneer at the strength of the masses, jeopardize the development of the revolution by losing their head before the attack of the enemy, lower the level of the worker's struggle by dragging at the tail. By disseminating pessimism among our ranks, the rightists really help the enemy in attacking us and lead the revolution to finance. Not infrequently has the rightist put forward a program in opposition to the Party. He often sabotaged the line of the Party in practical work by assuming a two-face attitude. Both in theory and practice the Party must smash the two faces of the rightist with two faces, and the thorough realization of the line of the Communist International and C.P.C. must become as widely as possible the Bolshevik revolution program with the new living faces of leadership; must fight ruthlessly against the style of bureaucratism and dictation. Only in this way can we play the role of the Communist vanguard in face of the vital happenings of the present day.

Conclusion

Drawn into the vortex of revolution and war, we are facing the decisive battle in shattering the 5th campaign. The question of who shall win, the Soviets or imperialist lackeys, has been sharply raised. The 5th Plenary Session firmly believes that, on the basis of the Bolshevik line of the Party, on the basis of the mass work untiringly carried on by hundreds of thousands of communists, the Party will be able to direct a greater blow against the counter-revolution through fresh victories of the red army and the workers-peasants in struggles under the guidance of the Party. On this basis the Party can increase the leadership of the proletariat in the present revolution, push the bourgeois democratic, anti-imperialist agrarian revolution towards the socialist revolution. As soon as our bourgeois democratic revolution embraces the more important parts of the country, then enforcement of the socialist revolution shall become the fundamental task of the Party. Only on this basis alone can China achieve unity and national liberation, shake off the imperialist-Kuomintang yoke, emancipate the toil toilers from slavery, exploitation and starvation. Only on this basis can the workers and peasants in China set their feet on the glorious road shown by the nationalities of the Soviet Union in their successful revolution.

NATIONAL ENSIGN, NATIONAL FLAG AND MILITARY BANNER As Adopted by the 2nd National Soviet Congress

The national ensign for the Soviet Republic of China—Hammer and sickle crossed on the picture of earth, in the right there is the ear of rice while in the left there is the ear of wheat, both ears below the earth, above the earth is the five pointed star in which are written these large characters: The Soviet Republic of China. Further above are inscribed: UNITE, PROLETARIANS OF THE WORLD AND OPPRESSED NATIONS. The earth is white in color while the longitude and latitude of the earth are blue. The hammer and sickle are black and the star yellow.

The national flag—The flag is red, 5 Chinese feet in width and 3.6 ft in length, with the national ensign on it. The handle of the flag is white.

The military flag—The banner has a red field measuring 5 ft in width and 3.6 ft in length. In the centre is drawn the yellow hammer and sickle crosswise. On the right corner is the yellow five pointed star. The banner has a white handle.

COMPOSITION OF THE DELEGATES TO THE SECOND SOVIET CONGRESS

The delegates to the second Soviet congress may be classified as follows: (1) 8 industrial workers, (2) 244 handicraftsmen, (3) 53 coolies, (4) office employees, (5) 122 ~~peasants~~ agricultural workers, (7) 303 poor peasants, (8) 25 middle peasants, (9) 64 merchants and others.

As is shown by this analysis, the Soviets are the political power of the workers and all other toilers, a hard fact that no body can deny.

SUBJECT

- (29) Report by D.I. Ross, 21.4.34.
C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 14, 20.4.34.
Addressed: Mr. H. Isaacs, Embankment Building, North Soochow
Road, Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B-REGISTRY.
No. D
Date April 21, 1934.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol.4, No.14, dated April 20, 1934.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

SECRET

I forward herewith two extracts from the Chinese Workers' Correspondence Vol.4, No.14, dated April 20, 1934, entitled "A Statement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the New Offensive of Japanese Imperialism in North China" and "The Mayar Workers Surrounded the Municipal Government."

The publication which was obtained from a confidential source was delivered through the post addressed to "H.R. Isaacs, Embankment Apartments, North Soochow Road, Local."

The postal cancellation chop shows that the journal was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 41 Yu Yuen Road, on 14.4.34.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies of extracts to Messrs Shiple, Kiteon, Van der Berg and Kokefse

23/4

12

CONTENTS

.....

NEW JAPANESE OFFENSIVE IN NORTH CHINA

- ✓(1) A Statement by c.c. of c.p.c. on the New Offensive of Japanese Imperialism in N. Chinap. 1
- (2) Life and Struggle of the Chintsin Minerp. 3
- (3) The Mayar Workers Surrounded the Municipal Governmentp. 4
- (4) Chinese Economy in First Quarter 1934p. 4
- (5) Volunteers Active Everywhere in Manchuriap. 6

A Statement by the C.C. of the Communist Party
of China on

THE NEW OFFENSIVE OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISM IN N. CHINA

(In our previous issue we published an article on the new offensive of Japanese imperialism in North China together the Kuomintang's decision to surrender by a new deal with Japan. The decision involves, so far as we know, the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo as the most important step in the direction of further capitulation to Japan and further aid to Japanese war preparations against the Soviet Union. The new deal is embodied in an agreement between representatives of Nanking and agents of the Japanese Kwantung army, and may not be made known for a long time to come. The following is a translation of the declaration made on April 10 by the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, calling on the masses of China to rise in a protest against the new betrayal of the Kuomintang---Ed.)

.....

To the masses of the whole country,

Since enthronement of its puppet, Henry Pu Yi, the predatory Japanese imperialism is openly contemplating further violences and outrages in N. China with the annexation of the whole country as the main objective.

Japanese imperialism has presented the following demands on its agent in N. China, Huang Pu, chairman of the Peiping political council: 1) immediate acceptance of all the conditions relating to Sino-Japanese direct negotiations 2) complete evacuation of the old Manchurian troops (under Chang Hsueh-liang) as well as of all other units, to be replaced by Japanese and Manchukuo troops 3) complete suppression of all anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist bodies, to be replaced by Japanese and Manchukuo organizations, 4) protection to be given by the authorities in N. China to Pu Yi when the latter comes within the Great Wall in a visit to the eastern imperial tombs, 5) demarkation of the territory to the north of the Huang Ho as Manchukuo territory, 6) guarantee of preferential rights to Japanese investments in China as a vital step to Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. In a word, dissatisfied with the status quo in N. China, Japanese imperialism demands Hun Pei, even the whole land, to be placed under its direct control like the present Manchukuo.

With this objective in view Japanese imperialism has been making active war preparations: further reinforcements to Manchukuo and E. Chahar, mass recruitment of Chinese to work, construction of motor roads for war purpose, incorporation of the Manchits (under Japanese instigation the notorious bandit leader Liu Huitang has devastated several provinces), dispatch of numerous planes for reconnaissance purposes, increasing activities of the Japanese spy service (surviving in the northern part north of the Huang Ho), construction of more than 20 military stations between Jehol and U. Mongolia, signs that point to the new Japanese offensive not only against N. China but against Mongolia and the Soviet Union in Outer Mongolia in an attempt to unite all the Great East.

It is to the Japanese offensive British and French imperialism are also making active war preparations. The new offensive of Japanese imperialism is a direct challenge to the British and French imperialism.

wants to convert China into its exclusive colony in its fight for the hegemony over the Pacific. The recent exchange of notes between Japan and U.S. are simply a conspiracy against the Soviet Union. For the partition of and international over China all imperialism, especially German imperialism, is prepared to recognize Manchukuo, and an international consortium is just considering a big loan to Nanking.

The people in N. China as well as in the whole country are facing a life and death battle. The anti-Soviet war is more critical. And the imperialist invasion of China has reached a new stage, that is, the stage of direct division.

KMT's New Sale

In face of this acute crisis the KMT is shamelessly, nay, more shamelessly, conducting the sale negotiations with Huang Pu and Ho Yin-chin figuring most prominently. Nanking sent its vice-minister of foreign affairs, Tang Yu-jin, to Cangchun paying Pu Yi a visit. Chiang Kai-shek and his hangers-on decided to accept all Japanese demands at the Nanchang conference. Evacuation has been already begun in N. China and many of the northwestern divisions have come down to attack the red army. In turning N. China to Japan, The fascist KMT has resolved to put down all anti-Japanese movements or strikes. Chiang Kai-shek has issued strict orders against all strikes and sabotages. By these acts the KMT has proved the most reliable agent of Japanese imperialism and the most loyal subject of Pu Yi.

To conceal its betrayal the KMT has been carrying on the most shameless demagogical propaganda, saying that we should not worry so much about the danger in N. China, assuring that British imperialism has not yet occupied Pan-hung and Nanchang in Yunnan (which were seized long time ago). It considers the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movements as prejudicial to its policy of "construction" and communist-suppression. It is pushing the campaign against the Soviets without taking any steps to ward off the danger in north China. It is initiating a new life movement to enthrottle and enslave the masses so as to have a freer hand in selling the country. Yet it calls the movement as a national recovery.

The KMT's plea that the country is too weak to resist Japanese aggressions has been clearly contradicted by the victories of the anti-Japanese troops and volunteers in Manchuria, N. China and Shanghai. And the heroic red armies have been able to shatter the imperialist-KMT campaigns in succession. It is the KMT that has cleared the ground for imperialist invasion. China is weak because the KMT wants to bow before imperialism.

Appeal to Workers and Peasants

The imperialist gun is aiming at us, toilers of China. The KMT will not its sale unless we rise against it. Any one who do not want to live like a slave under foreign rule, who do not want to be sold by the KMT, must arm themselves in defence of N. China and the whole country by a revolutionary national struggle; drive out Japanese imperialism and smash its tool---KMT. They must unite against Japanese and other imperialist aggressions in a unified anti-imperialist front without regard to political affiliations, occupations or sex. Our anti-imperialist programme consists of

- 1) against the KMT surrender, no illusions on the league of nations and America, union of all toilers as the mainstay of the national struggle against imperialism,
- 2) in favor of a sacred revolutionary national struggle in defence of China's independence and territorial integrity,
- 3) appeal to the masses to join the war against Japan, aid for the volunteers,
- 4) seizure of all arms, whether in China or imported, to arm the masses, confiscation of Japanese property and property of the traitors for the struggle against Japan,
- 5) keeping away from Japanese and other imperialist influence, also from the influence of the traitors, repudiation of all debts in order to raise funds for the anti-Japanese war,
- 6) complete severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, mobilization of all land, naval and air forces against Japan, discontinuation of the cooperation with the Soviets,
- 7) against the KMT agreement and direct negotiations.

There is our programme for the national struggle which ought to have the support of all toilers as well as those who are really against imperialism. We follow the appeal to the masses in North China, to workers and peasants, to students and intellectuals, etc.)

LIFE AND STRUGGLE OF THE CHINTSIN MINERS

Located in Hopei, the Chintsin mine is the largest, only next to the Kai-lan mine under British control. It is composed of seven or eight minor mines, employing 16,000 workers. A part of it is situated in the north worked up by the son of a militarist while in the south the enterprise is under Sino-German management. But strictly speaking it is run by the Germans because Chang Hsueh-lai mortgaged it to them for the purchase of aeroplanes.

Over the workers there is a hierarchy of five grades with the foremen in direct control of the workers.

Life of Workers

The miners are divided into two shifts, each working eight hours. The first begins from 6 A.M. while the second from 2 P.M. But the workers as a rule work one or two hours overtime every day.

2/3 of the miners are natives, the remainder coming from the neighboring provinces. Owing to low wages, wage cut, lockout, etc., the workers are always on the starvation line. They eat the worst food and live in caves. When you enter the worker's house, you see but all darkness---dark clothes, dark bedding, dark hearth, dark man, etc. All this is due the dark heart of the capitalist.

The internal workers, about 1,200, directly paid by the management, earn \$8 to \$20 a month, hence in a better position as compared with the external workers who receive their wages from the contractors varying from 20 to 40 cents a day. They get no pay when they don't work. They work every two or three days. Hence they do not get enough for their own living, much less for their families.

The internal workers, though paid a definite wage each month, are always several months in arrears. Last year their pay was withheld from 5.5 to 2 months. Dissatisfied with the back pay, the workers were agitating against it and demanded the pay in full. They went on strike several times but failed owing to the treachery of the yellow unions.

The external workers, not directly connected with the management, suffered more from the contractors as a result of double and triple exploitation. They are subject to the exploitation of the so-called guarantor who, usually a worker and a landlord, stands as surety for the contractors and takes more than a half from the workers' wages. The guarantor always lends money to the needy workers at the rate of 5 or 10 cents for each dollar a month. Still worse is the noodle loan to the workers who get the noodle from the guarantor at a much higher rate. So long as the worker gets no pay, he must be subject to this serious loan.

The external workers demand abolition of the contractor system, direct payment from the management, loan in money or noodle without interest, ride on lifts down or up the shafts.

In the south each contractor controls some 160 workers and is, for this reason, called the big contractor. In the north there is no big contractor, each controlling 4 to 140 workers.

Workers Organizations

800 workers in the south are organized in the red unions. In the north mine there are the blue and red organizations (ganster). The strongest are the Tung Haiang Hui (union of men from the same birth place) from the workers coming from outside. The yellow unions have declined considerably in influence as a result of their betrayals.

Last March 400 workers (internal) demanded pay in full, a demand was supported by the advanced as well as the backward workers. And the workers were firmly resolved to carry out the demands. But the yellow unions tried to stop the outbreak of the struggle by intimidation and deception. At last they took up the leadership of the struggle (which was inevitable) in order to sell it out.

The yellow unions in attempting to sell out the struggle adopted the following methods: buying the traitors and gansters for keeping a watch on the workers, dismissing the leaders of the working masses, separating the masses from each other, splitting the workers by putting forward slogans favorable for certain workers but unfavorable for certain others. To save its bankruptcy they intrigued arresting their own leaders. They held back the workers back from the struggle in every way possible. They received \$100 from the management as a grant to the yellow unions. The dissatisfaction of the workers over the yellow is increasing every day.

The red unions have wide progress among the workers in spite of the deception and persecution of the yellow unions. Their papers and slogans have engaged the growing attention of the working masses.

THE MAYAR WORKERS SURROUNDED THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

.....

Imperialism and KMT have been very busy with the arrest of the workers leaders of the Mayar silk mill at Shanghai (See our last issue). Up to last week more than 50 leaders were thrown into prisons. The 4,000 workers, however, persisted in the strike for 6 weeks already. Under the leadership of the CPC they refused to accept all reconciliation and arbitration offered by KMT, contractors, yellow unions, bourgeois journalists, lawyers, etc. They decided to fight to the last for the interests of the workers. Other workers, toilers and students in Shanghai have given aid to them. Workers of 15 silk mills have declared a sympathetic strike, likely to result in a general tie-up for the silk enterprises as a whole. On April 12 the garrison commander of Shanghai, therefore, proclaimed an order strictly forbidding strikes and sabotage. The fascist hangmen busied themselves with the arrest of workers leaders, thus trying to wreck the strike. But the strikers refused to yield.

Besieged the Municipal Gov't

Under the guidance of the strike committee 4,000 workers of the Mayar silk mill called a strike on March 9 against the 20% wage cut. Being mostly women, they nevertheless organized agitation and messenger corps, pickets, etc, fighting for the interests of the working class. Relying on the strength of the masses, they snatched from the hands of the police their leaders and fellow workers serving on the strike committee. They demonstrated against the threat of the capitalists to their delegates. They fought against police men for an hour and suffered 100 casualty.

On April 10, the date set for arbitration in the bureau of social affairs, workers went there in small bands after dinner. They desired to aid their delegates in the arbitration but resolved not to yield on any of their demands. By and by the crowd reached 2,000, and demonstrated. In face of the police and troop charge they refused to retreat. Cold and rain rather encouraged the workers who would not yield at all. In the evening the crowd was reenforced by workers from other quarters, and received bread from them. Functionaries of the municipal government were shut in.

In spite of drizzling rain and severe cold the workers refused to leave the municipal government and spent the night by standing and waiting. One woman worker fainted and bore a child on the very spot. The day following, 500 soldiers were rushed to the scene. At 10 o'clock they opened fire on the besieging crowd resulting in the killing and wounding of dozens.

Leaders Arrested

To break the strike the KMT started the offensive against the central organisations of the workers and arrested their leaders by the dozens. They dragged the leaders from the workers quarters, charging them with theft and robbery, hoping thus to lessen the indignation of the workers. Up to now over 50 leaders were taken into custody. As firm as ever, the strikers never returned to work as ordered by the KMT.

Aid from Other Workers

Workers in the other 15 mills at Shanghai have suffered wage cut in the current year. They are thus quite sympathetic for the Mayar strikers. They collected money for the Mayar workers. They carried banners in aid of them while besieging the bureau of social affairs. They brought them food and bread. On April 11 the crowd of the Mayar strikers around the Shanghai municipal gov't was dispersed by police and troops but next day 15 silk mills at Shanghai called a sympathy strike just at the moment when the KMT strictly interdicted strikes and sabotage.

The CPC in leading this struggle directed decisive blows against the deception of the yellow unions, against the deception of the liquidationalists who are only opposed to the "irrational wage cut", broke through the severe white terror of the KMT and imperialism. In the light of these facts the workers now perfectly understand that the CPC alone defends the interests of the workers, that only firm solidarity and stiff struggle can win the final victory. More united than ever, they are organizing the general strike of the silk mills as a condition for the success of their struggle.

CHINESE ECONOMY IN FIRST QUARTER

1934

.....

Chinese bourgeoisie is at present disappointed, more disappointed than last year, in their new hopes for the better in 1934. With the conclusion of

the first quarter, 1934, the crisis has become much sharper. The largest of national industries, namely, the cotton mill, is reported to be on the verge of collapse in its entirety. The flour mills, silk weaving mills and tobacco factories will meet the same fate in the near future. Those which still struggle on will suck the last drop of blood from the worker before falling to pieces.

New Factors in the Crisis

New factors are working for the further deepening of the crisis. They assist imperialist economic aggressions in China. In the first place, the steady rise in the value of silver is a great aid to imperialist dumping in China to the detriment of Chinese national goods. China is a silver country and, for this very reason, closely related to the rise or fall in the price of silver. Owing to the low price of silver before 1932 Chinese industry and trade could maintain themselves in a somewhat stable position because the price level remained rather high. But since the suspension of the gold standard by Japan, England and US (which take up 50% of the total foreign trade of China) Chinese price level steadily declines. The American dollar in January and February has fallen by 20% as compared with last year. This helps imperialist wares in bringing pressure on the Chinese. This depresses Chinese prices. With the aid of the greatly depreciated Yen, of its military machine and the political superiority in China, of its smuggling, of the interdiction of the anti-Japanese boycott movement by the KMT, Japanese imperialism has been able to obtain the upper hand in the Chinese market.

The KMT taxation has been on the increase from year to year. Last December the taxes on tobacco, cement, matches, etc, were raised by one third. Beginning from this year, Tientsin collects 6% likin. Anhwei and Hupeh have followed the example of Tientsin. In view of the decrease in taxes as a result of the economic crisis the provincial, Hsien and other local governments have ceaselessly increased the rate of taxation.

In the third place, rural economy has gone from bad to worse. The levy of a tax on the importation of foreign rice considered as the necessary step in raising the prices of agricultural produce has been enforced only in the provinces under the control of Nanking, and has failed to show the desired effects. The price of flour is still going down. The purchasing of the peasant is on the decline.

The Cotton Mill

Turning to the actual condition of the sharpening of the crisis, we may take the cotton mill as an example. Chinese textiles divide the market of China with Japanese textiles almost on the 50%-50% basis but in regard to capital and technique the Japanese exceeds the Chinese. According to a statement of the Chinese textile association Japanese capital is mapping out a plan to wipe out the Chinese cotton mill in three years by monopolizing the market in Manchuria and North China as well as elsewhere. The selling price of the Japanese yarn is always lower than the Chinese by more than ten dollars. And this fact causes a further slump in the price of yarn. Here in Shanghai the yarn of 20 counts sells at \$176 in January or \$28 below the price in the corresponding period last year. Now it declines to \$163.70, the lowest level touched since 1911.

The low price of the yarn is, however, accompanied by stagnation, a condition much worse than last year. According to the report of the Chinese Textile association at Hankow the Japanese control 80% of the yarn market and 90% of the cloth market. Oppressed by the Japanese, the cotton mills in Shanghai are not able, it is reported, to pay back \$120,000,000 to the banks which have advanced the money as a loan. At a conference on April 13 the cotton mills in Shanghai decided to curtail production beginning from May 1. On account of labour day falling on May 1, the curtailment was postponed to June 1. It shall be remembered that from April 20, 1933, the cotton mills in Shanghai have cut production by 23%. The Shanghai bourgeois press reported the flight of the cotton mill king, Yin C'mn-chin, to Hong Kong in order to avoid the pressure of his creditors. The Shanghai banks have been stated ready in assuming the control over the cotton mills owing to the latter's imminent bankruptcy but as they are not well versed in the cotton mill business they will engage Japanese experts as managers. The day is drawing near when the Chinese textiles will fall into the hands of the Japanese.

Other Industries

Next comes the flour mills which, numbering some 20 throughout the country, have been running in 75% capacity since the beginning of the year. As a result of the importation of American wheat and flour provided in the US cotton and wheat loan, as a result of the monopolization of the market in Manchuria and North China by the Japanese, Chinese flour has been steadily declining in price. Under such conditions the largest of flour mills in Chi-

na, the Foosin flour mill, was forced to close down. As to the silk business, the condition is still worse. The rise in silver prevents Chinese silk from competition with the Japanese in foreign markets, namely, in America and France. The silk market in foreign countries is, therefore, occupied by the Japanese. Since the opening of the year all silk filatures except a couple have shut up, throwing out some 60,000 workers. The silk-weaving business has likewise sunk steadily. Originally, there were 9,000 looms at Shanghai but up to April, 1933, the number decreased down to 4,785, then down to 2,500 February, 1934.

Last December the HMT government increased the tax on tobacco by 1/3 to the great prejudice of Tobacco companies of Chinese nationality. The new tax is a discrimination against Chinese cigarettes. According to the report of the Chinese tobacco association foreign made cigarettes pay only 70% while the Chinese have to pay 120% or 50% more. Since the imposition of the new tax foreign cigarettes have cut their prices by 20% and depressed the Chinese products still further. Chinese tobacco manufacturers have petitioned to the government for a revision of the tax but obtained no answer from Nanking.

The tax on matches was also raised, thus rendering ineffective the dumping tax of 1931 against the unfair competition of foreign matches. The new tax is so high that it virtually takes up 70% of the price of the product.

Rural Economy

Agriculture repeatedly hit by the crisis has reduced its productivity considerably. Take the example of sericulture. According to the Shanghai Sin-win-pao of April 13 2/3 of the peasants have given up silk-worm-breeding in Wusih, centre of sericulture in China. The sheets of silkworm, though sold at reduced prices, can not find a market. The exportation of tea amounts to 72,623 piculs from January to March or a decrease of 7,796 piculs as against the corresponding period. Statistics are not available as to the other agricultural products.

Trade has worsened. Take Foochow as an example. There trade suffered more than last year. Owing to deflation of credit over 30 big stores in the most prosperous street of Foochow have closed down. Other shops are considering liquidation. In a word, trade conditions have aggravated as compared with last year.

VOLUNTEERS ACTIVE EVERYWHERE IN MANCHURIA

.....

Since the accession of Henry Pu Yi to the throne under Japanese instigation the people in Manchuria have shown more resentment, and the volunteers have become more active everywhere in Manchuria. The bourgeois press here in Shanghai is full of such news.

In the opening days of March one detachment of the Manchukuo troops stationed in Sanshin, lower Sungari, has mutinied and killed the Japanese officer by the name of Yisuka together with many others.

In the morning of March 1 thirty-two soldiers of the machine gun detachment of Manchukuo mutinied, killing the captain, disarming six others who refused to revolt.

April 7 about 100 volunteers attacked the Anshin railway and fought with Japanese troops, killing one Japanese, wounding two. On the same day 200 volunteers started offensive against the Japanese troops stationed along the Anfeng line.

50 volunteers came to the outskirts of Harbin on the night of April 11, killing one Japanese merchant but swiftly disappeared before the advent of the Manchukuo troops. Four days later 40 volunteers attacked Chinkung, Heilungkiang and killed 6 functionaries (Japanese and Manchurian) of the Manchukuo central bank who refused to hand over the money demanded by the volunteers. The volunteers opened the vaults and obtained \$226,000 cash for the financing of the campaign against the Japanese imperialists and Manchukuo traitors.

Here are but a few of the examples showing the increasing activities of the volunteers operating in Manchuria. They are fighting for the independence of China, for the territorial integrity of China. Some of them are carrying on the offensive against Japanese imperialism under the revolutionary leadership of the CPC (See our previous issues bearing this name).

SUBJECT

- (30) Report by D.I. Ross, 23.4.34.
C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 88, 28.12.33.
C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 1, 4.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, The Worker,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (30A) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 88, 28.12.33.
C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 1, 4.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
- (30B) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 2, 11.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Worker Monthly,
162 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (30C) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 2, 11.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

SUBJECT

- (30D) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 3, 18.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (30E) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 4, 25.1.34.
Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
38 Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date April 23, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date 23, 1934.

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters
obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith eight typewritten copies of the
"Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were
contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the
Chinese Post Office on April 21, 1934. The letters, which
were posted locally and addressed to persons in London, were
in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after
attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and contents are given
hereunder :-

- (1) "Editor, The Workers' Life, 24 High Holborn,
(2) Addressee : London, C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol.III, No.88, dated December 28, 1933.
Vol.IIII, No.1, dated January 4, 1934.

Contents : (Vol. III, No.88)
(a) The Manifesto of C.P.C. on the Fukien Coup.
(b) Sino-Japanese Direct Negotiations Continue.
(c) Kuomintang White Terror.
(Vol.IIII, No.1)
(a) The Struggle of the Hopei Workers Sharpens.
(b) Tighter Fascist Grip on the Whole Country.
(c) The Starving Peasants Besiege the Nanking
Municipal Government.

- (3) "Editor, Young Worker, 38 Great Ormond St.,

- (4) Addressee : London, C.W.I."

Enclosure : Vol.III, No.88, dated December 28, 1933.
Vol.IIII, No.1, dated January 4, 1934.
(Vol.III, No.88)

(a) The Manifesto of C.P.C. on the Fukien Coup.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full) -2-

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

(b) Sino-Japanese Direct Negotiations Continue.

(c) Kuomintang White Terror.

(Vol.IIII, No.1)

(a) The Struggle of the Hopei Workers Sharpens.

(b) Tighter Fascist Grip on the Whole Country.

(c) The Starving Peasants Besiege the Nanking
Municipal Government.

(5) Addressee: "Editor, Labour Monthly, 162 Harper Street,
London, C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.2, dated January 11, 1934.

Contents : (a) The Nanking-Fukien War Against the People.
(b) The 6th Anniversary of the Canton Commune.
(c) The Yufeng Cotton Mill Strike in Honan.
(d) Workers' Struggles in White District of
China, Dec., 1933.

(6) Addressee: "Editor, The Workers' Life, 24 High Holborn,
London, C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.2, dated January 11, 1934.

Contents : (a) The Nanking-Fukien War Against the People.
(b) The 6th Anniversary of the Canton Commune.
(c) The Yufeng Cotton Mill Strike in Honan.
(d) Workers' Struggles in White District of
China, Dec., 1933.

(7) Addressee : "Editor, The Workers' Life, 24 High Holborn,
London, C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.3, dated January 18, 1934.

REPORT

Station,

Date... 19

-3-

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

Contents : (a) The Anti-Japanese Partisans in Manchuria.
(b) The National Currency Crisis in Its Acute Stage.
(c) Greater Tasks Assigned to Aeroplanes during the 5th Campaign.

(8) Addressee: "Editor, Young Worker, 38 Great Ormond Street, London, C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.4, dated January 25, 1934.

Contents : (a) The Success of the Election Movement on Eve of 2nd Soviet Congress.
X (b) Two Appeals against Raging Fascist Terrors in China.
(c) Red Army Scored More Victories.
X (d) Manifesto of C.P.C. on Fascist Kidnapping of Students at Shanghai.
X (e) A Movement Afoot to Demand Release of Ruegg.
(f) More KMT's Desperate Efforts to Push 5th Campaign.

FILE

I do not think it is worth it. no for my own use a note of staff which is running through

[Signature]

D. I.

Should suggest that a copy of 'b' & 'c' be passed to the Chi. Anti-Comm. Office. Copy of 'c' checked to file in National & French. - Copy of 'b' Officer i/c Special Branch. checked to file in 'China League of Left Writers (D.3388)

[Signature]

The Manifesto of C.P.C. on the Fukien Coup
Since Japanese Direct Negotiations Continue.
Kuomintang White Terror

THE MANIFESTO OF CPC ON THE FUKIEN COUP
 issued by the Central Committee
 on December 13, 1933

(In view of the approaching big-scale war between Nanking and Fukien the so-called People's Revolutionary Government brought about by a coup d'etat has been forced into the limelight. Calculated to shed some light on the subject an article entitled "The People's Government in Fukien" has been published in the 85th issue of our CORRESPONDENCE but there we made a serious mistake in quoting a passage from the China Forum saying that an understanding of non-aggression has existed between the 19th Route Army and the Red Armies for a couple of months, supplemented by the statement that Canton and other KMT governments have held out their hands in an attempt to reach a similar understanding, thereby conveying the impression that the KMT anti-Soviet campaign actively prepared for the past five months has been relaxed to a certain extent. Informed by authoritative quarters we are authorized to say that the understanding referred to is but a misrepresentation lacking a foundation in facts. All Kuomintang Governments, either central or local, are doing their best in attacking the Soviets and red armies by an unbottling campaign. That fighting has practically ceased between the 19th Route Army and red armies is attributable to the former's yielding to the pressure of the masses and the ranks and files to demand discontinuation of attack on the Soviets while the red army is making the greatest exertion in shattering the 5th offensive of the Nanking regime. There is not the slightest doubt that militarists of the 19th Route Army are making more effective preparation for another thrust on the red army, only waiting for an opportune occasion. In order to clarify the atmosphere, the Communist Party of China issued on Dec. 13 a Manifesto to the people setting forth the conditions under which the Fukien government was created, analysing the true nature of that government grasped up in a mantle of high-sounding phrases, calling on the masses to organise themselves, to arm themselves, to fight for their own emancipation, etc.—Ed.)

To the masses of China,

Since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria down to the present time the Kuomintang's anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist slogans have proved utterly false in the light of clear facts. The KMT has merely become a tool of Japanese and other imperialism, acting as scavenger of imperialism in its attempt to divide China. The masses of China have, through their own experiences, clearly understood that it is next to impossible to overthrow the imperialist rule in China and to secure the independence and unified China, and to thoroughly liberate the masses, unless and until the KMT is smashed by self-organising and self-arming. At the same time, the big victories of the Soviets and the red armies in fighting the imperialists and KMT have clearly pointed out that the road of the Soviet's anti-imperialist and KMT policy is the only thing capable of freeing China from the imperialist shackles.

For this reason the revolutionary struggle of the masses in struggling against imperialism and KMT has gone a step further. The masses have shown more sympathy and support for the Soviets and red armies. The masses demand a revolutionary way out of the political and economical crisis. This is the natural under conditions of the sharpening of the revolutionary situation and the further shaking and decaying of the KMT rule.

A fraction of the KMT leaders in Fukien, seeing the bankruptcy of the KMT and the revolutionizing of the masses, have finally cast the KMT overboard and instead created a Party of the Producing Masses. In place of the counter-revolutionary KMT regime, they have set up a "People's Revolutionary Government and proclaimed a "new" program, a fact that testifies to the further shaking and decaying of the Kuomintang. But a month has elapsed since the inauguration of the People's government, and aside from uttering a few anti-imperialist, anti-militarist, anti-tobacco-landlord-bourgeoisie phrases, leaders of the "n.w." government have done nothing of the sort. They have promised liberty of speech, assembly, strike, demonstration, etc., but they are enforcing martial law in withholding these rights. While in these programs they set down the greatest protection of intellectual and artistic freedom as a goal, they do not, however, take any concrete steps to realize it. They are remaining silent on the emancipation of the life of the masses of labor as a people's work, not to mention the abolition of discrimination by the Kuomintang against the masses. As to the struggle of the masses for the liberation of the

no concrete measures of steps have been taken for its preparation. The so-called "armed volunteers" is, in fact, but another name for the armed militia of the Tuhao and landlord, doing nothing promoting the armanment of the masses. As tested by the events of the past month, the government is neither for the people nor revolutionary.

The Communist Party of China and the masses, too, will not pin any faith in the oral promises and sugar-coated revolutionary phrases; deeds and actions alone can prove whether a government is revolutionary or not.

Unless proving by action that the rights of speech, assembly, strike, demonstration, etc, are actually given to the people, urgent steps taken to improve the life of the workers and peasants, preparations made to concentrate all the armed forces and to arm the masses in a war against Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek, the People's Government will not be able to distinguish itself from any reactionary KMT governments if it persists in its present predicament of inertia. Instead of smashing the imperialist-landlord-bourgeoisie rule in China as is promised, it really does the contrary, that is, maintenance of the imperialist-landlord-bourgeoisie bloc, only bent on diverting the masses from going over revolution and Soviets at an accelerated pace.

The Communist Party of China firmly adheres to the belief that only by their independent revolutionary action alone can the masses of China overthrow Japanese and other imperialism, overthrow the counter-revolutionary government of the KMT, that the masses will be utterly disappointed if hoping and waiting for a time when a fraction of the ruling classes stages a "revolution" in place of the revolutionary struggle of the masses themselves.

The Communist Party of China calls on the wide masses of Fukien immediately to organise themselves, to set up revolutionary labor unions, the peasant committee and the peasant unions, drawing in large masses of workers and peasants as well as revolutionary students and intelligentsia to be enrolled in anti-Japanese bodies, to organise a people's army against Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek, to organise volunteers and other detachments under different names, immediately to ask from the People's Government for arms and ammunitions and join hands with the revolutionary soldiers in a common fight against Chiang's troops in Fukien and to prepare against any intervention of Japan or any other imperialism. The masses in Fukien must rely on their own strength to get back the Japanese concession and customs autonomy, to declare invalid all unequal treaties with Japan, to develop the anti-Japanese boycott movement, to confiscate the enterprises and property of Japanese capitalists, to drive all Japanese land, naval and air forces out of Fukien, to arrest all traitors and suppress their activities and confiscate their property as a source of funds to finance the anti-Japanese and anti-Chiang war or to be distributed among the toiling masses. Workers must fight against the ruthless exploitation by strikes and fight for the 8 hour law and increase of wages. Peasants must improve their own life with a fight against the rent and taxes, disarming the troops of the landlords, arming themselves, confiscating all land of the landlord, carrying out the land revolution thoroughly. Ask the People's Government immediately to give relief to the unemployed workers in cities and the unemployed peasants in the villages, to improve the life of the soldiers. The masses in Fukien shall immediately ask the People's Government to respond to the declaration and call of the Soviets and red armies to oppose and KMT, demand not to attack the Soviets and red armies unwaveringly carrying on the struggle against imperialism and KMT, to ally with the Soviets and red armies by signing a military agreement for a common front against imperialism and KMT, particularly against Nanking regime headed by Chiang Kai-shek. Through their own experience of such a struggle will the masses in Fukien be able to tell how much revolutionary the People's Government is, to tell whether it is another swindler coming from the counter-revolutionary camp.

To all the people of China the Communist Party of China declares that only two roads are open to the masses of China: either the one leading to the greater colonisation of China under the imperialist-KMT rule or the path to entire liberation of the nation by a merciless struggle against imperialism and the Kuomintang. Only the success of the revolution, as carried on by workers, peasants, soldiers and toiling masses will assure the success of the emancipation of the Chinese nation. There is no middle ground. Any who seek to find a path between revolution and counter-revolution are doomed to failure and give assistance to counter-revolution.

(1) Masses! Unite against Imperialism and Kuomintang!

(2) Masses, Arm Yourselves.

(3) Masses, Fight With the Japanese and Other Imperialism!

(4) Masses, Fight With the Nanking and All other Kuomintang Governments!

(5) Masses, Fight Against Imperialism and Kuomintang!

(6) Masses, Fight Against Imperialism!

3
SINO-JAPANESE DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE
Against Direct Negotiations Designed
to sell the Country

In view of the sharp opposition of the Soviet Power to the counter-revolutionary regime of the Kuomintang at Nanking all imperialism, particularly the Japanese, has pushed with redoubled energy the work of dismembering China and repressing the Chinese revolution. On the part of the Kuomintang, it has adopted in face of such imperialist aggression a consistent policy of surrender in order to save the shaking landlord-bourgeoisie rule from collapse. In spite of all the cruel methods employed to attack the Soviet districts in Kiangsi (massacre on mass scale, bombing by planes, etc.) Chiang Kai-shek with his 500,000 crack troops has failed to make any progress but, on the contrary, suffered losses and defeats. Under such conditions, the Nanking regime headed by Chiang Kai-shek can not but ask for help financial or military from Japanese Imperialism in return for which it proposes to turn Manchuria, Mongolia and North China over to Japan by direct diplomatic negotiations. Spokesmen of Japanese imperialism have repeatedly declared that in Kiangsi, Fukien, Hunan and Hupei Japan and Nanking have a common interest in attacking the Soviets and red armies. To speed up its preparation of intervention against the Soviet Union Japanese imperialism needs to consolidate its position in North China and swiftly turn it into a base with more perfect military equipment against the Soviet Union. On such a basis the so-called direct negotiations have been opened and are being continued covertly, although Sun Fu, president of the Legislative Yuan, together with the spokesmen of the Nanking foreign office, have announced the suspension of the direct negotiation.

Contents of Negotiations

Taking them all in all, the negotiations are centering on the following points:

- 1) resumption of the train service between Mukden and Peiping with the proceeds from the passenger traffic and freight to be divided between the two parties equally.
- 2) resumption of the mail, telegraph services between Manchukuo and China.
- 3) resumption of trade between Manchukuo and China, interdiction of the anti-Japanese goods movement, commodities coming from Manchuria not to be marked with the place of origin so as to make it possible to evade the customs duties.
- 4) establishment of customs houses along the Great Wall as a sign to recognise the territory lying outside the Great Wall as belonging to Japan, but Chinese goods going into Manchuria obliged to pay custom duties.
- 5) Japan pledging to provide Nanking with a big loan and ammunitions for fighting the anti-Japanese volunteers and the red armies.
- 6) formation of a military alliance between China, Manchuria and Japan as a step to attack the Soviet Union.

In conducting the negotiations China appointed Huang Fu, chairman of the Peiping Political Council as her full representative while Japan designated Okamura who flew to Peiping in the middle of November. These two high officers settled the above points leaving the details to be worked out by minor officials (The Japanese Legation in Peiping and officers named by Huang Fu).

The significance of these negotiations no doubt consists in the sale by the KMT of Manchuria, Mongolia and North China to Japan in exchange for Japanese financial and military aid to check the march of the victorious red armies. But in fear of the protests of the toiling masses the KMT dared not to carry on formal negotiations but to talk over the betrayal in a secret manner. North China occupies the centre of the stage in the negotiations but it is wrong to suppose that the negotiations are confined to North China alone. On this point, a pro-Japanese Briton, H.C.W. Woodhead, has expressed the following opinion in his Oriental Affairs (initial issue):

"The Japanese regard any attempt to open formal negotiations with Nanking as premature. But they secretly negotiated with Chinese leaders Huang Fu in the north, Wang Chin-wei and Chiang Kai-shek in Mid-China, Chen Chintang in the south, resulting in greater progress than expected". (See, The China Weekly Review, Dec. 9, p. 24).

At the same time, the Peiping correspondent of the United Press (American), H. H. Hsin, mailed out a long letter on direct negotiations on Dec. 12 summarizing the whole matter with a simple sentence: "China has given up direct negotiations to Manchukuo". In his opinion, China may still call it Manchukuo for some serving purposes. "Regardless of whether it is called Manchukuo or otherwise," continues the writer, "Japan and Nanking have reached an understanding in fact. The highest authorities of both countries were and shall each other in Peiping, Shanghai and Nanking, and agree-

ments concerning resumption of the train service, etc. have resulted therefrom."

Stand of the Chinese Communist Party

on the Sino-Japanese direct negotiations the Communist Party of China, the sole party in the country firmly dedicated to the struggle for Chinese liberty, independence and territorial integrity, declared its stand in unequivocal terms in the manifesto of November 21 issued in the name of the Central Executive Committee of CPC. In pointing out the serious implications of the direct negotiations, the manifesto stated that the principal motive back of the direct negotiations is the KMT's desire to trade Manchuria, Mongolia and North China for Japan's aid in the 5th campaign of Nanking against the Soviets of China while on the part of Japanese imperialism direct negotiations are calculated to bring about the greater colonization of China and bring China, or at least a greater portion of it, under the exclusive control of Japan so as to facilitate the Japanese exploitation of the Chinese toilers and repression of the Chinese revolution. At the same time, Japan wishes by this means to build up a stronger base against the Soviet Union. Commenting on the invasion of the Japanese and Manchurian troops into the eastern part of Charhar in the middle of December, the Shanghai Morning Post, the KMT organ, openly declared in its editorial of December 21 that the Japanese renewed offensive in Charhar means nothing short of a forerunner of Japan's attack on Soviet Russia.

Further on, the manifesto says that the Kuomintang not only has sold Manchuria and North China to Japanese imperialism but handed over Tibet, Sikong and Szechuen to British imperialism, and Yunnan, Kwangsi and the Nine Islands located in the South Sea to French imperialism, respectively. Continuing, it goes on to say,

"Two roads in opposite directions are confronting China: either ruled by KMT and finally divided or controlled by international imperialism, to be entirely converted into a colony, or the victory of a Soviet China liberating China from the misrule of the Kuomintang and the oppression of the imperialism, making China a free and independent country with territorial integrity."

Finally the manifesto called on the toiling masses of the country to protest against the betrayal of national interests through direct negotiations and this with strikes in the factories, schools, etc. It called on them to stage a national revolutionary war to crush Japanese and other imperialism, to wipe out the scavenger of international imperialism in its endeavor to dismember China---the Kuomintang.

Direct Negotiations not Suspended

In face of the masses growing more indignant over the treacherous direct negotiations, in face of the Fukien's "People's Government" openly propagandizing against direct negotiations and denouncing Nanking as a group of traitors (Fukien only utilizing direct negotiations as a pretext to assail Nanking but secretly allying itself with Japan), Sun Fo distributed an inspired interview among the Chinese press in Shanghai, denouncing Ying Tung as the head of the Administration of the Mukden-Peiping line, a notorious pro-Japanese politician depended on by Huang Fu and Japanese imperialism. Having come down to Nanking for an interview with leaders of the Kuomintang over detailed arrangements about the resumption of train service, etc, he was unexpectedly subjected to a fire from Sun Fo. After return to Peiping he issued a statement to the press saying that Wang Chin-wei (The Prime Minister) and others have all agreed to his arrangements (The Shanghai Star Dec. 22). This means direct negotiations attended by success, so far as the Chinese side of the question is concerned.

But on December 9 G. Zay Wood, Huang Fu's confidential secretary, declared in Nanking that all direct negotiations conducted between Huang Fu and Okamura over the resumption of train, mail, telegraph and demarcation of the boundary line between China and Manchuria had been suspended for the time being. This announcement is contradicted by the fact that conversations still continue between Ying Er-gin, another confidential man of Huang Fu and a representative of the Kwantung commander's office, Yiwo () with the renegade in Tientsin but under a different name: rendition of Shanhaiwan now occupied by Japanese troops.

Furthermore, while the negotiations continue, North China has been more and more pressed into a Japanese colony. As pointed out by the Peiping correspondent of the Shanghai North China Daily News in his dispatch dated Nov. 14, Peiping has become the victim of Manchuria and North China been converted into the former Manchuria; officers serving in the Peiping and Tientsin governments and in the Japanese in attitude or have been educated in Japan and they are all out; Japanese merchants and goods have flooded the North China market. Under the KMT's consistent policy of surrender Ja-

Japanese goods have conquered the Yangtze market, too, to the detriment of national products. According to the Shanghai Wan Pao of Dec. 19, the Japanese commercial attachee has given out the information that in Shanghai alone (42% of China's foreign trade passing through the port of Shanghai) Japanese wares have increased by 15 millions as against last year, jumping to first place, pushing U. S. and England back to the second and third, respectively. Japanese trade in south China has augmented, too.

In the past two months the Japanese government has sent many prominent diplomats to China, Sugimura (former under-secretary of the League of Nations; Arita, Japanese minister to Belgium; Tokukawa, Japanese minister to Canada, to mention but a few, visiting Peiping, Nanking and Canton allegedly exchanging opinions with Chinese leaders but really discussing how to colonize China, how to counteract the influence of other imperialists, to suppress the anti-Japanese movement, etc. Their mission is attended by varying success, resulting in the suppression everywhere of the anti-Japanese boycott movement, turning China into a protectorate of Japan. On December 22 the military attachee of Japan, S. Shibayama sailed from Peiping to Fukien while Suma, Consul-general in Nanking went on a trip to the same destination on the same date declaring that his aim was to negotiate with the People's Government over the maintenance of Japanese rights in Fukien, in other words, to colonize Fukien by negotiations with Chen Ming-hsu. The neutral press in Shanghai is replete with reports to the effect that Fukien has signed agreements with Japanese imperialism in secret (borrowing money from Japan, etc). In view of Japan's silence such report are undoubtedly true. But Fukien has been falling into the hands of American imperialism perhaps not willing to sell Fukien to Japan alone. In one word, the Japanese foreign policy of negotiating with local governments of China is crowned with initial success.

British Imperialism Active, Too

In the middle of December Chiang Kai-shek invited the British minister, Sir Miles Lampson, to Nanchang by carrying the minister in his own airplane, and talked with him over two days, an event that caused much speculation in the foreign papers. The Osaka Mainichi received a report from its correspondent in Nanking saying that Lampson has pledged British support to Nanking, motivated by his desire to regain the dominant position for Great Britain which has lost her dominating trade influence in south China since rendition of the British concession in Hankow and been dislodged from her trade stronghold in North China since the formation of the Manchurian state. From another source, Great Britain demanded Sikong and Szechuen as the price of the aid tendered to Nanking, and further asked for a freer hand in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, demands that were formally accepted by Nanking through Y. Y. Yan, ambassador to the Soviet Union; Wellington Koo, minister to France; and Quo Tai-chi, minister to England, in a conference held in London in pursuance of instructions from Nanking. This assists England in her further aggression of China.

The technical commission sent by the League of Nations in response to China's invitation has been formally installed, acting as an agency of international control over China. As the league is the tool of British and French imperialism, this commission headed by Rajchman will wrest more from China for England and France.

These are, in all, the concrete evidences of the Kuomintang's betrayal of national interests and the imperialist division of and supervision over China together with the imperialist repression of the Chinese revolution.

TWO MORE WORKER LEADERS — MURDERED

Lo Tuan-hsien, worker, organizer, Communist, Volunteer fighter and one of the most heroic figures in the Chinese revolutionary movement, was shot to death by the Kuomintang authorities at Nanking on August 29. News of his death, together with confirmation of the execution of Deng Chen-tshai, another leading revolutionary fighter killed at Nanking on September 21, has only now been received.

During many others murdered during the last several months were Lu Lang-wei (June 21), Issumang Li (July 5), Wang Yu-pai (July 29), Chen Meng-shih (Sept. 23), Wang Shun-tang (Sept. 21), Lu Ping (Sept. 23). Executions take place at the various Nanking military prisons almost weekly. These tens and scores of revolutionary martyrs go down to nameless graves.

Nothing can surprise us. In the past, the Kuomintang was the tool of the imperialist and organizers of the great Kang-wei strike of 1927. It was secretary of the Chinese Union. In 1927, he acted as the Chinese secretary of the anti-labor United Nations. These

then he had been one of the most indefatigable working class organizers in the whole movement. When the Japanese imperialist invasion began, Lo was among the workers in the Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai and was one of the organizers of the great mill strike of December-January, 1932, and the struggles which followed the conclusion of hostilities at Shanghai.

His work in the North China and in Manchuria where he fought in the ranks of the Volunteers against the armed forces of Japanese imperialism. He returned to Shanghai where he was actively engaged in trade union work. On March 28 Lo and two others were denounced by Kuomintang spies and were arrested by British police in the Shanghai International Settlement.

The Kuomintang immediately demanded his extradition. In court Lo's tall, spare figure stood straight and firm. He looked at his judges and the British and Chinese policemen standing around him with cool, smiling contempt in his eyes. The charge was readout: Counter-revolutionary.

"What is a counter-revolutionary?" demanded Lo of his judges. "I am charged with being a reactionary. I shall tell you my record." He went on to describe his part in the Hongkong strike, in the Japanese mill strikes, his activities in the ranks of the Volunteers. "This is all part of the struggles against imperialism. Is this what you call counter-revolutionary?" There was no answer.

Lo and his fellow-prisoner were handed over. "We didn't have enough evidence to try them here but we had enough to hand the---over to Chinese," sneered a British detective standing outside the court after the proceedings.

A week later Lo was visited at Military Garrison Headquarters in Nanking on one of the rare occasions when visitors have ever been allowed to enter that citadel of the Kuomintang terror. Lo stepped out, still cool and erect when they opened the door of his tiny black cell. He looked straight into the faces of his visitors and into the faces of the guards and soldiers who crowded around.

"I STAND FROM BEGINNING TO END ON THE SIDE OF THE PROLETARIAT," HE SAID. "I HAVE DEDICATED MY LIFE TO THIS STRUGGLE. NOTHING CAN SWERVE ME."

That was the last time any friend ever saw Lo Tuan-hsien--on April 5, 1933. During the months that followed there was no word. Belatedly the report has come that sometime in June he was removed from the Garrison Headquarters and taken to some torture chamber outside. "NOTHING CAN SWERVE ME." He was brought back emaciated, weak but not broken. On the morning of August 29 a Kuomintang executioner shot Lo Tuan-hsien--"I HAVE DEDICATED MY LIFE TO THIS STRUGGLE."--in the end he gave it. The name of Lo Tuan-hsien shall be writ large in the annals of the Chinese revolutionary movement long after his Kuomintang executioners shall have been exterminated and ground into the dust.

Note: According to the standard pronunciation Lo Tuan-hsien should be spelled Lo Teng-hsien.

Teng Chun-sha Never Yields

Teng Chun-sha, 1897-1933, a native of Hunan province, always standing in the van of the communist movement, joining the Communist Party in 1921 when the party was just formed, working in the earliest labour organization directed by the party, was shot in Nanking by the Kuomintang hangman. During the 13 years of life he has given all he had to the Chinese proletarian movement, carrying on a heroic struggle against imperialism and the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie of China. In 1921 and 1922 he took a part, directly or indirectly, in the struggles of the workers along the Kin-han, Chintai, Mukden-Peking railways, in the Anyuan and Shui Kowsan mines in Hunan, in the factories at Shanghai. Being remembered that these years marked the beginning of the workers' struggles in a conscious manner, involving large masses of workers in the initial stage.

Serving in 1924 in a Shanghai labour union (just started and not well developed) he had done his part perfectly. He busied himself most with organizational work among the workers during the February strike of 1925 in Shanghai, preceding the May 30th incident barely by three months. At that time workers of Shanghai began to get acquainted with the name of Teng Chun-sha and to form their own unions at the same time.

Transferred to Kiangsu, he continued his work in collaboration with another worker leader, in Chao-ssu, among the strikers of Hong Kong who carried on the struggle for 26 months. Closely welded with the worker movement of China, he was repeatedly elected member of the central committee of the All China Federation of Labour until 1928 when the 5th Congress of The Red International of Labour chose him as a member of its Executive Committee.

In 1928 he was elected by the 2nd congress of the party as a member of the National Committee, a post which he held until the time of his death.

Participating in the Shanghai strike of 1925, he was arrested by two police officers in Shanghai. He was held in the French Concession, and was led to the police station, standing. He said: "I am not afraid of death." And

- (1) The Struggle of the Hopei Workers Sharpens
- (2) Tighter Fascist Grip on the Whole Country
- (3) The Starving Peasants Besiege the Nanking Municipal Government

The Struggle of the Hopei Workers Sharpens

The Japanese attack on North China in this Spring practically turned 17 Hsiens (5,000 sq. miles in area) of Hopei province into a heap of ruins. It also threatened to seize Peiping and Tientsin. In spite of the shameless Tangu truce signed by KMT to sell out N. China to Japanese imperialism and to hold up the rapid march of Japanese troops, the economic crisis in that part of the country suffered further deepening and sharpening following Nippon's armed aggression. Supported by KMT and Yellow unions, the northern capitalists have been, under the pretext of war losses, seeking a more ruthless attack against the working class, intending in this way to shift the losses to the workers and drive them into a more desperate situation of starvation and death.

Workers' Life Worse Off

The following methods have been employed by the northern capitalists in carrying out their offensive against the workers:

1) Wage cut and Intensification of Labour. First of all contracts and agreements on regular increase of wages, bonus and other allowances were cancelled as in the case of railroads, cotton mills, printing, municipal workers, etc. The same is true with weekly holidays and double pay for extra work as, e.g., railway, printing, etc. Wages were generally reduced and work intensified. In cotton mills working hours were mostly lengthened but wages slashed by 30%. In Paochen cotton mills of Tientsin the 3 shift system was changed into day and night shifts, thus increasing the work of the two shift labourers while wages were cut by 20-30%. Workers were compelled to take up the meals (board) provided by the factory or the foreman who deducted without consulting the boarders the charge directly from the wages. Usurious loans were forced on the workers, too.

2) General Worsening of Treatment. Punishment was more common and severe, freedom to talk and to go to the toilet during working hours more restricted, consolation fund and medical care abolished, free coal tickets (The Tangshan mines) and uniforms (communication and municipal workers) withdrawn, protection and safety devices eliminated, resulting in more frequent accidents in mines and chemical works (In Chiaotso mine at Wen Fu Koo casualties from explosions or collapse occurred every day). Still worse was the treatment for female and young workers. Apprentices working up to full terms were denied the position of a full-fledged craftsman or artisan.

3) Compulsory Taxes. Half-starving workers were required to pay Patriotic or Aviation contributions, union fees, etc.

4) Curtailment and stoppage of work, lock-up, etc. The majority of the cotton mill hands were idle or part-idle due to the elimination of the night shifts or the introduction of the 5 day shifts. 10,000 out of the mill hands in Tientsin (referring to the 6 big mills) were permanently semi-employed. More than half of the matches and carpet workers in Peiping and Tientsin, the miners at Wen Fu Koo, Tangshan and Liukiang were thrown on the street, the rest being partly employed. 100,000 rickshaw pullers in Peiping and 100,000 rickshaw and wharf coolies in Tientsin were on the verge of starvation. Added to this ghastly picture is the streaming in of the unemployed workers from Manchuria by the hundreds of thousands, concentrating around Tangshan and Tientsin living on theft, robbery or begging.

5) Unemployment of Poor and Agricultural Workers. Japanese bombing on an extensive scale, coupled with floods, drove thousands of farming workers and handicraftsmen from the village to the towns and cities. Wages of the farm hands dropped terribly, as in Peiping where the monthly wages of farm hands declined from 25-6 to 21-2; those for short-termed farm hands slumped from 40 cents a day to 8 cents only. The streets of Tientsin were full of starving peasants attempting to sell their children, sons and daughters.

6) Imperialist and KMT Oppression and Massacre. Under the cannon fire of Japanese imperialism numerous workers lost their life or were crippled as in Tangshan, Chinkwantao and Liukiang. In Kalgan scores of revolutionary workers were arrested and murdered by the KMT. The Kuomintang authorities forced workers to run a train or boat without regard to the lives of the workers. Machine guns were employed to suppress strikes, workers' leaders tortured and shot. Volunteers and pickets organised by workers were dissolved and fascist groups placed on guard. Reactionary

cliques or feudal geographical groups were bought and utilized to split the working class; workers forced to submit to the control of the yellow bureaucratic unions. No freedom of thought and speech was granted to the workers, no talks about Soviet and the red armies tolerated. Under the pressure of the Japanese forces the workers and toilers in Tangshan and East Peiping were forcibly injected with Morphine and sterile drugs.

The Struggle in Its Present Phase

Despite the raging white terror of the imperialist and KMT the workers in North China were still able to stage a counter-attack against the capitalist by plunging into an acute struggle. Workers' struggles have been widely developing, covering the heavy, light, municipal, government owned enterprises and handicraft industry. Even outlying regions and backward towns were drawn into the sweeping wave of strikes and struggle (as the salt workers at Kalgan and Tangshan, farm hands at Laoting.) The strikes of cotton mills and railroads doubtlessly held the leading position. There a tendency toward a general strike involving the whole trade was observed in the case of the united strike of two printing offices in Peiping and of the laundry workers in Pientsin. Under the stranglehold of imperialism, KMT and yellow unions a good many of the strikes won whole or partial success as, for example, the printing bureau of the Finance Ministry at Peiping, the Peiping-Mukden line men and the Peiyang cotton mill workers at Pientsin, the Chising cement works and the locomotive shops of the Peiping-Mukden Railway at Tangshan, the Peiping-Suiyuan line men and the power company strike in Kalgan. The success of the strikes gained an increasing ratio to failures.

Many of the strikes showed a close relationship of the economic aspects to the political, that is, to the anti-KMT, anti-imperialist struggle (Danwah strikers of Peiping against the patriotic tax, demand of the Peiping-Mukden line men for early payment of wages and life security during wartime). Some of them displayed a notable character of anti-imperialism and anti-KMT at the very start. During the process of the struggle the strikers manifested a great persistency. Thus, the Tahsing cotton mill of Shih-ka-chang called three strikes under the sharp oppression of the military police, and the struggle lasted well over two months. The Pientsin tramway workers held stiffly to their struggle for a year and so. Sometimes the struggle assumed the form of street fighting as was the case with the Yufeng cotton mill workers of Pientsin who, completely arming themselves with various sorts of weapons, besieged the office of the manager, refusing to walk out of the factory, struggling a day and night against 2,000 KMT soldiers equipped with machine guns and armed cars. Surrounding a whole brigade of KMT soldiers, the strikers of the Tahsing cotton mill wrested back the arrested workers and killed one of the brigadier staff officers in a fit of rage.

Unemployment struggles were well under way, too. The jobless in the mines and railroads of Tangshan manifested a high sentiment for struggle. Juvenile and female workers not only participated in the struggle but, in some cases, acted as a vanguard and played the leading role. When besieging the troops, the boys, girls and women, too, of the Tahsing cotton mill bravely stood on the foremost front. In this case, the workers' families also joined the struggle by breaking through the police cordon lines and thus succeeding in sending food to the workers locked in.

In face of the Japanese offensive in full swing, workers in N. China took up the cudgel and led others to fight the Japanese. Scores of the Tangshan workers voluntarily gave up their job and joined the volunteers. At the same time, the miners smashed the gambling and opium dens operated by the Japanese and sent the Japanese owners to graveyards. The unemployed performed their part, too, by leading the peasants to repulse the invaders. In Mentukoo workers organized their own volunteer army and rushed for the front. The railway and power men in Kalgan shattered the yellow unions and set up class unions of their own. They played a leading role in the anti-imperialist movement in Kalgan and served as the mainstay of the local salvation association.

The anti-yellow union movement in North China was set on foot. The victorious workers of the Peiyang cotton mill decided to organize their own class unions and handed their names over to the red unions. During by-election three of the yellow union officers of the Peiping carpet workers union were replaced by red workers. The railway and power men at Kalgan definitely deserted the yellow union and created their own. In the election meeting called by the yellow unions the workers under the influence of the red union openly shouted "Down with yellow unions", "Set up our own union".

But the strikes were for the most part spontaneous or semi-spontaneous. The leadership of the red union was still too weak. Many strikes were still carried on by petition or sabotage. Internal conflicts, as observed in many of the struggles, resulted from the tricks of the yellow union, thus affording facility to the capitalist offensive. The struggles of the unemployed and the employed were as a rule not well concerted. Different factories of the same enterprise have always failed to enter into the struggle by a united effort.

Yellow Unions in N. China

The bureaucratic yellow unions in North China played a big part in helping the cheatings and oppression of the KMT capitalists. The majority of them came into being in 1928 when the KMT north expedition reached Peiping. Mostly led by the reorganisationalists of the KMT, they gained some successes at the outset. Later on the progressive elements (CP) were expelled gradually out of the yellow unions. Then the masses began to learn the reactionary nature of the yellow unions. But misinformed workers still believed that the communists cooperated with the reorganisationalists. With a longer history behind, with the gaining of some minor successes in the economic field, the yellow unions were able to maintain an unstable hold on the relatively backward workers.

The yellow unions as they are fall under the following headings:

a) Those backed up by masses with functionaries of the union elected by the workers from among the factory workers as, e.g., the postal and tramway unions.

b) Those with functionaries appointed by the KMT offices and chosen by the workers out of their fellow workers as the railway union.

c) Those without the support of the masses, functionaries being entirely appointed by the KMT offices, hence called "empty unions" as the railway union of Tangshan, Loayeh union of the five mines.

d) Those formed by foremen and capitalists as the Jade trade union of Peiping, etc. These unions cared for nothing in normal times and showed no activity at all but when struggles flared up, they pretended to act as unions.

To nip the struggles of the workers in the bud, these yellow unions have done their best in spreading the idea of collaboration between labour and capital, the necessity of more production during the national crisis, the need of giving support to native capitalists enabling them to fight the competing imperialists, more production to overcome the difficulties of both labour and capital (the difficulties referred to are losses to the capitalist during the general depression), no struggle during the imperialist attack (Struggle will lead to unemployment, wage-cut is better than starvation, etc). On finding that all these deceptive talks failed to produce the needed effect, they will pretend to champion for the workers' interests but at the same time told the workers to observe peace and order. They either bribed the backward workers or, as is often the case, persecuted the real leaders of the workers. They often branded the strikes as "illegal and reactionary". By taking advantage of the feudal relations prevailing among the workers or organising fascist groups their attempts at sabotaging the struggles always proved successful.

In imperialist enterprises or those ~~small~~ controlled by the imperialist the yellow unions played even a bigger role in stifling the workers' struggles. When the head of the Peiping postal office fired all the workers' leaders, closed the union and asked the KMT police to arrest union men and actives, the yellow unions simply advised the workers to keep order, to avoid misunderstanding with the foreigner, to avoid being looked on as anti-foreign. They assisted the imperialists and capitalists in arresting the struggling workers aiming to choke up the anti-imperialist struggle.

The yellow unions have considerably declined in influence but are still able to maintain a hold on a fraction of the workers due to longer history, especially due to the support of the capitalist who sometimes made a few minor concessions in favor of the workers, thus helping to check the declining influence of the yellow leaders among the masses. The yellow unions utilized feudal organisations to split the workers,

made use of war to discharge experienced and conscious workers, changed the composition of the working masses by utilizing the children and women just coming out of the village, spread terrorism by fascist methods, observed the weaknesses of the workers by taking advantage of their proximity to the workers.. On the other hand, the revolutionary unions were too young to get into closer contact with the broad mass of the workers and shatter their illusions on the yellow unions. The struggles of the workers in North China have directed severe blows at the yellow unions because in every strike or struggle we have seen a tendency, more or less conspicuous, against yellow trade unionism.

TIGHTER FASCIST GRIP ON THE WHOLE COUNTRY

A new wave of white terrorist acts has just set in. Following the inauguration of the People's government in Fukien on November 20 the Nanking regime intensified its terrorist rule by calling out the fascist blue jackets to carry on a violent repression campaign against the mass of people. The Fukien insurrection served as the signal, and on the pretext of "Fukien insurgents" many revolutionary people have been arrested, murdered or tortured. The militarists of the 19th Route Army, now holding the destiny of the People's government in Foochow, have retaliated by pursuing an equally repressive policy under the excuse of placing a check on the activities of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's blue jackets. In Fukien as well as in the KMT controlled regions the white terror is raging with increasing violence.

In the past month or so Shanghai, Hankow, Peiping, Tientsin and other cities of strategical importance have been placed under martial law, accompanied by the arrestation of about 500 persons. In Shanghai the activities of the KMT fascist thugs are especially rampant attacking the publications, bookstores, dramatic societies, film companies, etc. Everywhere martial law hit the workers and students hard, forbidding all sorts of meetings, searching the pedestrians from 7 o'clock in the evening.

Muzzling of the Press

Aside from maintaining a strict censorship over the press throughout the country, Nanking and local KMT offices have been quite busy in issuing orders to ~~not~~ suppress the periodicals or papers which have shown a liberal trend in their editorials. A week ago The Life Weekly was suppressed by the police of the French concession acting under instructions from local KMT office, namely, the Shanghai party headquarters. The Life Weekly is perhaps the largest in circulation, even beating the Shun Pao of Shanghai which claims to have a circulation of 150,000 a day. Sponsored by promoters of vocational education some six years ago the Life Weekly has increased its readers by leaps and bounds. It has found special favor with student, teachers, shop employees and petty bourgeois elements. Criticising the KMT's betrayal of national interests, its severe repression, its heavy taxation, etc, in rather drastic terms, it has long since incurred the high displeasure and wrath of the Kuomintang, and been denied the privilege of using the mails for the past six months. Its recent criticism of the fascist activities is believed the cause of suppression.

Somewhat allied with The Life Weekly is The Literature published by the same company. Showing a leftist inclination, sometimes publishing one or two articles describing the living conditions of the toiling masses, The Literature has become a favorite with a wide circle of readers. Under the charge of propagandising for proletarian literature, it has just been suppressed by the Shanghai KMT office.

Another Weekly, Paoon by name, published in Shanghai, met with a similar fate. Heaping criticisms on the KMT for its misrule of the country it was for this simple reason suppressed although it pleaded that it is nothing more than a liberalist paper. Alleged to have assumed an unfavorable attitude towards the Kuomintang, the editor of the Ta Mei Wan Pao run by an American concern was forced to resign as a result of sharp protests from the fascist quarters. And the editor of the Tientsin Wellfare, a popular liberal paper, was assassinated by the fascist thugs. Taking the country as a whole, such examples may be multiplied infinitely, all pointing to the further stiffening of the KMT's fascist terrorist policy parallel to the further decay of the Kuomintang rule and the further sharpening of the mass struggle amid the victories of the red armies.

In Shanghai the fascist thugs made a planned attack on the motion picture companies, book stores, printing offices, etc., in the opening days of December. Accusing the Ewah Film Company of shewing sympathy in its pictures with the communist cause, a handful of the blue jacket thugs stormed the premises of the company and threw a whole lot of anti-communist handbills warning the company as well as others (The Star, the Tie, etc.) to produce no more pro-communist films. The book stores were not spared either. The Liangyu Book company with its office in N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai, was the first having fallen a prey to the fascist attack prompted, as alleged, by a desire to prevent the company from publishing more novels and literature in favor of communist activities. But in this case only one thug appeared on the scene and finished the job by throwing a heavy stone wrapped with anti-communist handbills at the show window of the company and certainly smashed the window with a violent force. A few days later the printing office of the China Forum, a popular semi-monthly devoted to the cause of the workers' movement and liberation of China from the imperialist domination, formed the target of the fascist attack without, however, sustaining much damage to its readers swiftly coming to its aid. By the way, the Shinghuokwanshah, a book store run by the social democrats, and The Society and Education, a weekly operated by another fraction of social democracy, were victimised by the fascists who no doubt wished to fly at the threat of the social democratic in consequence of the latter's subversive activities in Fukien.

FURTHER VICTORIES OF RED ARMY

Nanchang Menaced,

Lung's army within 20 li,
Ho Lung's Red Army entered Nanchang

The Shanghai Chinese Daily, a Japanese organ, published on Dec. 30 a report to the effect that the red army under Lung Tsochung reached Nanchang, only 20 li from Nanchang. While the North China Daily News confirmed the report by saying that the red army advanced to a point about 30 mi from Nanchang. The red army swooped down from West Kiangsi.

The rapid approach of the red army caused a widespread consternation among the populace of Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi. The uneasiness was so general that the police of the city had to post an official proclamation in public places threatening to punish the "rumour-mongers" with death penalty, forbidding anyone to talk about the nearing of the red army.

Another portion of Lung's army was reported to have besieged Tuchi and Ranning on the Tuchang-Changsha Railway in an endeavor to capture Hankow (The Mainichi, Dec. 26, The Shanghai Sinwampao, Dec. 31).

Marching from West Kiangsi, Ho Lung's troops took the city of Chienkiang, Szechwan, on December 26, conquering also a part of Chunhsien and Shichu--these three cities all located in the south of the Yangtze River, opposite to Chungking and Kansien, two important cities along the north bank of the river, where the red armies under Comrade Chi Sha-chien scored sweeping victories in the past two months.

Following the Fukien coup the KMT fascists arrested revolutionaries and other liberals by the score and hundred under the pretext of rounding up the insurgents. In Shanghai, Hankow and Peiping more than 400 were taken into the custody in the last week of 1930.

In close cooperation with the fascist agents of the Shanghai public safety bureau surrounded on Dec. 22 the seven universities of Shanghai about midnight, and arrested nearly 100 students accused of revolutionary actions and inclination. The universities affected are, Kwanwa, Fudan, Chinan, Fasha, Fatsen, Tsitse, etc, each with an attendance of from several hundreds to 2000. Acting simultaneously, the police of the public safety bureau rushed into the dormitories of the students and dragged sleeping students from their beds, then herding them into the trucks and vans standing thereby. The arrested were checked up by the fascist students with photographs and registers. At the same time, a couple of radical professors, Li Chienwan and others, were also placed under arrest. And the press was interdicted to pub-

lian any news about it.

The same furious and mad white terror is raging in Hankow. According to the correspondence from Hankow published by the China Weekly Review, Dec. 9, 1933, over 130 young men were imprisoned in two weeks. At the same time, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek issued a stringent order to the Wu-chang government to curb the "subversive" activities of the students, while the two universities situated in Wuchang signified the acceptance of the General's order by forbidding the students to take any leave, to participate in any movement, by censoring the letters of the students. Added to this high-handed action is the despatch of secret detectives from the Garrison Commander's office of Wuhan to watch the students more closely. The detectives were empowered to arrest and even shoot any suspicious students or any other persons.

According to the Pa Kung Pao of Dec. 3 there were 62 revolutionary youths and workers escorted under heavy guard to the Hankow gendarmerie office. From authoritative sources it has been learned that one sixth of them has been shot, the rest being tortured. On Dec. 3 seven arrests were made in the Teachers College and the Anhwei Middle School. In the meantime three functionaries of the trade unions in Hienhsin were jailed, and 8 students of the Anhui Normal School arrested for having published a semi-monthly with a tendency against the Kuomintang and imperialism. While brought to Chinkiang, provincial capital of Kiangsu, they were prosecuted under the charge of propagandizing against imperialism.

Our list of the arrested revolutionaries or liberalists or others may be supplemented by the following statistics all gathered from news clippings: in the first half of December 60 persons were arrested in Peiping, N. China, charged with communism; 13 peasants in Yangchun arraigned up to Dec. 19 for having refused to pay the K.T.'s exactions in the form of taxes; Japanese imperialism rounded up 53 in Changchun, Manchuria, etc., charging them with anti-imperialism, etc. Meanwhile executions of the communists and suspects took place everywhere from Peiping to Canton, even not excepting Fukien where the People's government promised to give full freedom to the mass of people.

THE STARVING PEASANTS RESOLVE HANKING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Demand For Reclaimed Land

Flakes of snow are falling in Mid China and North China, presaging a rigorous winter ahead. Oppressed and exploited by the Kuomintang and imperialism, millions of peasants are crying for food and clothing in spite of the bumper crop this year. The destitute peasants are facing hunger and starvation. Everywhere the ruined peasants are putting up a resistance more or less stiff against the exploitation of the landlord, against the K.T. and its master, the imperialist, who are responsible for their miseries.

The struggle of the starving peasants in its commonest form consists in organizing the famine-stricken people of a single village into a corps or a band wandering to other districts on a food-begging expedition, seeking to obtain food and clothing everywhere as they go along. Here in Kiangsu, a province supposed to be rich and happy for the peasantry, we observe this year (the year of bumper crops) the widespread development of the famine refugee's struggle. The refugees, though lacking consciousness, manifested however a high spirit and readiness for struggle. Guided by the proletariat, they plunge into a head-on struggle for the division of rice and other cereals, for demand of food from the rich families, etc. Such struggles are brewing almost in every region.

Even in districts around Hanking the peasants are fearless in their struggle against the government who has, in the eyes of the exploited peasants, taken too much from them. Last week the peasants of Shao-huang-chow, a locality not far from Hanking, marched to the capital and surrounded the municipal government. Mounted by the bayonets of the gendarmerie and the batons of the police, the angered peasants fiercely demanded land and clashed with the soldiers and policemen, resulting in the wounding of four persons and the arrestation of scores.

Asked For Land

All of the tenant class, the peasants in Shao-huang-chow paid a price of ten dollars for a mou of swampy land for reclaiming purpose. They paid the price to the Hanking city government for the privilege

of reclaiming the fallow land.

Last summer the Yangtze rose causing an extensive overflow, flooding 40,000 mou of land, wiping out all the investment of the peasants, tearing the houses of the peasant into pieces. The flood-stricken peasants petitioned the government for the distribution of other land as a compensation for their losses but the officialdom in Hanking turned a deaf ear to their clamour. Seeing that the Hanking mandarins proved adamant to their demands, the peasants brought forward another demand: Give back the money they paid to the government for reclamation. They wished to get back this money in order to make a living elsewhere. Being refused a second time, the peasants planned to take positive action, the only course open for them to enforce their demands. At first barred by the reclamation officer, they however succeeded in reaching on Hanking and presenting a petition to the government.

The Clash in Hanking

On Dec. 18 more than 100 peasants and peasant women boarded three big junks and, braving wind and forest, rowed down the Yangtze and arrived at Hanking after the elapse of 3 days and 3 nights. Despite the police's interdiction to present the petition or to stay in a hotel, the peasants broke through the cordon line and finally reached the city government on Dec. 22. But they were denied admission. The government refused to talk with the petitioners. The first day of petition resulted in nothing tangible. Next day they continued demanding to see the mayor but got no answer up to 9 o'clock in the evening. Besides, the guards injured one woman-petitioner.

Impatient and indignant, the peasants decided to stay overnight and see the mayor next morning while the injured women and children cried out of hunger and cold. Meanwhile, they tried to push in but were repulsed by the guards on duty causing the wounding of three persons and the loud wailing of women, thus attracting a crowd of more than 1000 sympathetical spectators around them, halting the traffic completely.

One looker-on violently denounced the action of the KMT government in attacking the defenceless and peaceful petitioners. His denunciation immediately elicited a thunderous clap of applause from the petitioners. It seemed as if another storm was coming. Yes, it did come. Because a large armed police force immediately appeared on the scene to suppress the petitioners. Besides dispersing the throng of spectators, the police arrested 5 delegates of the petitioners and herded the rest into a relief house, there to wait for the punishment to be meted out to them.

This persecution on the part of KMT caused more rage and indignation among the peasantry not yet arrested. More than ten peasant-women met with the secretary of the Hanking municipality and another secretary of the finance bureau on Dec. 23 just coming out of the court of justice where they both defended the bloody action of the municipality, and as soon as they saw these mandarins, they dashed on them, seizing them and beating, too. Meanwhile, the peasants in and around Hanking came to the rescue of the arrested, making considerable noise in the capital.

According to the Sinwanpao of Shanghai, Jan. 1, 1934, the standing committee of the central Kuomintang passed the following decisions to settle the struggle of the Shao-huang-chow peasants: (1) to return the guaranty money of \$10,000 to bring the peasants back home by boats paid by the municipality, (2) to give three dollars to each peasant boy under ten as relief money.

Judging from the outward circumstances, the peasants have scored a partial success but how much the KMT's promises are worth remains to be seen. Yet there is no news regarding the release of the delegates thrown into prison. The KMT will not release them unless compelled so to do by the pressure of the struggling peasants on a much wider front.

END

Contents:

- 1) The Nanking-Fukien War Against The People
- 2) The 6th Anniversary of The Canton Commune
- 3) The Yufeng Cotton Mill Strike in Honan.
- 4) Workers' Struggles in White District of China, Dec., 1933

THE NANKING-FUKIEN WAR AGAINST THE PEOPLE
 Intensifying Oppression and Exploitation of Masses,
 Aiding Imperialism in Division of China.

At present Nanking and Fukien are cutting each other's throat in a war that is really waged against the mass of people. It is the masses, especially the toilers, that are forced to pay for the cost of war with their blood and sweat while imperialism, militarists and politicians make the greatest gains out of it. Surely Nanking and Fukien are battling for hegemony and supremacy in order to better serve the interests of international imperialism and the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie in China. They are fighting for the undivided control of a rotten counterrevolutionary government in order to call a halt to the triumphant march of revolution.

At present the press here is talking about the imminent collapse of the Fukien rebellion. As everybody knows perfectly clear that the Fukien regime devoid of any popular support will not last long, its debacle in the immediate future will certainly cause us no surprise. War dispatches from the front indicate that Nanking has gained the upper hand in the course of what is called skirmishing, threatening to encircle Foochow, seat of the people's government, from three sides. As far as our memory goes, money has played the decisive role in the recurring militarist wars of the country. With more cash at hand, Nanking has a much brighter prospect of victory.

But the end of the Fukien revolt does not, in the least, mean consolidation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship in Nanking as would be imagined by a superficial observer. It only means that with the removal of a weak rival Nanking has to face a stronger combination of anti-Chiang militarists in the south. Concretely speaking, the crumble of the Fukien government will bring Nanking into a much sharper contradiction with Gen. Chen Jui-tong (warlord of Kwangtung), Gen. Pei Tsun-shi (dictator of Kwangsi), etc, who have been loosely allied with each other in assuming an anti-Nanking attitude.

Nanking's Bombers Active

Fighting is in progress. Some refer to it as skirmishes while others regard it as major engagement. But either the one or other has played terrible havoc among the people. It is a massacre campaign directed against the toiling masses. The slaughter will become more terrific and grim as it goes on. It does not matter which side wins the war, the result is to assist imperialism in mutilating China and to cause China to sink deeper and deeper in her colonial position, bringing more distress and misery to the masses.

The dying Nanking counterrevolutionary regime, apart from carrying on an extensive bombing campaign against the Soviet territory and the red armies, terrorizing the whole country by violent fascist acts, impressing large batches of workers and peasants for military service, has sent in the past month quite a number of bombing planes against Fukien, calculating to level the people's government to ground but, in reality, having dropped bombs indiscriminately upon the populace. On Dec. 1, the date set for celebrating the inauguration of a new regime, six Nanking planes flew over Foochow, Chuanchow and Changchow, throwing heavy bombs on these cities, killing a good many of the toilers. Later when the war was in full swing, the Nanking air squadrons visited again Foochow and Changchow on Dec. 24 and 25, slaughtering the population by the hundred, causing however little damage to the buildings and aerodrome of the people's government.

But at the time the papers here, both foreign and native, carried the report that the residential districts of imperialists at Foochow, viz., Tsanhuansen, was never subjected to the menace of air attack, the fact that the national government issued strict orders to the air squadrons, forbidding them to threaten the foreigner with the shadow of

bombs, the reason for it being to avoid injuring the friendship of friendly powers (meaning imperialist powers). Bombs may, however, be showered on the Chinese, particularly the toiling masses. To clear the ground for further extensive air drive, Nanking has repeatedly addressed notes to foreign ministers, entreating them to evacuate their nationals in Fukien within the shortest time possible in order to shun the war danger (meaning air bombs). It appears that Japan is the only country that raised objection to Nanking's request, probably for the reason that she wishes to render some help to her toll, the people's government, and set up another manchukuo in Fukien. With more than 1000 Japanese resident in various parts of Fukien and 10,000 Japanese-controlled Formosans, the Japanese influence has steadily gained ground within the whole province. That Japan has been preparing for the occupation of Fukien is clearly indicated in her action of supplying 3-4,000 rifles to the bandits now incorporated into the 19th Route Army—another evidence showing the secret alliance of the people's government with Japanese imperialism. Now Japan is concentrating her warships in ports of Fukien for the realisation of an active interventionist policy converting Fukien into a Japanese colony.

On its side, the 19th Route Army retaliated by sending its airplanes in bombing trips over the Fukien-Chekiang borders, throwing bombs on Pingyang, Taishun, Chingnan, etc., killing numerous inhabitants, but details as to the number of actually killed are not available at present.

Fukien Unmasked Itself

In the process of fighting against Nanking the People's government has step by step tore down its own mask, showing itself as a counter-revolutionary government pure and simple. With the proclamation of martial law, it took back all the promises of liberty of speech, assembly, demonstration, strike, etc., and it instituted a police system more severe and drastic under the pretext of war necessity. Take the example of newspapers. Now only the government-controlled papers are allowed to be published, putting a ban on all others. Now the houses and pedestrians are searched more diligently and carefully. Persons branded as "suspicious" are required to secure a shop guaranty or that from governmental officials.

The slogan of "the distribution of land on a per capita basis" has proved a pure lie, too. On Dec. 31 the peasant and worker movement committee held a joint meeting with others and, having decided to distribute land within one month, marked Foochin, Yintai, Yinchwin, Chenchu as districts for the experiment. But Chan Feichun, a leader of the 3rd party, also an advocate of the distribution of land, declared in an interview granted to pressmen that "Should the experiment encounter obstacles, we may have to give it up and find other means instead" (The Ta Mei Wan Pao, Jan. 3, 1934). The "agrarian revolution" making so much noise in the past has certainly gone no further than the talk stage.

As to the anti-Japanese and other imperialist slogan, the people's government has hushed it for long time. The Japanese papers are perfectly right in announcing that the foreign policy of the new government is conspicuous in the absence of anti-Japanese planks. On Nov. 22 the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, for example, says that "The Fukien regime, though controlled by leftist radicals, is pursuing a foreign policy without any anti-Japanese slogans". In its editorial of Nov. 23 the Osaka Mainichi has this much to say in regard to the foreign policy of Fukien, "We find nothing anti-Japanese in the political programme of the people's government just announced to the world. It is a fact to which we must direct our attention. This fact provides us a reason to extend a welcome hand to the new regime but the latter's cooperation with the red army, even temporary, commands our greatest attention". Other leading Japanese papers view the matter almost in the same light. Commenting on the departure of Suma, consul general at Nanking and head of the Japanese military intelligence bureau at Shanghai, for Foochow the China Weekly Review, American, displayed considerable jealousy, saying, "Suma sailed for Fukien on a mission to conclude a new deal with the people's government, intending to secure the recognition by that government of a few points of tremendous interest to Japan as are contained in the Japanese 21 demands of 1915; should he succeed in making this new deal, Japan will prevent Nanking from attacking Foochow", (Dec. 30, 1933). Now Japan practically wrecked Nanking's proclaimed blockade by repudiating the right of the national government's gunboats to stop and search Japanese vessels plying on the Fukien coast. In other words, Fukien's

negotiations for selling the province to Japan is crowned with success, just paraphrasing Wangkang's betrayal in handing over Manchuria, Mongolia and North China to the Island Empire. A section of the people's government wishes, however, to turn it over to American imperialism.

The Opium Tax

The people's government has certainly beaten Wangkang in lifting the ban on the sale of opium. The ban has been only nominal in all the white districts but it is still a ban. According to the correspondence sheet of the 19th Route Army, dated Dec. 29, printed by the Shanghai Shun Pao, the people's government has formally legalised the sale of opium, with the subsequent institution of a provincial opium bureau by Gen. Hsiao Hinkai, commander-in-chief of the 19th Route Army. Opium is taxed according to a schedule prepared by the government. Foreign opium shall pay 50 cents an ounce, the Szechwan-Yunnan variety 20 cents, the native 10 while opium houses are taxed at 50 dollars for the first class, 20 dollars for the second per month. As to the opium dens, 15 opium lamps and upwards cost \$2.00 a day in tax, 10 and upwards \$5.00 while 5 lamps and upwards only \$3.00 a day. The tax has gone into effect at Foochow while at Amoy it is yet hard to ~~discover~~ find a merchant to make a contract for the collection of the tax owing to uncertainties caused by the approaching war. This fact helps in exposing Fukien as a corrupt and rotten counterrevolutionary government.

Recently, the people's government has asked for \$1,000,000 war expenses, to be paid within one week's time, attempting to raise \$200,000 from the house tax by collecting it one month in advance. It imposes a new tax called "The National Salvation tax" ranging from 50 cents to \$1.00 for each individual rich or poor. It means that the people government robs the masses in the same way as the national government which it claims has been smashed to pieces.

The Mass Struggle in S. Fukien

The process of economic devastation in south Fukien has been accelerated to a considerable degree by the ruthless exploitation of the militarist government backed by the 19th route army. Many factories and cities closed their doors while others have curtailed their production considerably as e.g., the canned factories in Fochow and Chaochow, swelling the ranks of the unemployed from day to day. Over 10,000 workers in Amoy have been laid off. The capitalist offensive continues with greater ruthlessness, cutting the wages all around, leaving wages unpaid for several months. Hard pressed workers have brought forward a slogan of "saving stomach" and workers' struggles are developing among the coolies, coolies, faecus carriers, street workers, fishers, seamen, and laborers, etc.

Through their own experience the masses learn that the militarists of the 19th route army have piled heavier burdens upon them since their advent into Fukien, cherishing no longer any illusion on the "national heroes of the Shanghai War". A case in point is the increase of the slaughter tax by 900%, supplemented by the aviation tax, the patriotic tax, etc. No longer to stand up under the overwhelming weight of taxes the workers and peasants, the masses in general, have risen up in a struggle more or less fierce against the imposition of the 19th route army. They fight against the tax, rent, beat the tax collector and storm the tax office.

The militarists of the 19th route army applied different methods of oppression in crushing the mass struggle, butchering the peasants in the village by an encircling campaign or arresting them en masse, then exacting money from them as a security, differing in no way from the kidnappers now rampant in Shanghai, who hold hostages for ransom. The starving peasants have followed the example of other places by waging a struggle of division of rice. Such struggles have arisen in increasing numbers in Changchow and Anchi where the revolution has obtained a strong foothold. In localities where the revolutionary influence is yet weak such as Hweian, etc., the mass struggle nevertheless shows an upward trend. Tempered in the school of these struggles, the workers and peasants know better than any one else that the people's government organised by militarists of the 19th route army is but a fraction of the counterrevolutionary ~~or~~ Fuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CANTON COMMUNE

(In view of the rising of objective obstacles we have been unable until now to publish this article in our columns—Ed.)

"THE CANTON COMMUNE WHICH REPRESENTS A HEROIC ATTEMPT ON PART OF THE CHINESE PROLETARIAT TO SET UP A SOVIE HAS PLAYED THE MOST DECISIVE ROLE IN THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS OF CHINA—Decision of the Comintern, Feb. 25, 1928.

In spite of its short-lived existence of only three days the Canton commune is tremendously significant in pursuing a policy thoroughly revolutionary. It disarmed the troops of the exploiting class, confiscated their property, promulgated laws and decrees designed to improve the life of the workers and peasants. For the workers, it declared 8 hours and the increase of wages all round, restored and extended the privileges of the Canton-Hongkong strikers, gave doles to the unemployed. For the peasants, it confiscated the land of the landlord class and allotted it among the peasantry. For the poor people in cities, it expropriated the houses of the bourgeoisie to house them, abolished all the onerous taxes and debts, returned the pledges of the pawnshops to the original owners gratuitously. For the soldiers, it promised to give them land and organised the soldier committee.

In one word, the Canton commune desired with such a programme to accomplish the anti-imperialist and agrarian revolution and, overturning the imperialist-KMT rule, to set up a democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants, thus establishing a fundament for the socialist development of China.

Success of Soviet

At the moment of commemorating the 6th anniversary of the Canton commune in 1933 the Soviet in China is forging ahead towards greater victory. The central government of Soviet China has existed two years already, being able to have weathered violent storms. Now the Soviet territory extends into the ~~farthermost~~ farthest corner of the country, namely, Szechwan where the red army has crushed the anti-militarist troops and well entrenched themselves. The red army has swollen up to 400,000 and shattered the four campaigns of the Kuomintang. Now it is directing serious blows against the 5th drive carefully prepared for the preceding 5 months under the direct guidance of international imperialism. The partisans of the red army are operating almost everywhere throughout the country. Even in Manchuria we have red partisans fighting the Japanese and units of the puppet state. Imperialist and KMT influence has been completely stamped out in Soviet territory while the standard of the life of workers and peasants has gone upward steadily.

Precisely for this steady gains of the Soviet in China imperialism and the Kuomintang have been and are still making desperate attacks on Soviet China. At the same time, imperialism helps itself by tearing away Chinese territory piece after piece, considering it as an important step in the direction of suppressing the Chinese revolution by direct intervention. Japanese imperialism grabbed Manchuria, Mongolia and N. China, now setting about to form another Manchuquo in Fukien in pursuance of its so-called 'Southward Policy'. British imperialism has brought under its domination Thibet, Sikong and Szechwan, hoping in this way to effect connections with the British sphere of influence in the Yangtse Valley while tightening its hold on Kwangtung. French imperialism, far from content with Yunnan, is planning to round out its possessions by seizing Kwangsi. In this connection, the recent visit of Gen. Li Chunjin (warlord of Kwangsi) to Annam in response to the invitation of the governor of Indo-China is of special significance. With the cotton and wheat loan of \$50,000,000 gold made to China, American imperialism wishes to secure the economic and political control of China, paying, however, more attention as it did to Fukien which it hopes to convert into an American base. The league of nations takes a hand, too, by appointing a technical commission of experts in order to bring the country under international control. Such are all brought about by the KMT's policy of surrender and betrayal.

Further Decay of KMT

The recent installation by Chen Minshu of another counterrevolutionary government in Fukien together with his declaration of deserting the

Kuomintang and the decision of his government to punish banking by fighting, will of course precipitate a counterrevolutionary war. At the same time, Kwangtung and Kwangsi are mobilizing for war while in the north the militarists are actively preparing for a fresh revolt. These events constitute further blows to the imperialist-KMT rule. The Kuomintang's hold is breaking down in another aspect: the widely developing mass struggles such as the strikes of workers, the fights of the peasants against taxes, rent, debts, etc., in KMT soil.

The 6th Anniversary - 1933

The 6th anniversary of the Canton commune has taken place under conditions of sharp opposition of the ascending Soviet to the declining KMT power. The broad masses of China, in Soviet territory as well as in Shanghai, Peiping, etc., have shown greater interest in and more enthusiasm for the commemoration of the Canton commune by holding mass meetings, demonstrations, by firing crackers, etc. While waiting for details concerning the commemoration from Soviet districts, we have here in Shanghai witnessed a series of mass meetings in celebration of the Canton commune. In the industrial areas of Shanghai, namely, in the west and east, memorial meetings were staged in different places and on different days so as to make it possible for the largest number of workers to attend the celebration. Those who attended the meetings range from 70 to 3-400 for each individual district. The participants made speeches, shouted slogans against imperialism, KMT, capitalist, etc., hoisted red flags, marched in demonstration, breaking through the cordons of martial law in Chinese territory and foreign concessions. In some districts the masses fired crackers, clapped hands in praise of the speeches made, converting at once the spot into an exceedingly noisy place. This shows that the Soviet movement has penetrated far deep into the ideology of the workers.

In fear of the mass struggles breaking out on this occasion both the KMT government and the authorities of the two concessions proclaimed martial law for three days from 12 to 14 Dec, forbidding any meetings or assembly, searching the pedestrians, doubling the police patrols with drawn revolvers, thus creating the impression that a giant enemy is coming close. Hearing later on that the commemoration of the Canton commune was postponed, the Chinese authorities declared martial law for another three days beginning from Dec. 17.

THE YUFENG COTTON MILL STRIKE IN HONAN

The cotton industry of China, the largest branch in national industry, received this year a further blow from the Japanese invasion of N. China. The open surrender of the Kuomintang proved of little value in alleviating the crisis already assuming tremendous proportions. It rather aided Japanese imperialism in its attempt to monopolize the China market. Suffering from this Japanese onslaught the mill owners of N. China resorted to more drastic attacks on the working masses. Replying to the capitalist offensive, the workers of the whole country have been waging a counter-attack. A case in point is the Yufeng cotton mill strike at Chenchow, Honan, which has ended with partial success over a period of six months. The strike shows not only the struggling spirit of the workers but their stubbornness and stiffness as well. The struggles are assured success if guided correctly by an unwavering revolutionary leadership.

Cause of Outbreak

The predominating cause of the struggle is lock-up proclaimed by the management. Here it may not be out of scope to say a few words about the conditions under which the mill was locked up.

Last summer at Chenchow was perhaps the hottest for the past scores of years. With the temperature always around 119 degrees, hundreds of workers outworn by increased exploitation (lengthening of working hours) succumbed to heat every day and were carried to the mill hospital for first aid treatment. As soon as coming back to sense, the sick workers were hurried back to the mill to resume work. Out of 5,000 employed by the factory, about 200 or 300 workers must go through such a process every day. In the whole summer three died of heat while those struck by burning air numbered hundreds. As for the funeral service of the dead, the mill gave ten dollars with another additional ten dollars from the yellow union. It shows that a man is worth little more than dogs.

At the same time, the factory refused to grant any leave to the sick workers and discharged those who took 3 days leave. As to those going on furlough for less than 3 days, their wages were deducted by 500,000 a day.

The Yufeng Cotton Mill is a three million dollar enterprise with its board of directors headed by the former vice-minister of industry (Shan-king), Qian Mo, in Shanghai. Like the rest of Chinese cotton mills it curtailed production by 25% last spring attempting to shift its losses to the workers. With the further deepening of the crisis the capitalists found it wiser to lock up the mill, ignoring the rights of the workers. In spite of the cooperation of the management and yellow unions in keeping the news from leaking out, the workers knew something about it before the formal announcement of the lock-up on July 28, 1944.

In announcing the stoppage of work the mill ascribed its action to business depression, dismissing all workers on July 28, cancelling all contracts and agreements made with the workers, stopping all allowances for hospitals and schools.

The announcement was posted at 2 AM in the morning, followed by the arrival of many police and detectives ready to suppress any action on the part of the workers. The yellow union talked about "taking action against the lock-up" and held several group meetings for that purpose but told the workers to be quiet and wait for "good" news at home.

The Struggle Began

The workers were highly irritated by the announcement and manifested a bellicose mood for struggle. Feeling itself unable to stem the tide of the militant workers, the yellow union sought to pacify the workers by such slogans as "Demand for maintenance fee", "All contracts still valid", etc. The yellow bureaucrats led 3,000 workers to call on Liu Chi, militarist chairman of the provincial government of Honan, and asked for his intervention but Liu, instead of handling the matter by himself, referred it to the garrison commander of Chenow, resulting in the grant of 20 cents for maintenance (the same as provided for in the contract). The yellow bureaucrats magnified the result as their merit and, satisfied with it, shouted, "Long Live Liu", "Down with the reactionaries", etc.

The highest organ of the yellow union is the Group Leader Representative Committee composed of some 200 delegates from various shops. Besides, the yellow union organized 60 pickets against the "betrayers". It also commands the support of a gangster organization dubbed the Ching-hung-bang comprising all the foremen, detectives from the garrison commander and some 2/3 workers. Helping the capitalist ideologically, the yellow union set up a school with an attendance of about 1,200 workers, educating the workers in such theories as "collaboration of labor and capital", "more production during a national crisis", etc.

Owing to oppression and cheatings of these organizations and the absence of a revolutionary leadership, the workers were easily led by the yellow union to reach a compromise at the very start. The red cells were still weak and could not mobilize wide masses of workers for the struggle. Many of the peasant workers desired to go back to their own farms for one or two months, and actually more than half of the factory hands had left for home. These considerations facilitated the capitalist attack while severe white terror segregated the masses from the revolutionary union. The situation was then unfavorable to the struggle.

Yellow Union Betrayed

The betrayal negotiations untirelessly carried on by the yellow union resulted in the compromise of Aug. 15 with the capitalist signed under the supervision of the KMT officers. The compromise as it was provided for the grant of maintenance money for 6 months, the continuation of hospital and school, the dismissal of workers on a large scale, the recognition of the mill's right to hire workers with full freedom. As a matter of fact, the mill secured full liberty to dismiss and hire workers, to cut wages, etc., all recognised by the yellow union who yet shamelessly proclaimed the compromise as a victory.

With its position thus strengthened under the full support of the yellow union, the mill announced at the end of September the dismissal of 1,200 workers, the lengthening of working hours to 12, the intensification of work (increase of 12 to 24 lines per worker in the fine yarn shop, etc.).

Angered by this action and beginning to doubt the reliability of the yellow union, the workers gradually rallied to the slogan of the red union: "Not a single man to be fired, not a single munite to be added, not a single cent to be cut, not a single bit of extra work to be accepted without extra pay". At small delegates meetings they accepted the slogan as a basis of their demand. They even openly scored the KMT mediators and refused to talk with them. But the revolutionary union still lagged behind without starting enough organisational work at once.

Sharpening of Struggle

In the mean time, the yellow union resorted to method of intimidation as a means to help the capitalist. It spread the rumour that Chiang Kai-shek prepared to shoot any who dared to persist in making troubles in the factory. It persuaded the workers to make more concessions to the capitalist: dismissal of 500 workers and lengthening of working day to 12 hours. With the aid of the yellow union assured, the mill was getting stiffer and stiffer, even threatening to stop the maintenance money. Finally the management promised to pay the money for maintenance up to Oct. 12, the date set for paying cash.

At that day 4,000 workers gathered at the mill gate for cash, and waited patiently from morning till night without however receiving a cent. The workers then turned to the KMT and obtained the promise that the money would be paid on Oct. 14. Disappointed a second time, the workers were getting out of control and openly shouted "liars", "cheaters" to the KMT mediators who came upon the scene for explicit intervention. Here again the yellow bureaucrats spread deliberately the rumour that if the workers dared to wrest the bales of yarn from the mill as a means to force their demands the government would surely take drastic measures (shooting) for the protection of the mill mortgaged to the American Anderson & Myers Co, that the workers would have to pay with their own lives for \$20,000 taken from the mill.

Now definitely under the influence of the revolutionary union, the workers assumed a threatening attitude and gathered in front of the mill gate, arming themselves with a great variety of arms (stones, etc). They were ready to rush into the mill at noon. At 12 o'clock the situation was very grave with the coming of more workers. The revolutionary leadership immediately proposed to seize the bales of yarn, and many militant workers rallied to the call and rushed to the mill gate. Not followed up by the mass of workers, they however came to a halt. At that time, one brigade of soldiers was stationed inside the mill in anticipation of the struggle.

Later on the KMT officers called a mass meeting apparently with a view to effecting a conciliation with the angry, starving workers. At the said meeting the workers said, "We are struggling against the Yufeng whether it is owned by Chinese or foreigners; we shall not serve as the running dogs of imperialism if it does come to take over the mill". The speech, concise and right to the point, imparted a pathetic emotion to all present.

Failing to secure their demands, the workers became impatient and finally took positive action on Dec. 5, 1933. On that day they broke into the warehouse of the mill and carried away 369 bales of yarn valued at \$70,000. Incensed by the action of the workers, the capitalist associations of Shanghai, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, the Banking Association, the Chinese cotton mill association, etc, re-affirmed their class solidarity by telegraphing to the national government and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Nanchang for emergency aid in behalf of the Yufeng Cotton Mill.

In face of the sharpening of the workers' struggle backed up by a considerable measure of solidarity, the management made a few concession on Dec. 20, promising to pay all the maintenance money as asked for, undertaking to make grants to the hospital and school as usual, raising the wages slightly in certain categories but cutting it in certain others, reducing the working force by 555 workers. Thus the Yufeng struggle ended in success for the workers on most of their demands despite the deliberate betrayal of the yellow union.

COMPARISON OF STRIKES IN WHITE & CHINA

DECEMBER, 1937

(For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date--(1)Sept. meaning Date, September, etc.)

1. Strikes Continued From Last Month

(1)Date (2)Place (3)Factory (4)No. of Participants (5)Days in Strike (6)Work-Days in Strike (7)No. of Petitions (8)Leadership (9)Demands and Progress (10)Result
(1)July, 2-Dec. 20 (2)Chen-chow (3)Yu-Feng Cotton Mill (4)100 (5)100 (6)100 (7)1 (8)Against lock up, for relief fund. Relief fund was last Factory promised to reopen on Jan 5, but a/555 workers to be on 11 work in doors lengthened from 10 to 12 (Detail see elsewhere of this report) (9)Partial success

2. Petitions Continued from Last Month

(1)June to Dec. (2)Shanghai (3)Butterfield and Swire, Seamen's Union (4)700 (5)Yellow (6)The mid-lock seamen on board of the Steamship in Shanghai negotiate with the Co. for the non-recognition of the unfavorable agreements fixed in Canton (10)In process
(1)Nov.-Dec. 2 (2)Shanghai (3)Dry Goods Trade (4)Union (5)1 (6)Yellow (7)Against discharge and wage-cut (10)Reconciliation
Sub-total (2)2 (3)2 (7)1

3. Strikes Occurred in This Month

(1)6- (2)Shanghai (3)Dan-Ju-Pao Silver Smith (4)26 (5)4 (6)14 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut, union failed to reconcile (10)Not available
(1)13 (2)Shanghai (3)Hichow Silk Filature (4)100 (5)100 (6)100 (7)100 (8)Sp. (9)Machine shop worker against lock up, prevent machines from being taken away. Received 2000 as dispersing fund in the last (10)Victory
(1)17 (2)Shanghai (3)Ta-Shung-Hwa Gum Factory (4)650 (5)100 (6)100 (7)100 (8)Sp. (9)For the reinstallation of seven fired Union organizers, clash with the company 400 resulted in 7 being arrested (10)Not available
(1)14-15 (2)Shanghai (3)Wung-Lin Wharf (4)400 (5)100 (6)100 (7)100 (8)Sp. (9)Against monopoly of wharf by contractor, workers demand direct relation wharf management (10)Partial Success
(1)15-25 (2)Wu-soong (3)Nanking-Shanghai Railway Machine Shop and Electrical Shop (4)1450 (5)100 (6)11,600 (7)0 (8)Yellow (9)Against boss' purchase of cotton materials, reconciliation by police and I.M.T. (10)No result
(1)1-3 (2)Shanghai (3)Fu-Shing Silk Filature (4)300 (5)100 (6)100 (7)100 (8)Sp. (9)For dues pay, Factory closed down, also boss's residence and 1000 merchant's Ass. (10)Not available
(1)23 (2)Chen-Kiang (3)Rickshaw pullers (4)2,500 (5)100 (6)100 (7)100 (8)Sp. (9)For reduction of rentals (10)Unknown
(1)23 (2)Ching King Poo (3)Ta-Li Salt Store (4)100 (5)100 (6)100 (7)100 (8)Sp. (9)Causes unknown, shopowner clashed with salt workers and hurried (10)Victory
(1)25-26 (2)Wu-hih (3)Ching-Feng Silk Filature (4)75 (5)100 (6)15,000 (7)100 (8)Sp. (9)Stayed at the Boss's residence at Chingchow demanding dues payment (10)Victory
(1)26 (2)Shanghai (3)Telegram messenger (4)63 (5)100 (6)63 (7)100 (8)Sp. (9)For increase of wage, strike one hour (10)Victory
(1)28-29 (2)Shanghai (3)Clerical staff of Chinese Government Radio Administration (4)154 (5)2 (6)308 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For increase of wages, \$3 per month. For bonus. Action not unified (10)Fail
(1)29 (2)Ningpoo (3)Highway workers (4)300 (5)100 (6)100 (7)100 (8)Sp. (9)Armed and besieged contractor's residence for dues pay (10)Victory
(1)30 (2)North Shanghai (3)Rice market wharf cooli (4)1,500 (5)100 (6)1,500 (7)100 (8)Sp. (9)Against interference of work by Bureau of Public Safety (10)Victory
Sub-Total: (2)13 (3)14 (4)8,485 (6)14,425 (7)0

4. Petitions of This Month

(1)6-10 (2)Shanghai (3)Dyeing Trade (4)Union (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)From the capitalists against break of promise (10)Victory
(1)24 (2)Shanghai (3)Discharged of World Book Store (4)250 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Demand for reinstallation (10)In process
(1)31 (2)Shanghai (3)Wei-Feng Yuen-Feng Silk Weaving Factory (4)650 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against lock up (10)In process
Sub-total: (2)3 (3)4 (4)900 (7)0

5. General Ledger for Workers' Struggles in Dec.

No. of Days	No. of Str. Days	No. of Petitions	Total	No. of strikers	No. of Petitioners	Total	Work-days in Strike	Clashes	Injured & Arrested
10	13	8	19	8988	900	9888	114,426	5	7
10	9	9	27	31215	1333	32548	366,880	1	0

6. Volume of Business

	0-99	100-999	1000-4999	5000----	Total
Dec.	13	2	4	2	21
Nov.	17	2	6	2	27

7. Classification of Trade

	Cotton	Silk	Wool	Tobacco	Gum	Post-Tele-gram	Transportation	Municipal	Finance	Hand-craft	Rich-shaw	Others	Total
Dec.	1	3	1	0	1	2	5	0	1	4	1	2	17
Nov.	1	2	0	1	1	2	7	2	1	4	1	2	23

8. Causes of Struggles

	Dis-charge	Wage cut	Against lock up	Against foremen	Better treatment	Wage increase	Due to pay	Political	Others	Total
Dec.	4	2	3	1	3	4	3	0	2	22
Nov.	16	2	1	2	6	4	3	0	8	33

9. Remarks

1) Failing to receive information from south China, we have to compile up statistics more incomplete. Our statistics show that the struggles for the month under review are at a lower ebb than in the preceding, but this is far from being the case. In the first place, the struggle has somewhat sharpened as is evidenced by the fact that workers resorted to direct action much oftener than before. Secondly, more struggles will come up near end of the lunar year which still has a magical hold on the working population.

2) As to the Yufeng cotton mill strike which lasted over six months, our readers are referred to the special article on page 5 which gives details of the struggle.

3) At the end of last year a strike took place among the workers employed by the telegraph administration and the radio-station attached to the ministry of communications. The strike resulted from the demand for higher wages usually granted once every year but recently the ministry changed the practice by promulgating new rules, increasing wages every three years in most cases. Dissatisfied with the new rules, the workers went on a strike. The struggle of the telegraph delivery coolies terminated in success as a result of complete solidarity while the radio-employees lacking unity suffered defeat.

4) According to information emanating from the yellow union nearly 50 silk filatures at Shanghai have of late closed down throwing out 60,000 workers on the street.

5) Quite a number of the 3,000 miners employed in the Wah-tung mine in Hsuechow were buried alive in the pits owing to the falling in of 30 square li of land from above. The capitalist paid only a ridiculous sum of \$10.00 each piece to the victims as a compensation.

6) In the month under review the struggle of the workers employed by the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railway ended Dec. 17 in the election of two foremen by the workers themselves and completely repulsed the attempt of the railway administration to revive the contract-labour system. The workers referred to are those engaged in the ware-house located in Markham Road Shanghai.

end

Contents:

- 1) THE ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISANS IN MANCHURIA.....1
- 2) The National Currency Crisis in its Acute Stage.....3
- 3) Greater Tasks Assigned to Aeroplanes During the 5th Campaign..... 6

THE ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISANS IN MANCHURIA

I. The 3rd Stage Under Japanese Occupation

Bleeding under Japanese bayonet, Manchuria has entered upon the so-called third stage characterised by frenzied military preparation on the part of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union as well as by increased oppression and exploitation of the toiling masses and the suppression of anti-Japanese revolutionary activities by disarming and butchering the armed peasants. Far from being cowed, the workers, peasants and soldiers in Manchuria have continued their struggle against the Japanese invader with increasing vigor and energy. This fight is assuming a sharper form in East Manchuria, particularly along the lower Sungari.

To consolidate its position along the lower reach of the Sungari Japanese imperialism has stationed more troops there, sending in addition a continuous stream of armed immigrants (reservists and merchants) to colonize the country. With the same end in view, Japanese imperialism organised the Koreans association and Manchuria association as a tool to carry on the colonization campaign and to clear up the anti-Japanese elements.

Japanese troops swarmed both banks of the Sungari apparently with a view to preparing for intervention against the Soviet Union. From Tungho to Fanyuan near the Soviet border Japanese imperialism posts one or several detachments in each town or locality deemed of strategic importance. We see more Japanese troops when we come nearer to the Soviet border as, e.g. Fuchin, Tungkiang, etc. Artillery and cavalry figure largely among the troops stationed in those places. Taking all in all, probably one full division is on duty there. At the same time, a considerable portion of the troops has been assigned to the task of keeping a watch on the workers in the industrial districts. According to the story of a worker (a refugee) Wutung Kiang Gold Mine has been placed under the protection of three detachments while the gold mine at Taipingu guarded by two.

At Chumoose and Fuchin the aerodrome has been enlarged and strong forts constructed. In Tungkiang and along the Helungkiang defence works against the Soviet Union have been built up, highways for military transport constructed, etc. A railway for military use has also been completed from Chumoose to Wah-chuan. Information emanating from Fuchin talks about the enforcement of conscript labour (conscription) in that hsien. Japanese imperialism takes one boy or man from every family with two able-bodied men and forces him to build highways or airdromes. No compensation is paid to the workers so conscripted. The aerodrome is said to have been constructed entirely by conscript labour. The same method of conscription was applied to other engineering works.

The armed Japanese immigrants play the role of assisting in enslaving the toiling masses of Manchuria. Equipped almost in the same way, they are really Japanese troops. They perpetrate direct robbery by seizing the fertile land and good farms, robbing the peasant of his property, driving him away. In collaboration with the regular troops, armed reservists and merchants, they watch and suppress all forms of the anti-Japanese movement.

II. Activity of Manchurian Troops

In the districts around the lower Sungari about 10,000 Manchurian troops officered by Chinese but the latter can not act with an autho-

city of their own. As a matter of fact, All Chinese officers whether high or low are under strict vigilance and surveillance of Japanese imperialism. The round of duties from patrolling to fighting is performed by Manchurian troops under direct order of Japanese superiors. The soldiers have been subjected to unbearable hardships such as bad food, lower pay, flogging, extra work, etc. The soldiers as well as officers have shown a resentment against the Japanese. The influence of Chinese volunteers combined with Japanese oppression has brought about many mutinies, either partial or entire, among the shaken Manchurian troops stationed in the area around the lower Sungari. Such mutinies have taken place by the tens in Shansen, Holikung, etc., during the past few months. As to the rest of Manchurian troops who have not as yet gone over to our side, they usually reached an understanding with the volunteers and maintained an attitude of passive neutrality during the anti-volunteer campaign. Sometimes they even openly went over to the anti-Japanese camp.

Under such conditions Japanese imperialism decided to disarm the unreliable Manchurian troops in accordance with their strategy of the third stage in the occupation of Manchuria. This strategy caused considerable uneasiness and indignation among the Manchurian troops resulting in mutinies. Take, for example, the brigade commanded by Gen. Tu and stationed in Tanguan, Tunggho, etc. The soldiers there refused to answer the roll call of Japanese officers and moved to the forests. The 4th battalion of the Wu regiment in Holikung turned back to the persuasion of Japanese officers who desired to disband the "unruly" soldiers by inducing them to listen to admonition and then catch them in a trap with machine guns. Later on, the Japanese called their officers to a conference and formally discussed the means of dissolution but before the conference ended, the soldiers rushed in and fired on Japanese and Chinese officers. Then street fighting ensued, terminating in the killing of 17 Japanese and the capture of 1 machine gun. More than 50 mutineers formed an anti-Japanese detachment under the leadership of a Captain called Wu Chungku and went to the north in company of 20 others who deserted the main body of troops.

After the mutiny in Holikung the Japanese gave full vent to their rage by arresting the workers and others there, beating and torturing them. They required the populace to put up "dog license" (certificate for good people) on their doors. As a result, 6 policemen were buried alive, one of them with the heart taken out of the chest as a sacrificial offering to the dead Japanese officers.

Another regiment of the Manchurian troops, under the command of Major Mao, has mutinied and formed a partisan detachment, moving to Pankian. The soldiers resisted roll-call and then flared up in a mutiny.

III. Peasantry Against Japan

Simultaneously with the disarming of regular troops, the Japanese proceeded along with the task of disarming the peasants, obviously with a view to confiscating all arms and ammunitions which may be used for anti-Japanese purpose or turned over to anti-Japanese volunteers.

The Japanese attempted to register all the arms held by the people as the first step towards the realisation of the sinister scheme of disarming the armed units of the masses. In Tanguan, Tunggho, etc., the Japanese however directly dissolved the militia of the merchants. They robbed the peasants in Holikung of their arms in the same way. The raging peasants and the landlord, too, immediately rose up against confiscation and employed various means for this purpose. Some said nothing about their rifles or made false declaration as to the actual number of rifles while the more militant revolted and organised anti-Japanese units. Nay, they have been fighting the Japanese fearlessly. Such peasant partisans are numerous, operating over a vast territory. In Sipci-gu 50 peasants, all armed, joined the anti-Japanese volunteers in Chinshan. The peasants in Mentakung fought hard against the massacre of the Japanese armed immigrants. In Tunggho, Wufenglung, etc., the peasants demanded to join or actually joined the volunteers. Dissatisfied with the Japanese confiscation of rifles, a portion of the landlords went over to the volunteers on a united front against Japanese imperialism.

Such conditions are certainly very favorable to the wide development of the activities of the volunteers in conjunction with the development of the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses. The influence of the communist party of China has steadily gained ground among the masses of Manchuria, especially so with its upswerving leadership of the anti-Ja-

panese struggle. As an evidence of it, we may mention the West and North Manchurian Peasant Committee under the direct guidance of the party, which committee has staged an attack on Tangyuan in conjunction with the volunteers who are more or less inclined towards the C.P.C.

IV. Demagogy of Imperialism

In face of the growing anti-Japanese movement as carried on by workers, peasants and dissatisfied soldiers in Manchuria, Japanese imperialism has been compelled to use a little bit of demagogy as a means of mitigation of the movement. At the same time, it endeavored to buy over the landlord-bourgeoisie and military officers in order to facilitate its attack on the revolutionaries, particularly the communist party of China. It called a landlord conference composed of delegates from various hsien but camouflaged it as a cereal parley. The conference was actuated primarily by the desire to stage an effective offensive against the volunteers and communists. Japanese imperialism promised to give back a portion of the confiscated rifles to the landlord for the formation of self-defence units or militia, to increase the salary and to raise the pay of soldiers to \$20.00 per month, to cut the taxes, to clear the greedy officers, to practise Wongtao (Principle of Saints), etc. Thus allured and gratified to a certain degree, the landlord has rallied to the call of Japanese imperialism in a common attempt to check the growth of the revolutionary and liberation movement. Consequently, in west and north Manchuria a campaign against the communists and anti-Japanese elements was launched, killing them by the score, to say nothing of the headquarters which were of course smashed. In this drive the Chinese landlord fully supported Japanese imperialism.

V. Union of Anti-Japs Volunteers

The counterrevolutionary actions of the landlord-bourgeoisie and the non-resistance of the KMT generals, Li Tu, Ting Chao, Ma Tsan-san, etc, have enabled the masses to view them in their true light and more easily to accept the anti-imperialist programme of the communist party of China. The Japanese blows directed against the communists only enhanced the prestige of CP among the volunteers.

Such factors are responsible for the rapid spread of the volunteer's activities under the leadership of the communists. Red partisans have been very active in Tangho but received a serious setback owing to the pursuance of a militarist adventurist policy.

Recovering from the blow since July last and swollen up by more mutinies from the Manchurian troops, the volunteers became active again. They are always operating in the lower reach of the Sungari. Our slogan of "uniting all anti-Japanese units in a war against Japanese imperialism" has been accepted by them. Now a Manchurian volunteer army has been inaugurated out of the scattered units commanded by Chinsan and Tsa Chunhai, Tsan Chunku, etc. It consists of three detachments with over 500 rifles in all. The commander's quarter serves as the highest organ, with the general staff, the secretariat and the political department in charge of the matters falling under their respective jurisdiction. The Manchurian volunteer army has a program of struggle, too. It has recognised and accepted the leadership of the proletariat in its struggle against Japanese imperialism. May this army, the sole anti-Japanese revolutionary army in Manchuria, grow larger and stronger in the course of fighting against Japanese imperialism and its ally, the Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie in the Three Eastern Provinces.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY CRISIS IN ITS ACUTE STAGE

In the few months just past large cities of the country have been, one after another, drawn into the wave of a currency crisis which, as the end of the lunar year approaches, is increasing in sharpness. Of course the crisis is bound to come amid the steady decline of the KMT economy, particularly of the village economy which is just being crushed between the two faces of a vice, namely, imperialism and feudalism. The crisis finds its clearest expression in the crumble of the Chuan-tuan (money shops), the Yinhsao (silver stores) and commercial houses carrying on monetary transactions, in the freezing of credit, the runs on banks, the shortage of ready money, the rising of exchange, etc. Except Shanghai and Piontoin, a majority of the commercial centres

from Suiyuan in the north to Swatow and Canton in the south have been adversely affected by the crisis. In spite of its accumulation of large stocks of silver money, Shanghai is facing a currency crisis, too, which is well reflected in the present tightening of the money market. All the banks here in Shanghai refused to grant credit to the commercial houses including the large ones (for example, the Commercial Press, Ltd, which needs \$800,000 cash but can not obtain it, etc). Reliable forecasts have been made that when the new lunar year comes nearly 3,000 shops large and small will be unable to reopen their doors for business. The situation in Shanghai then is bad, too.

Causes of the Crisis

Just like in other countries, the crisis in China is developing on a local scale, directing its blows to the local commercial centres through which the commodities of imperialism pass into the interior and native agricultural produce is shipped to the large ports (like Shanghai), thence to foreign lands. The native banks located in these centres usually finance the payments of the commodities exported or imported. They also issue notes for local circulation. But their reserve is as a rule quite insufficient. When cash flows out in large quantities to the big ports to pay for the unfavorable balance of trade as is usually the case, the native banks not only face an empty vault but can not get enough credit to tide over the difficulty.

The Chinese farmer produces for the market in practically the same way as those in the other countries. He exchanges his products for those coming from outside, mostly imperialist goods. This process was greatly hampered to his detriment in 1932, and the more so in 1933. The reason lying at the bottom of it is that foreign wares such as the rice of Saigon, the wheat of Australia, Canada and USA, etc, have flooded the country driving native produce out of the market while native products like silk, tea, eggs, hides, etc, have been unable to find a market in foreign countries in consequence of the world crisis as well as of the raising of duties by foreign governments. The adverse balance of trade against the Chinese village is so heavy that the native banks in the local commercial centers have to pay out cash in large quantities, leaving very little in its own vaults. Needless to say, these native banks act as agencies for the payment of goods exchanged between the village and the imperialist merchants. The fact, as set above, is the fundamental reason behind the currency crisis now sweeping over the country.

The second cause lies in the fact that the different fractions of the KMT governments squeezed much harder than before in order to purchase arms and ammunitions from foreign countries. For this purpose, they need cash or bank notes of the foreign banks, refusing to accept as taxes the paper money issued by native banks or commercial houses. In our previous issues we repeatedly referred to the augmentation of the land tax in Kiangsu by 400% since the advent of the KMT power. This exorbitant tax swallowed all the income of the farmer. Along with the increase of the land tax the KMT raised in December last other levies such as the matches, tobacco, salt taxes, etc. The KMT militarists and politicians collected these increased taxes and shipped the proceeds to the treaty ports (so-called because opened to foreign trade by treaty) for the purchase of ammunitions (to be used for the war against the reds and Soviets, or militarist wars) or luxuries or for land speculation in the foreign concessions, thus causing an acute shortage of money in the village or the towns and cities near-by. The tax bureaus in Kwangtung frowned on the native bank-notes and refused to accept them for the payment of taxes. They preferred the notes issued by the banks in Hong Kong. This fact added fuel to the currency crisis already developing at an accelerated pace.

Another thing--The stoppage of large remittances from the overseas Chinese has also played a big part in the sharpening of the crisis (in Swatow, Canton, Fukien). Relying on this source as a cash reservoir in the past, the commercial houses and banks have always been able to smooth their difficulties to a considerable extent but now they can no longer do it. In the years preceeding 1931 the remittances from the overseas Chinese amounted to 300 or 400 millions a year on the average.

Of course the recurring militarist wars constitute another factor

in bringing about the crisis. The civil war in Sinkiang caused the standstill in business in Suiyuan (and the monetary crisis). The independence of Fukien brought on its heels a run on the banks in Canton and threatened Wuhu with a crisis owing to the stoppage of importation of rice from this city.

The Leading Cities Hit

In the present article we mentioned but a few of the cities hard hit by the crisis. These cities are Swatow, Hsuehchow, Kaifeng, etc.

Swatow is the most important port on the south China coast, probably second only to Canton, provincial capital of Kwangtung. Beginning in 1932, the crisis there broke out in 1933 with considerable violence. Before June, 1933, over 1,000 shops closed down in Swatow and the neighboring cities and towns. And a few of the leading banks and commercial houses met with the fate. To grapple with the crisis, the native banks and shops issued the Pei-go-piao (a sort of inconvertible paper) as a medium of payment. The situation worsened considerably since June. Without any prospect of redemption, the Pei-go-piao gradually depreciated and thus lost its effect of alleviation. In September the biggest native bank in port, the Chen-ta-yuan Chuan-tsun, collapsed and rocked the credit system to its very foundation. Then the Kwangtung Provincial Bank came on the scene, allegedly to provide relief to the monetary situation. It circulated more than one million notes but exported \$500,000 cash out of the city. By this very act it rather aggravated the situation instead of improving it as had been anticipated. Following the outbreak of the Fukien rebellion in November 19 native banks together with a number of first rate commercial houses went into liquidation.

According to a correspondence published by the Sun Pao of Shanghai, dated Dec. 20, the chamber of commerce at Swatow petitioned the Pacification Commander to force the acceptability of the unaccredited Pei-go-piao by military orders, and to restrict the withdrawal of deposits, an action that is highly problematical in its attempt to relieve the crisis. The large circulation of the notes issued by the provincial bank of Kwangtung but not backed up by corresponding reserve caused skepticism among the populace. The revolt in Fukien served as an occasion for this skepticism to manifest itself in a run on the provincial bank. In Canton the public has little confidence in the notes of the provincial bank of Kwangtung and has been forced to accept them at the point of the bayonet. As soon as the news of the Fukien revolt came to Canton, the people rushed for the bank and pressed for cash payment. The authorities got around the difficulty by another forcible means: borrowing one month's house rent from the populace (this borrowing amounted, in fact, to additional taxation because it will not be paid back).

Turning to North China, we have the same dismal picture. On Oct. 12 the Hsin-chang native bank at Kaifeng crumbled and spread the panic to Chenchow, Tsinan and other cities. The bank was supposed to be sound in view of its long history, and the collapse came as a surprise. Influenced by the failure of the banks, the Chuan-tsun in Chenchow and Tsinan suspended business for the time being. Had not the government and the bankers of Shanghai come to the rescue, the crisis would have become more disastrous.

In almost the same period we find another serious outburst of a monetary crisis in Hsuehchow, Kiangsu, where seven note-issue houses closed down on Oct. 7, 1933. The note-issue houses referred to put out in circulation notes of various denominations worth 2,100,000,000 cash or 502,509 dollars, if converted at the present rate of exchange. Even down to the present, they are still unable to resume specie payment. The peasants and petty merchants, being the bulk of the note holders, lost heavy consequently. Involved in the crisis, more than ten small shops shut up as a matter of course.

Tragedial incidents occurred later on. The chamber of commerce and the authorities at Hsuehchow cooperated in establishing a joint office to cash the notes outstanding, and limited specie payment to one dollar for each note holder. On the proclaimed date of specie payment the office was thick with poor people from the country-side. Beaten and flugged by police and military who guarded the office, the poor country people waited patiently but received nothing after a whole day's waiting. Some of them tried to rush to the office but were badly beaten by the police and military. Not a few were fatally injured, mostly women and old men.

Today The specie payment lasted one week, paying out about a hundred dollars. And only 2 or 3 hours were allowed to the big crowd—apparently designed only to fool them. Instead of abating, the run became more serious as more people came along for specie payment. Then the authorities unmasked themselves by issuing an order to stop payment outright and to advise the note holders "to wait quietly" for liquidation. A couple of months have passed without any concrete steps being taken towards resumption of specie payment. The toilers are undoubtedly the hardest hit: now a heap of worthless papers remain in their hands as the only tangible sign of a compensation for their blood and sweat.

How About Shanghai?

On the surface the monetary situation in Shanghai seems much better than anywhere else in the country. But this is only a superficial observation. True, Shanghai is experiencing some trouble in handling the large stocks of idle funds coming from the interior. True, we do not witness any runs or signs of runs on the banks either Chinese or foreign. The inflationist policy of the Shanghai banks, together with Nanking's inflationist policy of public debts, have been causing much concern and worry among the populace. On the other hand, money is also tight. Seeing the approach of the crisis, the banks here are no longer liberal in making loans to their clients. Now even the first class firms in Shanghai are turned down in their proposal for a moderate loan. Slowly coming as it does, the crisis in Shanghai will nevertheless break out in the end. When it does come to the surface, it will be the most severe, perhaps similar to the ones which successively occurred in New York or Chicago.

GREATER TASKS ASSIGNED TO AEROPLANES during the 5th campaign

In view of the breakdown of the four campaigns before the heroic resistance of the red armies in the past the counterrevolutionary regime at Nanking has come to realise the importance of the aeroplanes as a more effective weapon in the 5th campaign against the Soviet and red armies in Kiangsi and other provinces. The theory lying back of it is that the air force possesses a far greater destructive power in fighting than the troops on land who have always gone over to the side of the red army when brought face to face with the latter while the airships will be more reliable under the direct guidance of imperialism.

Proceeding on this theory Chiang Kai-shek built a network of aerodromes under the instruction of imperialist advisors in Kiangsi where Chiang's 5th campaign is in full swing at present. There 45 aerodromes have been constructed for the use of military planes, those at Nanchang, Nanchen and Nanfeng being said to be the largest, each covering 1,000 square metres, to be shortly enlarged to 10,000 square metres. Besides taking the land from the farmer forcibly, Chiang ordered the construction of the airdromes by conscript labour. All those forced to work for him must bring food and meals with themselves. Always subject to the fire of red partisans, the aerodromes under construction were made unsafe for the engineers in charge who went in by planes.

The KMT Air Force

Accurate statistics are not available on the real strength of Nanking's air force but conservative estimates place it at 350-400 planes as against 150 in 1932. Nanking laid down a plan to increase this number up to 700 in 1935, to be distributed among 23 squadrons for the army and navy. In addition there must be four squadrons of dirigibles.

As to the planes actually in the possession of other militarists, we have the following estimation more or less reliable: 100-200 for Gen. Chen Chitong, warlord of Kwangtung, who has spent huge sums on the development of the air force, 40 for Kwangsi, 20 for the 19th route army, all these to be called out.

to fight the reds. Of course they are to be used occasionally for militarist wars, that is to say, for the expansion of territory as well as for the acquisition of the control of a counterrevolutionary government in order to find favor with imperialism and to bolster the tottering fuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie rule.

In selecting the candidates for the air force the KMT military authorities exercised more care than ever because they have found in the past that those chosen from among the workers and peasants are "unreliable". In face of the sharpening of the class struggle the workers and peasants are most easily aroused to class consciousness, hence "unreliable". Admission to the central aviation school at Hangchow, for instance, is very strict, the candidates required to secure guaranty from 10 high officials or from capitalists of over 100,000 dollars in property besides taking the regular entrance examination. The students now numbering 600 are therefore sons of the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie. Besides the technical instructions from the American instructors, the students must receive the regular fascist political training. They are not allowed to read other periodicals besides the fascist journals. Recently one student was expelled owing to his initiative in organising an Esperanto society. Suspicious elements among the students have been regularly cleared by a process which, as a matter of fact, permitted only 50% of the students to be graduated and to participate in the drive against the workers and peasants. Even this has failed to prevent the graduating students from flying over to the red armies on two occasions in the past two years.

Rivalry Among Imperialists

Imperialism not only takes a hand in the development of the KMT air force and civil aviation but sharpens the imperialist conflicts by striving to obtain a larger share in the control of the KMT air force, to secure more aviation rights as well as to get large orders for the planes. No doubt America stands out first in the importation of planes to China but Italian imperialism does not wish to lag behind. Recently, with the arrival of Chang Hsueh-liang came the Italian aviator, Commandante Mario de Banardi, winner of the Schneider cup, accompanied by several other Italian aviators (6 in all), all ready to secure orders for Italy and to take a part in the training of Nanking's air force. In Kwangtung British and American imperialism are active in their attempts to develop and control Chen Chitong's air force. According to a Reuters message dated Sept. 6 Chen Chitong was prepared to spend \$30,000,000 on military aviation. On the part of England, she wants to form an air company in competition with the China National Aviation Corporation, American, which controls three major airways, one from Shanghai to Hankow, thence to Chungking and Chenta in Szechwan, another from Shanghai to Peiping and the third from Shanghai to Canton passing Chekiang and Fukien. Now this American concern is contemplating to inaugurate a new line connecting Shanghai with Manila and also another linking Shanghai with Yunnan. The German concern, Luft Hansa, operates a line from Shanghai to Sinkiang. In 1933 China imported more planes valued at \$20,000,000 according to a conservative estimate. Thus imperialism is not only making a large profit but equips and trains the KMT air force, to hold it in readiness to attack the red army and the Soviet.

Finally, we may say a few words about the demagogical campaign of the KMT "to save the nation by aviation". The campaign was carried on in cities and villages for no other purpose than to rob the people (worker and peasant) of their earnings. Consequently, large funds were raised from this source. But how much was actually obtained no body knows because those in custody of the money made no report on it. The aviation tax was levied here in Shanghai generally on the workers, deducting the tax from their wages. But the worker knew nothing about the use of the money he was forced to contribute. The five planes contributed by Shanghai to Nanking's air force have thrown bombs on the toilers in the Nanking-Fukien war, and will certainly throw more on the workers, peasants and red soldiers in Kiangsi and elsewhere.

CONTENTS

1) MORE DESPERATE EFFORTS TO PUSH 5TH CAMPAIGN	
2) The Success of the Election Movement at an Eye of 2nd Soviet Congress	1
3) The Japanese and the Fuging Fascist Turners in China	3
4) Red Army Secured in Manchuria	3
5) Manifesto of CIO on the 1st Kidnapping of Soviet Agent for China	3
6) Movement of Red to Demand Release of Prisoners	3
7) More Desperate Efforts to Push 5th Campaign	3

THE SUCCESS OF THE ELECTION MOVEMENT on the eve of the 2nd Soviet Congress

Of vital importance to the future of Soviet China to shatter the 5th offensive of the Japanese is the election movement set off by the Soviet government at the 2nd Soviet Congress. On the eve of the 2nd Soviet Congress, the election movement is still in spite of the raging Japanese offensive in Manchuria. Needless to say, the election movement is already in a definitely ended in complete success.

In its declaration of the election movement, the Soviet Government of Soviet China has set the election movement as the Congress in question. The election movement is the first step of the 2nd Soviet Congress in the election movement, the task of concentrating the land masses of the Soviet government, of further strengthening and extending the Soviet power, finally, of drawing a definite lesson from the experiences of the past few years. But it must be remembered that the Congress is held in the midst of the slightest offensive from the East, the 5th campaign. In the first place, elections at the Congress must be placed among the broad masses of workers and peasants both in Soviet and non-Soviet territory, thus giving them opportunities and an approach to participate in the Soviet. In other words, the election movement shall be, as it speaks, subordinated to the central and urgent task of the Soviet government of China to crush the 5th campaign of the Japanese right at the present moment.

Ever since its inception the election movement has achieved more or less positive results. First of all, the masses in the white regions now, from their own class standpoint, clearly recognized the Soviet of China as their liberator and set great hopes on it. In their view the short-lived anti-Japanese government of Gen. Feng Yuxiang in Chahar and the recent abortive "people's government" in Fukien are nothing but an instrument of the landlord-bourgeoisie employed to fool the people, differing in nothing from the corrupt and truculent counterrevolutionary government at Nanking. It is of course the more so with the workers and peasants in Soviet districts.

From the incomplete statistics at hand it may be said that the election movement has succeeded in penetrating the wide masses throughout the country. Delegates have gone to the second congress from Manchuria in the north to Shanghai and Fukien and Kwangtung in the south, with others going there from the provinces in the interior. From this single fact we can not but draw the conclusion that the Soviet has secured a stronghold among the toiling masses, more and more workers and peasants are mobilized around the Soviet as time goes on. With its increasing prestige and authority among the masses, with more support coming from millions of workers and peasants, the Soviet is confident in its ability to shatter the 5th campaign to pieces.

Election of Delegates

Let us talk about Fukien first. Recalling that the revolutionary influence has been expanding steadily in the province we can easily comprehend the factors involved in the success of the election in Fukien.

In 1933 the red armies carried out a brilliant campaign against the troops of the landlord-bourgeoisie, namely, the 19th route army, dealing successively decisive blows against it and bringing west and north Fukien under the domination of the Soviet. At the same time, the masses are urged by the Soviet influence fought hard against the oppression and exploitation of the reactionary provincial regime backed up by the 19th route army. A multitude of the workers and peasants took part in the election there. The delegates elected in Foochow were chosen by a process of indirect election but they all enjoyed full confidence of the electorate (numbering more than a thousand). Interviewed, a worker-delegate says, "We must go to the second congress and take a look at our government". Short but brisk, this statement clearly reveals

the deepening of the Soviet among the working population. Another 1,000 workers and poor people in Amoy elected their delegates by a similar process and carried several resolutions to be laid before the congress.

In West Hanoi 80 peasants assembled and elected their delegates. At the election meeting South Hanoi more than 100 peasants were present. They passed resolutions to aid the red army by public subscription. Some of the peasants proposed to collect 200 cash for the red army while others turned the proceeds from the sale of fruits over to the red armies. A feature in the election there is the large number of communists chosen as delegates.

Besides, a number of delegates was chosen in Kweichow, Honan (The Yuefeng Cotton Mill), Howhai (Anghai), etc. But there we find a few defects in the process of voting. Take, for instance, the election of the Yufeng cotton mill which was supposed to be carried out within the narrow limits of the usual party balloting. In some cases election was substituted for by appointment as in Kweichow and Howhai. Added to these flaws is the lack of preparation for the drawing up of resolutions due primarily to weak leadership on the part of the party.

Here in Shanghai we have elections taking place among the vast mass of workers, toilers and poor people who went to the polls gladly and enthusiastically, particularly among the youths. In the six industrial districts of Shanghai 716 young workers voted for 47 delegates in 323 mass meetings. Here the result of the election, though satisfactory, is not free from criticism in one respect: the election narrowed down to the masses organised in unions or other associations under the guidance of the party, not yet carried into the unorganised workers. The mass meetings unanimously passed the following resolutions:

- 1) The toilers of the country are glad to be mobilised around the Soviet in their efforts to smash imperialism and KMT.
- 2) The youths of the country shall organise and arm their own self-defence corps.
- 3) Money shall be collected for the red army and the volunteers.
- 4) Fight against the fascist demagoguery to fool the youths as well as fascist terrors against the youths.
- 5) Fight against dismissal and maltreatment of young workers and working children.
- 6) Fight against reduction of work, intensification of work, wage-cut.
- 7) Relief for youths thrown out of work or from the school.
- 8) Confiscate all imported ammunitions for the red army and volunteers.

In addition, these young workers in Shanghai circulated a telegram, saying in the concluding part, "We young workers clearly understand that the Soviet alone can liberate China from the imperialist shackles. Only by rallying to the Soviet can we smash imperialism and KMT, and achieve full freedom and happiness by ousting the landlord-bourgeoisie who sucks our blood. We in the name of all young workers at Shanghai send the heartiest and most comradely greetings to you, the second national Soviet congress", the telegram bearing the date of Nov. 10,

Preparation for Election in Soviet Districts

In the Soviet districts more elaborate measures were drawn up in preparation for the election scheduled to take place at different dates. The central government sent out its instructions, setting Oct. 26-Nov. 10, 1933, as the period for the district congress, Nov. 11-30 for the Hsien

Congress, Dec. 1-15 for the provincial congress while the second Soviet congress was to be convened Dec. 12, the sixth anniversary of the Canton Commune. Details of the congress will be divulged to our readers later on.

For preparation of the election 15 days were set aside, beginning from Sept. 20 to Oct. 15. During this period demarcation of local administrative units shall be finished, election propaganda and agitation pushed ahead, town and village Soviets urged to make reports of work before the electorate, election committees organized, electors registered writing their names on red paper while the names of those deprived the right to vote to be written on white paper, all the names to be posted in public. The list of candidates approved after thorough discussion by mass organizations shall be made known to the public in a similar way. The same with the resolutions. Election units shall be small, taking as their basis the trade or productive organization or the village or street as the case may be. The election committees shall make full preparation for the matters assigned them.

In the ten days intervening between Oct. 16-25 the elections to the town and village Soviets shall be finished, with the election committees playing the leading role.

The presidiums of the Soviets in the hierarchy shall set themselves the tasks of making preparation for their own reports of work, for the drafts of resolutions and the list of candidates. The provincial Soviet shall make reports to the Hsien Soviet and direct its work through its delegates designated for the purpose. On the part of the provincial Soviet, at least 10 able delegates shall be sent out on the said mission, each taking charge of 2 or 3 Hsien out of a total of 21 Hsien in Kiangsi. Acting in the same way, the Hsien Soviet shall make reports to the district Soviet and guide its work likewise.

Before the elections to the Soviets, each higher Soviet shall map out plans of guidance and train leaders for directive work. Only the politically strong are qualified. Not until they are well trained in a series of conference (discussion, debating, etc) can they be sent out to take up the work allotted them.

Details concerning the elections in the Soviet districts will, we hope, appear in our next issues.

**TWO IMPORTANT APPEALS TO WRITERS AND ARTISTS OF THE WORLD
FOR SUPPORT IN OUR FIGHTS AGAINST KANGING FASCIST TERRORS
ATTACKED BY WRITERS, ARTISTS, PROFESSORS, STUDENTS ETC IN CHINA**
.....

To authors, writers, and all cultural groups working
for the betterment of the society and humanity, all over the
world,

Gentlemen:

Since Feb. 7, 1931 when the reactionary Kuomintang atrociously murdered and buried alive five Left-wing writers together with twenty two communists, the more progressive cultural movements in China have had to go entirely underground. The more significant writers, dramatists, and poets, and other members of the intellectual class who have no sympathy with the reactionary policies of the Kuomintang, are all the time under the threat of unlawful arrest and execution. These last two years, because of the brazen selling out of the Chinese masses by Chiang Kai-shek and his government and their complete surrender to the imperialistic powers, the workers and peasants and the revolutionary intellectuals were aroused to even more determined and forceful struggles. Consequently, fighting to keep their last political breath, Chiang Kai-shek and his gangsters are not hesitant to resort to the most infamous and underhand methods to deal with their political enemies, by organizing the so-called Blue Shirt Society, by kidnapping and private assassinations. The well known cases of such popular left writers and miss Fing Ling Mr. Pan T'e-nien, Mr. Ying Shu-jen, and others have made Blue Shirt practice an open secret to all peoples, even the foreigners in China. Recently, as the Chinese Red Army has made very rapid, powerful, and substantial gains, and as the people, in general, have shown more marked anti-Kuomintang and anti-imperialistic feelings, the Blue Shirts even dare to come out in open and declare in their publications that the time is ripe to carry out once more the historical "massacre of intellectuals and the burning of all books", and to make a "bandit suppression campaign" among colleges and schools.

They have made good their threat! On the 21st of December, through the working together of the Blue Shirts gangsters and the police, eleven universities at Shanghai were raided in one night, and more than three hundred arrests were made. And in the same week, books of a literary nature or dealing with sociological studies, if they should contain the least bit of advanced ideas, and Chinese made moving pictures, depicting actual conditions, were totally suppressed. Writers arrested without warrants; their homes freely searched; moving picture manufacturers, printers, and bookstores were visited at some uncanny moments to destroy goods, fixture and machineries.

China, at present, is in a more dark state than the Middle Age. The members of the Chinese Left Wing Cultural Movement Alliance, besides organizing the oppressed masses to carry on unrelenting struggle with the atrocious ruling class, wish to report to you the actual conditions here and request you to broadcast the same information to all comrades. It is only through the solidarity of the toiling masses of all nations that such darkness may be ended. Use your pens. Use your strength, to help us put down this inhumane Kuomintang terror!

The Chinese Left Wing Cultural movement alliance

To Writers, Artists and Poets of the World!

Under the Kuomintang's bloodthirsty rule, the toiling millions of China have no alternative to choose. The only one path they are traveling on is revolution in the one direction and death in the other.

Revolution which is a matter of life and death to the oppressed masses is raging side by side with the going to pieces of the Kuomintang's rule. The deepened crisis in economic life in this country, the ever-increasing rise of huge masses of workers and peasants to revolution, and the diversion to the left of intellectuals in thought and action have revealed the complete bankruptcy of the Kuomintang in its truculent administration. A giant triumph is no doubt coming ahead to the revolutionary worker and peasant masses.

In its last hour of death, the reactionary Kuomintang is trying once more by its year-old massacre policy to save itself out of fatal knocks. The world could not forget the death of Hu Yeh-ping and other young left writers in China who were buried alive by the White Terror of the Kuomintang in February 1931. The previous year the world was once more stirred by two barbarities that happened here: the kidnapping of Ting Ling, wife of the martyr Hu Yeh-ping, and of Pan Tze-nien and Ying Shu-jen, and the open murder of Yang Chien. Now the world is called for the third time to a new drive organized by the Kuomintang, a drive which parallels itself with an ancient despot of China in time out of mind who set every book on fire and buried scholars alive, a drive which Hitler has carried out in Germany.

On the night of December 21 1933, two hundred citizens, professors and students, were kidnapped by the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety for no reason whatever, and publications even of free thought were closed by force. The terror is extending to every corner of this country and human lives and culture are being set under the grip of brutality.

We call upon you for support in our fight. In the name of human civilization we call for your comradely support in our knock to the Kuomintang's rule which is on its way to doom.

On to the struggle against the fascist Kuomintang white terror and against the Facist terror throughout the world!

China League of Left Writers
January, 1934, Shanghai, China.

RED ARMIES SCORED NEW VICTORIES in Crushing the 5th Campaign

Since its commencement the 5th campaign has passed through three months under the personal direction of Chiang Kai-shek who acts on direct instruction from international imperialism. Chiang has thrown 500,000 troops into the drive besides more than 100 bombers. Equipped with the newest weapons from Germany and France, the troops are also aided by fascist units. Among the KMT troops at the front we find the Tax Corps reputed to be the best of Chiang's fighting units. In face of this mighty force the red armies, however, won many significant victories over the KMT armed bandits. Recently, they captured Chinkiang, a city not far from Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi, and almost reached the outskirts of Nanchang as we reported in our previous issues.

German Adviser Wounded

On Dec. 24 the red armies smashed the greater portion of the KMT cavalry regiment and took Chinkiang while two days later the red army operating in Fengli, a neighboring hsien, defeated two regiments belonging to the 18th and 19th divisions. In their march on Nanchang the red armies occupied Mansukung (near Nanchang). Then the Tax Corps came to meet the advancing red armies but suffered reverses. A red corporal put one company of the corps to flight by throwing a hand grenade. In this confusion a German adviser came forward to reconnoiter but received a serious wound in the arm. Further, a week before the red army in Lichuan dealt a crushing blow to the 5th, 6th, 96th regiments of the KMT bands, wounding dozens of captains.

Turning to Fukien, we have on hand a brilliant record of new victories for the red army. On Dec. 24 the red army fighting in Fukien recaptured Kianglo and Kweihua from the KMT troops and won a minor engagement in Yiping. The Tawanbao of Shanghai reported on Jan. 21 the capture of Shansien and Yuchi, two hsien adjoining Kianglo. These triumphs of the red armies extended the Soviet territory by 300 square li.

Along the Kiangsi-Chukiang border the red armies also achieved some minor successes. The Soviet territory in Changshan and Yusan has been enlarged by several hundred square li.

The Brilliant Record

Workers and peasants in China are proud to look back at the long record of victories of the red army. From the spring of 1932 to October, 1933, the red armies won a series of brilliant successes in fighting the KMT armed bandits on all sides. In April, 1932, the first corps of the red army smashed the 49th division of Chang Hsen and the division of Chen Quowai (the bandit chief but incorporated by the KMT), captured Changchow and Lungai near Loy, seized planes and an arsenal besides millions of rifles. In July, 1932, the red armies crushed 13 regiments of the Kwangtung army in South Kiangsi and chased them out of the province. Now the Kwangtung bandits operating in the Kiangsi-Kwangtung borders dare not to envisage an expedition northwards against the reds.

In February, 1933, the 1st corps of the red army advanced on Hsuechow (near Luohow) and defeated three divisions of Chiang Kai-shek, namely, the 90th, 14th and 27th, all crack units. Later in the month two more divisions of Chiang, the 59th and 52th, were practically annihilated. Unable to recover from these decisive blows, Chiang had to close his 4th campaign and prepared for the 5th. During October the red armies shifted to Fukien and captured Yuchi and Yangkow in a triumphant march on Foochow. In the same month the red army met the white bandits at Shaoshi, Kiangsi, annihilated 4 regiments of the 5th and 6th divisions, and smashed the 96th, a victory that compelled Chiang Kai-shek to postpone the 5th campaign by one month.

In our stock-taking of the achievements of the red army we find that the heroic red armies fought on a battlefield extending from Nanchang to the north of Kwangtung several thousand li in length and width, met the enemy in 56 wars major and minor, annihilated 4 divisions, 3 brigades, 26 regiments, 3 battalions, crushed another 4 divisions, 1 brigade, 36 regiments, 20 battalions, captured 41,000 rifles, 250 machine guns, 95 light machine guns, 240 automatic rifles, 12 wireless sets, 3 aeroplanes, 3 field guns, took 40,000 prisoners including 1 divisional commander, 5 brigadier-generals, 9 regimental commanders, 20 captains, shot dead 1 divisional commander, 4 brigadier-generals, 14 regimental commanders, 30 captains.

In addition to these positive successes of the red armies we have also a bright record for the red partisans who, cooperating with the red army or fighting single-handed, have won many significant triumphs in the regions bordering on the red and white territory. In the course of fighting in seven month's time from February to September, 1933, they fought in 113 engagements, seized 1,580 rifles; captured 500 Fokiao.

A MANIFESTO ON KIDNAPPING OF SHANGHAI STUDENTS BY FASCISTS
 issued by the Communist Party of China,
 January 11, 1934

(Following is a brief translation of the above manifesto issued by the central executive committees of the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League of China on January 11, 1934, on the occasion

of the kidnapping of over 100 students enrolled in seven universities at Shanghai, the kidnapping being carried out by the fascists with the aid of men from the public safety bureau and the garrison commander's office of Shanghai—Ed.)

The opposition of the democratic dictatorship of workers and peasants to the dictatorship of the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie, combined with the struggle for the former, is a matter of death or life to the millions in China.

Besides feverish mobilization to attack the Soviet and red armies and the revolutionary vanguard (the communist party) the KMT is actively suppressing every minor struggle or resistance of the worker and peasant, and will not hesitate a single minute in shooting the struggling masses even though no traces of communist leadership are found in the struggles. High handed action is reserved for those students and youths who dare to express any opinion against imperialism and slavery or to come out in the open with liberalist tendencies. Any anti-imperialist movement bent on the liberation of the nation will be ruthlessly put down.

The students at Shanghai were kidnapped simply because they refused to act as slaves of imperialism. They were outspoken in their attitude against the KMT's policy of enslaving the nation and selling it to imperialism. Realising that every syllable uttered by the students may call forth a storm against the KMT's slavery system, the Kuomintang must try everything in its power to wipe out the disgruntled elements, be they students or workers or peasants. It dreams of crushing the mass movement against the 5th campaign by this method of barbarity. It, too, dreams of checking the growing tide against imperialism and the revolutionary struggle of the workers and peasants led by the proletariat in the same barbarous way. But the victories of the red armies, the ceaseless strikes and the mass struggles against taxes and rent throughout the country, the radicalisation and revolutionisation of the youths on a national scale, etc., cannot be suppressed by bloody action. On the contrary, bloody action only means decay of the KMT rule.

With revolutionary experiences of over 10 years and entrusted with the leadership of the revolution against the exploiting system of imperialism and landlord-bourgeoisie, workers of China are absolutely in favor of the movement as carried on by the advanced and conscious, young intelligentsia. The Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie of China has long ago cast overboard the genuine cultural force and the genuine scientific-artistic progress. What it needs is slaves for the landlord and bourgeoisie and imperialism. It will, to be sure, finish any unwilling slaves at once. Workers of China are developing a prospect for the new social system, nay struggling for this outlook. They place a great value on the advanced cultural forces and will enlist their sympathy and aid in pushing the new cultural development. They will rally the masses in a united front against the relentless dark forces. At present they call on the masses, all of them, to immediately arise against the raging fascist white terrors.

Students, young intelligentsia, advanced members of the liberal profession!

You want a free and independent China in defiance of imperialism. You want democratic rights, free culture and cultured life, too. Just look at the arrest of 100 students at Shanghai. They are innocent but thrown into prison. You must understand that words or actions, bodies or individuals are guilty if they aim to support advanced culture or denounce imperialism.

On this ground alone, many papers were suppressed, book stores stormed, film companies attacked. Not long ago a lawyer speaking in behalf of the anti-Japanese volunteers was dragged into prison and beaten by bamboo poles. Worse still, a journalist at Chinkiang was shot for having written articles depicting miseries and hardships of the people. Now the KMT has good its threat by arresting the students in Shanghai.

Now you must rise up and organise a wide protest movement. Unity is of special importance at present in a movement against the dark force of the landlord-bourgeoisie. Unity assures success in the counter attack against the onslaught of the dark forces. The present mighty revolutionary force emerges from struggles quite unarmed in the very beginning. Otherwise you have but one alternative: submission to the dark forces to slaves.

Students!

Rise at once in a protest against the kidnapping, demand release of the

arrested, ask for freedom of speech, assembly, publication. All advanced journalists, lawyers, artists, authors, scientists, etc, unite in a protest against the raging white terror of the ruling class, against the barbarities of the ruling class in violation of liberty, etc. Build up a genuine united front against imperialism and fascism.

You are faced with two roads: the path to colonization and slavery, the path to the Soviet revolution. The decisive victory of the Soviet is the only assurance against the imperialist attempts at division of China or bringing China under international control. No doubt those joining the united front against imperialism and fascism will work for the success of the Soviet revolution.

MOVEMENT AFOOT TO DEMAND RELEASE OF RUEGGGS

Paul Ruegg, a leader of the worker movement in the countries adjoining the Pacific and an active supporter of the Chinese revolutionary movement, was taken into custody three years ago by British imperialist agents and then handed over to Chinese henchmen for torture. His wife, Gertrude Ruegg, met with the same fate, too. The pair languished three years in the filthy and inhuman jail. Quite a number of savants and scientists in foreign countries as well as in China made a strong plea for their liberation and, with this end in view, addressed many communications to the National government at Nanking. In face of this pressure the KMT mandarins promised to release the pair now held in Nanking but never backed up their promise with actions. On the contrary, the KMT officials recently tortured the pair so much that the latter were compelled to go on a hunger strike for nearly a month. During the strike Madam Sun Yat-sen wired Nanking twice asking for the immediate release of the Rueggs but received no answer whatsoever so far. Comrade Harold R. Ithames, member of the committee organised to save the Rueggs, recently went on a trip to Nanking and experienced considerable difficulty in securing the permission to take a personal look at the weak and pair. He gave a graphic account of what he saw in the China Forum, Jan. 13, 1934. The KMT will not release the Rueggs unless forced so to do by the tremendous pressure of the masses. Now a movement is on foot here in Shanghai among the workers as well as advanced intelligentsia to demand the liberation of the Rueggs together with other prisoners of Chinese nationality, all imprisoned in Nanking for no other reason than their identification with the worker movement in China—their leading role in that movement.

MORE KMT'S DESPERATE EFFORTS to Push the 5th Campaign

During the process of the 5th campaign, now feverishly pushed ahead by the KMT, the heroic red armies have successively directed decisive blows against the white bandits of the Kuomintang. Fresh victories of the red armies in the past two weeks in Kiangsi and Fukien have certainly opened a brighter perspective before the eyes of the wide masses of workers, peasants and other toilers but, on the other hand, have provided a powerful stimulus to the different fractions of the Chinese Fuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie in making new attempts to get together for the badly needed team work, that is, maintenance of the tottering imperialist-landlord-bourgeois rule.

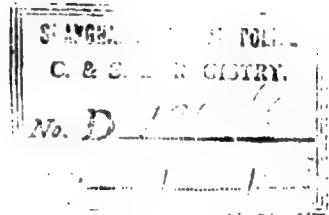
Debasement of People's Government

Since its inauguration on Nov. 20, 1933, the people's government in Fukien has deluged the country with numbers of empty phrases against imperialism, against the betraying Nanking regime, for distribution of land among the population, for democratic rights to be granted to the people, etc. But On Jan. 13, 1934, leaders of the 19th route army and of the people's government sold and surrendered Foochow, seat of the government, to Chiang Kai-shek at a price of \$6,000,000. Another version puts the price only at \$1,500,000. Nine days later four generals of the 19th route army issued a circular telegram announcing their secession from the people's government and their support to Nanking. Chiang Kai-shek offered to buy while the 19th route army to sell, both for the realisation of a more united front in massacring workers and peasants in Kiangsi in the 5th crusade. The crumble of the people's government signifies nothing other than that a handful of swindlers will not be able to maintain themselves in position for a long time, that the people's government is but a farce designed by a fraction of the Fuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie to fool the people, that the analysis and conclusions of the Communist Party of China regarding the People's Government have proved entirely correct.

As is known to all, the fall of the people's government will bring Chiang

SUBJECT

- (25) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 14.10.33. C.W.C., Vol.3, No.67, 20.6.33
Addressed: Secy., W.B.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (25A) C.W.C., Vol.3, No.67, 7.7.33.
Addressed: Industrial Workers of the World,
3333 Belmont St., New York.
- (25B) C.W.C., Vol.3, No.67, 7.7.33.
Addressed: Editor, Y.W., 38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, C.W.1.
- (25C) C.W.C., Vol.3, No. 76, 6.9.33.
Addressed: Mr. J. Wong, 1st Dormitory, Peiping University, Pei-
ping.



October 30

33.

My dear Steptoe,

I forward herewith four copies of extracts^x from the Chinese Workers' Correspondence which may be of interest to you. Copies of this paper dated June 20, July 7 and September 6, 1933, were sent from Shanghai to persons in London, New York and Peiping, but were returned to the Post Office here. The addresses of persons in London, to whom the envelopes containing the Chinese Workers Correspondence were addressed, are (1) "Secretary, W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1", and (2) "Editor, Y.W., 38 Great Ormond Street, London, C.W.1".

Yours sincerely,

M.N. Steptoe, Esq.,

British Consulate-General.

October 30

33.

Dear Hopkinson,

I forward herewith four copies of extracts from the Chinese Workers' Correspondence which may be of interest to you. Copies of this paper dated June 20, July 7 and September 6, 1933, were sent from Shanghai to persons in London, New York and Peiping, but were returned to the Post Office here.

Yours sincerely,



4 Lieut. Commander E.H. Hopkinson, R.N., ✓

Royal Naval Office,

British Consulate-General.

2 Lieut. McHugh ✓

4 Mr. Koketsu

2 Mr. Van den Berg ✓

2 Mr. Sarly

2 Capt. Dicker

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, October 15, 1933.
To S3,

Will you please
make for me 25
copies in the corner
of the articles in the
numbers of the
Chinese News Workers'
Correspondence in
this file which are
marked in blue
pencil.

Stephens	4,	
Hopkins	4,	
McHugh	2,	
Wolcott	4,	
Van der Borge	2,	
Sally	2,	
Dickson	2,	

J. H. G.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 11911/6

Section 2, Special Branch Station
REPORT

Date October 14, 1933

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters
obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by and Forwarded by *S. S. Ernest*

I forward herewith four letters containing copies of the "CHINESE WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE" printed in the English language which were obtained by the undersigned from the Dead Letter Office of the Chinese Post Office on October 13. The letters, which were posted in Shanghai and addressed to persons in London, New York and Peking, were in each case returned to Shanghai by the postal authorities concerned after attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:-

- 1) Addressed to : "Secretary, W.M.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1." Containing one copy of the "CHINESE WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE" issue No. 67 dated June 20, 1933. The entire contents of this issue are devoted to an article entitled "TWO YEARS' FIGHTING RECORD OF THE RED ARMIES OF CHINA," which gives elaborate details of the number of victories gained by the Red Armies and the number of government troops and armaments captured during the past two years.
- 2) Addressed to : "Industrial Workers of the World, 3333 Belmont Street, New York City, U.S.A." Containing one copy of the "CHINESE WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE" dated July 7, 1933. This issue contains tabulated details of Strikes and Sabotage, mostly in Shanghai, during the months of March and April 1933, under the title, "STRUGGLES OF WORKERS IN KUOMINTANG CHINA," and two articles entitled (1) "HANKING UNDER THE SPELL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS" and (2) "DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET MOVEMENT IN SZECHUEN."
- 3) Addressed to : "Editor, Y.W., 38 Great Ormond Street,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by (2)
Forwarded by

London, C.W.I." Containing one copy of the "CHINESE
WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE" dated July 7, 1933.

(Contents identical with No. 2)

- 4) Addressed to : "Mr. J. Wang, 1st Dormitory, Peiping
University, Peiping." Containing one copy of the
"CHINESE WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE" issue No. 76 dated
September 6, 1933. Contents: Two lengthy articles
entitled (1) "PEASANTS' STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA,
APRIL TO AUGUST 1933," and (2) "LATEST ACTIVITIES IN
THE SOVIET DISTRICTS."

D. S. I.

D. S. I.

huo
12/10.
Officer i/c Special Branch.

TWO YEARS' FIGHTING RECORD OF THE RED ARMIES OF CHINA

In order to regain their rule of landlords and gentry class in the Soviet districts, KMT of China has incessantly directed its attack towards the Soviet districts of China, especially when the Japanese imperialists have taken Manchuria and are pressing towards North China. The two years and three months' fight that the red armies have waged against the KMT in defending and developing Soviet districts has set in the History of Chinese Revolution the following splendid record:

1. 283,000 white soldiers dissolved.
2. 157,000 white soldiers captured.
3. 129,000 Rifles seized.
4. 7 division commanders, 2 vice division commanders, 9 Brigadier generals, 1 vice Brigadier general, & 17 Regimental colonels were captured.

The yearly records are as follows:

1931 1. 3 divisions, 5 Brigades, 15 regiments (about 50,000) were dissolved.

2. 52,000 white soldiers were seized.

3. 44,000 machine guns, rifles, mortars, etc.

4. 3 divisional commanders, 2 brigadier generals, 2 regimental colonels and one vice divisional commander were captured.

1932 1. 6 divisions, 12 brigades, 6 regiments (about 16,000) were dissolved.

2. 71,000 were captured.

3. 54,600 guns, two airplanes, 290 cannons & 5 radio stations were seized.

4. 2 divisional commanders, 1 vice divisional commander, 6 brigadier generals, 1 vice brigadier general, 14 regimental colonels, 2 Battalion majors & 1 Staff officer were captured.

1933 1. 4 divisions, 3 brigades, 13 regiments (about 63,000) (Jan. were captured.

to 2. 31,000 were captured.

March) 3. 30,000 guns were seized.

4. 2 divisional commanders, 1 brigadier general, 1 staff officer & regimental colonel were captured.

The total strength of KMT governmental force is 90 divisions, (not counting Fengtien, Szechuan, Kwantung, Kwangsi, Kweichow and Hunan forces which are rather independent from Nanking) out of which 60 have been sent for the anti-red campaign, now here is a detail tabulation of what these 60 divisions have met during their engagement with the red armies:

Division	Manner	Captives	Weapon
White Army	Demolished		Seizure
13 th. D. (Chang Whei- chuan) (張維權)	Whole D. demolished.	Chang, the division commander, Wang Tsi- tsun(王提督), a brigad- ier general, & 10,000 soldiers and officials.	1 radio station, 9,000 rifles, ma- chine guns and trench mortars.
30 th. (Tan Dao- yuan) (譚道元)	One brigade demolished	3,000 officials & soldiers	1 radio station, 2,000 rifles, ma- chine guns, etc.
28 th. (Kung Ping- fan) (孔平藩)	Whole divi- sion.	Kung, the comm- ander, one vice commender, one regimental colonel and 4,000 soldiers.	1 radio station, 3,000 rifles and guns.
47 th. (Wang King- yu) (王景玉)	Four regim- ents	3,000	3,000 rifles and guns, 2 mountain cannons.
45 th. Kuo Iwa- n (郭伊安)	One brigade	3,000	2,000 rifles
27 th. Kao Shu-shun (高樹勳)	One brigade	3,000	One radio station 2,000 rifles
35 th. Lin Hsing- ling (林興靈)	Four regiments	3,000	One radio station 2,000 rifles and guns
54 th. Kuo Sheng- shun (郭勝勳)	Seven regiments	7,000	1 radio station 6,000 rifles and guns
8 th. Ma Pin-won (馬品文)	1 brigade	3,000	1 radio sta. 2,000 guns
9 th. Chiang Ting- wen (蔣廷文)	1 brigade	3,000 and Wang Ming, (王明) a regimental colonel	3,000 guns
52 th. Han T'ing-jin (韓廷金)	Whole D.	Han himself, Chang Tsu-yi(張子異) and 10,000 strong others	1 radio sta. 10,000 guns
Force Indep- endent 3rd. Brigade Fan Teh-hsin (樊德欣)			A few hundred rifles and m/c guns
53 th. Yao Wei-chun (姚維勳)	Whole divi- sion	3,000 and 10,000 offi- cers and soldiers	7,000 guns
49 th. Chang Chen (張陳)	2 brigades	4,000 with one vice brigadier general & one staff officer	1 radio sta., 2 airplanes, 15 can- nons & 3,000 rif.

Date	Place	Victorious Red Armies	Remarks
1931 Jan. 1	Lung Kong, Yung-Feng, Kiangsi (江西永丰龙冈)	1st Side Army	The Division is reorganized with the released captives under Chu Yuo-Hua (朱耀华) as the new commander.
Jan. 4 1931	Lung-Shao, King-Tu, Kiangsi (江西宁都龙脑)	do.	
May 16 1931	Tsung-Tung (中洞) near Tuh-Kuo (东固) Kiangsi	do	Kung disguised himself as a common captive and was released. The d. was reorganized with released soldiers under Wang Mao-Teh (王毛德)
May 16, 17, 18 1931	Fu-tien (浮田) Sui-Nan (水南) Kiu Tsun Ling (九峰) Tung Kuo (东固) Kiangsi	do	Wang dismissed, reorganized under Shen Kwan Yuen Shian (沈冠元 沈冠元)
May 19 1931	K' Sui (白水) Kiangsi	do	Kuo dismissed Reorganized under Liu Shao-Kwang (刘少光)
May 22	Yung Feng (永丰) Kiangsi	do	
June 1	Kien-Ning (建宁), Fukien	do	The uniform and sign of Liu, the commander, were seized.
Aug. 7 1931	Near Hsin-Kou (兴国) Kiangsi	do	The vice-commander of 47thd., Wei Wo-Wei (魏沃威) was killed
Aug. 11 1931	Hwang Pao (黄陂) Ning Tu (宁都) Kiangsi	do	Tseng Ji-Yuen (曾继远), the brigadier commander was seized but released as the disguised among soldiers
Sept. 7 1931	near Hsin Kuo	do	
Sept. 15 1931	near Tung-Ku (东固)	do	Han escaped disguised as a common captive. Division reorganized under Li Min (李敏) with the 5 brigades out of 11th and 14th D.
Feb. 1932	Kung-Chow (共城) Hsin Chen (信城)	do	
Feb.	Kwang-Sui (广水) Hupai (浠水)	Fourth Group	reorganized with released captives under Chang Wan-Sin (常万新)
April 11, 21, 30, etc.	near Chang-chow (长冲) Hupai	1st side Red Army	The uniform and sign of Yang Feng-Nien (杨风年) the 1st Front Com. was seized

Division	Manner	Captives	Seizure
White Army	Demolished		
75 th.	1 brigade	2,000 captives with 1 brigadier general & 1 regimental colonel.	2,000 guns
Soong Tien-tsai (宋天才)			
New 20 th.	Whole D.	4,000 with 1 vice d. commender, 1 brigadier general, 3 regimental colonels	4,000 guns
Kao Sze-chu (郭子華)			
76 th.	2 brigades	3,000 with 1 brigadier general & 3 regimental colonels	3,000 guns
Chang Feng (張勳)			
33 rd.	Whole D.	7,000 ranging from Keh himself to the common soldiers	6,000 guns
Keh Yuin-lung (葛云龍)			
7th Lu Shih-tin (盧式新)	Whole D.	20,000 including 2 brigadier generals & 6 regimental colonels	15,000 rifles, 180 machine guns, 30 trench mortar and 1 radio station
55 th. Yuan Chao-chang (阮朝昌)			
Tzechuan Force 3rd D.	Whole D.	1 regimental colonel and 4,000 captives	3,000 rifles, 80 machine guns and 50 trench mortars
Fan Shao-tsung (范昭聰)			
44 th.	1 brigade	2,000 ranging down from Hang Chang-tsung (韓昌鎭), the brigadier general.	1,000 guns strong
Shiao Tze-ts'u (蕭之楚)			
31 th.	2 brigades	2,000	1,000 rifles, 5 cannons and 30 m/c guns
Chang Ting-Shiang (張廷卿)			
82 nd.	2 regiments	1,000 including 2 regimental colonels	600 rifles, 3 m/c guns, 20 manual machine guns & 30 trench mortars
Yung Ching-feng (容景芳)			
4th Hsu Ping-Yao (徐廷瑤)	2 brigades	3,000	10 automatic rif. 2,000 rifles
2nd Chiang Fu-shan (蔣福山)			
7 th.	2 brigades	4,000	3 radio stations, 30 machine guns, 3,000 rifles and 10 trench mortars
Kao Shu-shun (高樹勳)			
New 4th Brig.	1 regiment	800	500 guns
Chow Sze-chun (周子君)			
Indep. 24 th Brigade	1 regiment	2,000 100 wounded	2,000 guns
Lo Chichiang (羅啟昌)			
Hsu Kehhsian (許克顯)		1,000	10 machine guns 1,000 rifles
5 th.	3 reg.	2,000 including 1 regimental commander, 1 staff officer & 1 Brigadier general	1 radio station 1,000 guns
Chow Swon-yuan (周運元)			
90 th	2 reg.	2,000	2,000 guns
Wu Chi-wei (吳奇偉)			

Date	Place	Victorious red Army	R e m a r k s
April 1932	Hwang-Chuan(黄川) Honan	Fourth Group Army	
April 2	do	do	
April 4	do	do	
April	Ge-Sui(葛水) Hupei	Red 15th D. Independent Division at Yin-Shan(阴山)	Reorganised with released captives under Feng Hsin- shai(冯心海)
May	Lo-Yan(洛安) Su Ka Fu(苏家坡) Anwhai	Fourth Group Army	
June 13 1932	Chien-kiang(潜江) Hupei	Red 2nd Group Army	Fan was severely hurted
June	Kian-Yan(潜阳) Hupei	do	
July 6	Ma-Chen(麻城) Hupei	Fourth Group Army	
July	Yien-Ning(应城) Hupei	Red 6th Army	Later, another regiment demolished, another re- volted & joined Red Army
Aug. 11	Lo-An Anwhai	4th Group Army	
Aug. 17-21	Lo-An(洛安) I-Whang(宜黄) Kiangsi	Red 1st side Army	The 26th Route Army of Shang Linen-Tsung(商林 松) lost one of its Brigades in the war at Chun-Chen(春城); while another revolted at Ning Tu(宁都); the 2th and 4th D. were combined. An airplane was shot down during war. Two Regimental commanders Hu-Ting(胡庭) Yang Chia- Tan(杨加坦) were seized
Oct. 19-21	Chien-Ning(潜宁) Shao-Wu(邵武) Fukien	do	10th 44th 83rd Divisions participated the war and were seriously smashed too
Oct. 1932	Sui-Hsien(随县) near Fan chen (樊城)	1st side Red Army	One Battalion of the 23rd division was also crushed
Jan. 5 1933	King-Chi(金池) Kiangsi	do	The former division Com- mander Hu Tsu-Yu(胡 祖玉) was killed by Red Army at Kwang-chang(光 昌), 1931.
Jan. 8	King-Chi	do	Regimental General Chen Yung-chi(陈永奇) seriously wounded. Another 2 Reg. of 27th D. demolished

Division of White Army	Manner	Captives	Munition
14 th. Chow Chu-roo (周楚柔)	Demolished 1 regiment	1,000	Seizure 1,000
53 rd. Li Yui-yien (李維賢)	1 regiment	800	700
Szechuan Force Tim Tsungyiao (田仲義)	1 regiment	1,000	2,000
Szechuan Force Tien's Troop Wang Ming Chan Hwang Chen Kwei (王明贊)(黃正奎)	1 brigade	1,000	1,000
52 th. Lee Ming (李明)	Whole D.	8,000 ranging from Lee Ming himself	1 radio sta., 100 Auto. guns, 8000 rif.
59 th. Cheng Shihchi (程時奇)	Whole D.	8,000 ranging down from Chen	100 machine guns & automatics 7,000 rifles
31 th. (李正) Shiao Chien	5 regiments	7,000	1 radio sta., 100 auto., 6,000 rif.
9 th. (李正) Lee Hien-nien	1 regiment	1,000	Score of automa-tics & 1,000 rif.
77 th. (李正) Roo Lin	1 brigade		
36 th. (李正) Luo Jui-tung	Whole D.		
46 th. (李正) Y'o Shenhsien	Whole D.		

White Armies Crashed and Dissolved by Red Armies

Division of White Army	Manner Crushed
60 th. Sheng Kwang-han (程光漢)	2,000 wounded and killed
61 th. Mao Wei-shin (毛維新)	Whole Troop retreated from Hsin Kuo (興國) to Kung Chow (興州)
Kwangtung Forces: Independent 3rd. D., 2nd. B., 4th. D., 5th. D.	1,800 wounded and killed Retreated to Nan-Yung and Lung Nan (龍南)
Kwangtung Forces: 1st. D. & 2nd. D.	700-800 killed and wounded Retreated to Ta-Yu-Chen
1st. D. Hu Chung-nan (胡中楠)	1,000 killed and wounded
2nd. D. Hwang Chi (黃志)	Retreated to Hwang-Pee (黃陂)
38th D. Yu Chi-shih (俞志時)	
1 st. D., 44th. D.	2,000 killed and wounded
44 th. D. Liu Chen-hwa (劉陳華)	

Date	Place	Victorious Red Army	Remarks
Jan. 8	do	do	Hsia, a Regimental General was wounded
Jan.	Wan Nien(万宁) Kiangsi	Red 10th Army	
Jan. 20	Bachung(巴中) Szechuen	4th Group Red Army	One brigadier general, Wan(万) & One Regimental Commander were killed
Jan. 22	do	do	
Feb. 28	Yi-Hwang, Chiao Hu Lake(沂沭)	Red First Side Army	Lee captured and died of severe wounds. 2 Brig. Gen. killed
Feb. 28	Yi-Hwang, Chiao Hu Lake(沂沭)	do	Two Brigadier Gen. killed and Reg. in near escape
Mar. 21	Yi-Hwang	do	Two reg. of 59th D. were demolished too
Mar. 21	do	do	Provision supplied & munitions left to the amount of 20 tons
		Red 16th Army	
		do	
		Red 4th Group Army	

White Armies Crushed and Dissolved by Red Armies

Date	Place	Victorious Red Armies	Remarks
Aug. 1931	Hsin-Kuo(信國)	Red First Side Army	Chiang Kwan-mai & Tsei Ting-Kai stated in their circular telegram as the fiercest fight ever fought
July 1932	Nan-Yung(南甬)	do	
July 1932	Ta-Yu(大虞)	do	
Oct. 1932	Hwang-An(黄安) Hubei	Red Fourth Group Army	
Dec. 1932	Honan	do	

NOTE: Due to the insufficient availability of information, this revision as well as expansions

--END--

(1) Peasants' Struggles in Kuomintang China, from April to Aug., 1933

(2) Latest Activities in the Soviet Districts

PEASANTS' STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG
CHINA, APRIL TO AUG. 1933

I. Rural Conditions

Except that portion, about 10,000,000, in the Soviet-controlled areas the peasant population of China, amounting not less than 75,000,000 and forming 85% of the whole Chinese population, under the rule of the Kuomintang-Imperialists alliance, suffers more and more every year. Bankruptcy, calamities, famines, exorbitant taxes, Imperialists' and Kuomintang's exploitations, civil wars and military services have driven them onto the road of hunger and death.

The fact that the Chinese rural economy is worsening with accelerated speed can be shown by statistics of decrease in land possession in the part of peasants and increase in the number of tenants. The statistics recently published by the Department of Agricultural Economics, Nanjing University, illustrates very vividly the loss of land in the part of middle peasants, and the tendency of a rapid increase in the number of tenants (mostly poor peasants):

Percentage of Different Strata of Chinese Peasants in Various Years

Kind of peasants	1911	1931	1932	1933
Tenants	28%	31%	31%	32%
Peasants cultivating their own lands	49%	46%	46%	47%

Nanking University is an organ run by American Imperialists, and the above statistics can only be partially available, but still it shows how rapidly the Chinese peasants lost their lands. The number of tenants (i.e. peasants who have lost their lands) increased only 3% in the twenty years from 1911 to 1931, but recently it increased so fast that in the period of only one year, 1932-1933, the number of tenants has gained 1% more, being seven times faster than before.

Again, according to China Year Book, Japanese edition, Chinese tenants increased from 26% to 32% from 1918-1919. The number of tenant farmers doubtless must be much greater now.

Meanwhile, Chinese peasants are always attacked by floods, insect calamities and famines. The extension of such calamitous areas and the number of suffering peasants grow phenomenally day by day. The official report of the Relief Committee of Kuomintang has announced the following figures:

Year	No. of calamitous districts	No. of suffering people
1928	203	1,455,228
1929	841	2,286,975
1930	830	4,500,248
1931 (Big flood excluded)	519	1,456,456
1931 (The big flood)	290	4,300,849
1931 (Total)	809	44,513,305

In the report, it stated that many districts had not submitted their complete figures for the big flood of 1931 can only represent those few districts where the situation was most serious and where Kuomintang has sent its men for investigation. In reality, the situation is much worse than what the above statistics has illustrated.

As to the contents of the calamities, according to the same report, there were 605 cases of floods, droughts, and insect pests out of the 723 cases of 1929, and out of the 1462 cases in the year 1930, 569 cases were floods, droughts and locust calamities, while 488 cases were civil war and banditry calamities. All of them are caused directly or indirectly, by the misconduct of the Kuomintang Government.

1932 was a year Kuomintang has been proud of its good harvests but calamities still devastated seven provinces, such as floods in Kiro, Jiangxi, Shansi, Kwangchow and other provinces. The collapse of the Yangtze, and the drought after a flood in Kiangsi (Section 2, China Year Book, 1933). While in the part of the Yangtze, the water dropped as much as a foot in the part of the Yangtze, the whole crop would not compensate the loss of the Yangtze.

men gave rise to the contradictory term of "good-harvest-calamity", the sufferers of which in 1932 were several times as great in number as that of 1931.

This year, according to the reports of the above-said Relief Committee, floods have been reported in 151 districts covering seven provinces (Aug. 8 Sin Wen Pao) not including the big flood of Hunan that has done harm to eighteen districts. Presently, due to the overflowing of the Yellow River, and the collapse of dykes in Shensi, Honan, and Shangtung, an area covering several provinces has been devastated by the flood. There is still no official statistics about the damages done, but Sun Pao calculates that there are 2,000,000 refugees in the single province of Shensi, and in those districts in West Shangtung where the Yellow River has bursted the dykes, there are about 2,000,000 people on the edge of being drowned.

Such calamities are of course the result of Kuomintang regime, because the revenues that should be spent in calamity-presenting have been shifted for the use of attacking red armies and slaughtering workers and peasants, and moreover, the bankruptcy of the rural economy—a result of KMT regime too—incapacitates the peasants from doing any preventive work themselves.

In the minds of the peasants, calamities are not as dreadful as the exploitations of the Kuomintang Government. In June this year, the peasant of the Tse District (柘) of Hpei Province dared not report the existence of a locust calamity in that district, fearing that the Government would utilize the occasion to lay new taxes or other forms of exploitations. "Locusts are terrible, but the mandarins are more so." is a sentence in a popular folk song of the district. (Takunpao, July 11)

Not mentioned about the 'illegal' exploitations, the regular field tax raised by the Kuomintang Government increased year by year. In Kiangsu, this year, it doubles that of 1925, and the condition worse in other provinces. In Szechuen, a year's tax has to be paid every month in time of civil war, and in some districts, as Shang Lou (上柳) the field tax has been pre-collected up to the year 1987! In Ching Kan District (清江) of Shensi the field tax is twenty times five that before the coming to power of KMT. Parallel to this regular field tax, there are usually some supplementary taxes collected under the names of irrigation development, education promotion, locusts prevention, dyke construction, self administration and other equally holy terms.

All other kinds of taxes have been highly raised. Salt is six times as dear as it was ten years ago because of the tax. Likin has been abolished in name, but in its place, have been installed the Special Tax and Trade Tax which are more annoying than ever, while in Szechuen, the collection of Likin still continues on, and taxes equal to the goods own value will be collected by the half a hundred likin offices, distributed along the 290 miles between Chungking (重慶) and Chengtu (成都).

The Kuomintang militarists spent a portion of their exploitations from the peasants for campaigns against the red armies and the Chinese revolution, while the other portion is to be embezzled and deposited in foreign banks, through which it is transformed again into capitals to exploitate and squeeze the toiling Chinese masses.

The brutality of landlords' exploitations on peasants can be viewed even through Kuomintang's own confessions. A report on peasants financial conditions, issued by an Inquiry Committee under the Committee of Economic Construction of the Kuomintang Sui Yuen Government, after investigating the financial conditions of the Shert District (石) of Suiyuan, gives the fol

For a peasant family cultivating 100 Mows of fields,
Their yearly income is \$ 60.00 (\$0 piculs of grain)
But their outlays consist of the following:

Cost of production - - - - -	\$ 77.82
Irrigation tax - - - - -	30.00
Other taxes - - - - -	39.76
Total outlay - - - - -	\$147.58

There was a loss of \$ 87.58 for every 100 Mows cultivated, and if the farmer is a tenant, a rent of \$ 60--80 has to be added to the outlay items (Sin Wen Pao June 17) (Attention must be given that Shert District is the Capital of China, under the cooperation of the International Relief Commission for China, an American Organ, has constructed the Min Sun (The Canal of People's Livelihood) and has been so proud of it since) and impositions are the common means of the ruling landlords applied on the peasants who are unable to pay their taxes as a result of being over-exploited.

500 tenants in Soochow and 300 in Chenn³ (常³) have been put to prison by landlords and Kuomintang governments because of inability to pay.

Besides, there is the Imperialists' exploitations.

The aggression of foreign imperialism has given to the rural economy of China a fatal blow. The former subsidiary business of the peasants, mainly home weaving, can no longer pay since the flowing in of the foreign goods and the price for agricultural products is wholly manipulated by compradors who act for the imperialists. The result has been more miserable in recent years when the big economic crisis that has struck the imperialists so severely has caused them to dump their overproduced rice, wheat, and cotton in the Chinese market, resulting a big drop in the price of the Chinese agricultural products, e. g. the price for rice, the main food of the Chinese people, dropped more than 50% in the latter half of last year. At present, the price of rice is about \$5.00 per picul, which is only one third the price for the same period of last year, but price for rice imported from Indo-China is as low as \$3.00 per picul in the minimum, therefore a still lower price will be expected after the Autumn harvest.

And the "relief" Kuomintang is giving to the Chinese peasants is the big \$50,000,000 Wheat and Cotton loan from U. S. A. which practically makes impossible any production of wheat and cotton in Chinese fields.

The result of bankruptcy in rural economy under the rule of Kuomintang-Imperialists is a great decrease in wages of rural workers. The wages of masons, carpenters, tailors and agricultural laborers in WuHih (五⁴湖) has decreased 20% in June, and the wages of agriculture laborers in Heng Tang District (衡⁴唐) of Hopei has dropped from ten to three cents a day.

Besides all the above exploitations, the Chinese peasants have to suffer the destructions caused by civil wars and wars on China by Imperialists (e.g. Japan) and also the burden of military services required during civil wars.

It is on the basis of bankruptcy in rural economy that the peasants struggles of China have been extensively developed.

II Peasants' Struggles

In the beginning of April, c.w.c. has worked out some statistics of peasants struggles up to March showing that the peasants have arisen to struggle against landlords and the ruling class in the form of petition (soldem) division of landlords' stored crops, anti-tax movement, guerilla wars, riots etc., In the following table, the struggles of peasants from April to Aug. were summarized: (minor struggles excluded)

Date	Location	No of participants	Form of struggle	Remarks
Feb. 26	Cheng Woo (程 ⁴ 伍) Hopei.	1,500	Armed revolt against taxation	The peasants surrounded the city wall for 4 days, opposing the laying of new taxes by KMT magistrate under the name of fighting against Japanese invasion, and succeeded finally.
Feb.-Mar.	North of Kwangsi Province	55,000	Armed revolt against KMT and its taxation by the Miao race (苗 ⁴)	Together with the Yiao race in the districts Chuan, Hsin An (全 ⁴ 安), Koon Yung (琨 ⁴ 永), Yi Ming (益 ⁴ 明), Lin Chuen (林 ⁴ 春), and Ling Ling (凌 ⁴ 凌) in Hunan-Kweichow border, the Yiao race of North Kwangsi revolted against the oppressions of KMT. Hsin An (全 ⁴ 安) also participated. The district city of Hsin An was once occupied. Being superstitious and believing in the power of Gods, they were finally defeated by the Kwangsi and Hunan troops.
Mar. 30	Yu Yiao district Cheking Province	2,500	Anti-tax demonstration	Peasants gathered in district city to demonstrate against the laying of wine tax and to demand for release of the arrested.
Mar.-Apr.	Yan Shan & Wanshan (严 ⁴ 山, 万 ⁴ 山), Shannan.	10,000	Riot by Miao Race (苗 ⁴)	Riot commenced in beginning of March in Yan Shan among the Miao race. Their slogan being: "No rent nor any kind of tax"
April 5-15	Yu Yiao, Lin An, Hangchow & Shih Shan, Cheking.	20,000	Riots	Peasants rioted 5-6 times against silk merchants' monopoly over the cocoon market, and the compulsory consumption of Government silkworm eggs. Over 1000 peasants and Government silkworkers were killed.

(餘姚縣)
杭州蕭山)

4

rearing houses were destroyed. Peasants and their families in Lin An, Yu Yiao and Hanohow gathered to surround the District Government three times; collided with police and troops several times. Over ten peasants were wounded and some killed. Peasants armed to fight against KMT exploitations, battled with Kuomintang troops in Changtung for two weeks; more than two hundred peasants killed.

April	District	10,000	Riot	Peasants armed to fight against KMT exploitations, battled with Kuomintang troops in Changtung for two weeks; more than two hundred peasants killed.
	Chi Sui (赤水)			
	Lukhsien (鹿溪)			
	Lin Chi (臨溪)			
	Chu An (楚安)			
	of Shangtung			
May 15	Shangtung	225		Groups of Hunan refugees grabbed rice by force. Driven by and dissolved by police force.
June 1	Hung Kien (永縣) Kwang-si.	2,000	Anti-tax movement	Peasants organized in dist. city to hold anti-tax meeting, surrounded the magistrate in the meeting, and finally succeeded in cancelling the super-come tax. The collector was beaten by the peasants and 2 tax-collectors killed.
3-4	Wei Chao (威) Hubei	500	"	Peasants organized an "Anti-tax League" of Nine Districts to fight against Kuomintang exploitation.
June	Wei Chao (威) Hubei			Peasants organized an "Anti-tax League" of Nine Districts to fight against Kuomintang exploitation.
Feb.	Hung Lai (永) & other 8 Dis., Szechuen.	20,000	Armed revolt against tax-exploitation.	Peasants organized an "Anti-tax League" of Nine Districts to fight against Kuomintang exploitation.
June	Kwei Jee (桂) Hubei	2,000	Anti-tax movement	Peasants organized an "Anti-tax League" of Nine Districts to fight against Kuomintang exploitation.
June	Pak Shang (柏) Dis. (柏鄉) Hopei.	1,500	Anti-KMT, Anti-imp. movement	Peasants organized an "Anti-tax League" of Nine Districts to fight against Kuomintang exploitation.
June 14	Ching Ho (清河) Hopei	200	Fighting against KMT troops with cannons.	Peasants battled with KMT troops for 5 hours. The latter bombarded the villages with cannons. 79 houses destroyed and 15 squeezing people wounded and dead.
June	Nan Tung (南通) Kiangsu	1,500	Strike & Revolt against use of new weighing beams	Peasants struck, stopped transporting vegetables to cities, or measures from the cities; held meeting, destroyed the Bureau of Public Safety, forced head of the Bureau to abolish the use of new weighing beams, and confiscated and burnt more than 1,000 new weighing beams collected from the merchants.
June	Jan Chang (建昌) Szechuen		Revolt of the Yi race (夷)	KMT's soldiers were driven away, details not available.
May & Aug.	Chingku & Yang Ching (城固, 洋城), Shensi.		Anti-KMT Movement	Peasants organized their revolutionary organizations to fight against KMT rule. Several tax collectors have been killed when they were sent by KMT to villages.
June	An Ying (安慶) Anhwei	(1,500)	Anti-tax strike	Peasants struck and ceased marketing because the Bureau of Public Safety limited the business hours and the time for transporting vegetables and business tax. One leader was arrested.
Aug.	Yu Chin (裕) Kiangsu	1,500	Armed revolt against tax	Peasants rioted because tax increased three times suddenly. Tax collectors beaten, and revenue offices destroyed.
Aug.	Pak Ma Hu (普山) Shu Shan	500	Against monopoly in Fishery	Fishermen drove away the faculty of a monopolizing fishery company.

The period from April to September is the time when the Chinese peasants have to be busy in plowing and harvesting, yet it did not show any decrease in their struggles. This means that the Chinese peasants, on the basis of rural bankruptcy, have generally got up to fight against the oppressions and exploitations of the ruling class. These struggles, participated by thousands and thousands of peasants as well as by the minor races were in a great part carried on with good organizations and plans, aiming at the overthrow of the ruling power—KMT, although in a few cases, they were guided by feudalistic, religious or superstitious leaders with wrong and immature tactics.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,

193.

To..

Extract from
a communication
Publication in
English Entitled
Chinese Workers'
Correspondence,
Vol. III, No. 76,
September 6, 1933.

Being the minor and comparatively backward races, the Miaos and Yiaos have always been treated more harshly and exploited more severely by the KMT regime. The recent revolts of these two races in Kwangsi and Kuannan which have shocked the two Provincial Governments, were doubtlessly revolutionary struggles against the oppressions and exploitations of the KMT militarists and for racial independence and freedom. Although they have been defeated because of lack of good leadership and being superstitious, their struggles have had great influence over the minor races, thus the Yi race of Jen Chan, followed them to riot in June.

The struggles of the peasants in Chang Woo, Kung Hsiao and Fung Joo against the orders of the KMT regime illustrated vividly that the peasants will no longer stand the sufferings given by the ruling class, and have to demand for their own right of independence.

Besides these struggles more or less primitive in character, there existed such struggles as the first two movements of Hung Lay and other districts in the Soviet districts of Soviet powers in the Shensi-Kuannan Border. These movements marked toward the road of revolution. Again, the struggle of the four districts around Hanchow in April against the KMT regime, the seizure of Government mill-worm eggs and the monopoly of opium in the silk merchants has succeeded in absorbing more than twenty thousand peasants into action, capturing the district city for four days, burning all KMT organs and offices, and making KMT lose its controlling power more than ten days. If not for the inability of the KMT to bring the struggle into higher stages, to arm up the peasants with the arms taken from the KMT forces, to organize a power of their own etc., the struggle would not have been a failure.

In other places where the struggles have been more acute, guerrilla war has been carried on, as that of Koon Yen and other districts in Kuan Chai, that of Nan Tung and Shu Yee (KMT), all of which are still in active course of development.

Peasants struggles in the KMT areas have ^{been} growing, and become a big current in the struggles of the Chinese masses. It will join the struggles of workers in the cities and the revolutionary war carried on gradually the KMT in the Soviet districts, to bring the revolution to take a further step than ever.

LATEST ACTIVITIES IN THE SOVIET DISTRICTS

I. The Red Army Enlargement Campaign

For the crushing of KMT's fifth offensive and the realization of a final victory in one or more provinces, the Central Soviet Government of China appealed to the masses in the Soviet Districts for a campaign to enlarge the red armies up to a million men, and for the mobilization of the battling task, all the Government machines have been mobilized. This appeal of the Soviet Government was quickly responded by Communist parties, mass organizations and individual workers and peasants in the Central Soviet District. The red guards of many districts have joined the Government red armies, and masses enlisted enthusiastically everywhere.

Over 30,000 men have enlisted in the red armies within one month in Districts independent from KMT in the several districts of Kiangsi.

	Red Guards	Masses	
Yung Kuo (鄂西)	4,505	1,075	5,578 Organized into a "Shenghsing Division" under the 1st Group Army
Yung Kuo (鄂西)			2,750 Organized into a "Shenghsing Division" under the 1st Group Army
Shan Shui (山西)	2,895	134	3,029 Organized into 2nd Division of the Shenghsing Division
Shan Shui (山西)	500	390	900 Organized into a "Shenghsing Regiment", and together with the above two, organized into a Division, under the 5th Group Army.
Yung Kuo (鄂西)	1,000	2,000	4,000 Organized into a division
Yung Kuo (鄂西)	2,000	1,000	3,000 Organized into a division
Yung Kuo (鄂西)	2,000	1,000	3,000 Organized into a division
Yung Kuo (鄂西)			1,000 Organized under the 2nd Army which has thus been

strengthened and become the main force in the front of south Kiangsi.

Other 7 Districts

1,000

Besides the above, the trade unions of agricultural laborers, shop employees, and handicraftsmen under the direction of the Executive Bureau of the All China Labor Federation in the Central Soviet District have summoned enough men to organize two divisions, the Division of Agricultural Laborers and the Division of Employees and Handicraftsmen. The formation of these two divisions have been formally announced on August 1st, the International Anti-war Day, the anniversary of the famous Nanchang Riot as well as the anniversary for the formation of Chinese Red Armies.

The Provincial C. Y. of Kiangsi also appealed for the creation of a 'C.Y. International Division', and to its appeal, the Kiangsi youths quickly gave their response, 300 youths enlisted in the district Tung Fung, 400 in Kun Hsion, 150 in a single C.Y. branch of Kung Ixi, and several hundred in seven 'regions' of Fuh Sun. Other districts have equal achievements.

In this campaign for the expansion of red armies, high enthusiasm was shown among the masses. The number enlisted usually surpassed the planned number, e.g. twice the planned number have enlisted in the Kuo Yan region (區) of the Fukien-Kiangsi-Kiangai Border (395 men within one month), 150 men enlisted within ten days in Lai Chuan District (縣), 189 enlisted within 20 days in the Ku Ping region (區) of the Vao Tai District, and in the Tai Fung region (區) of Fuh Sun District there was an enlistment of 1,500 within a few days. Most of the masses enlisted very voluntarily and usually demanded to be sent to the front when they enlisted. An example of masses' enthusiasm can be seen in the May 30 Incident Demonstration of Sui Jia when 700 workers and peasants joined the red army after an agitating speech made by a communist member in the meeting. 'It is our task to join the red armies' was the opinion of the masses in the Jin Po region (區) of the Sui Jia District.

Even these old peasants or peasant women who could not join the red army themselves encouraged their sons or husbands to enlist in the army. In the Ching Shi Village (村) of Hsin Kuo District and in the Chai Tan Shung and Ping Tan Shung (村) of Sui Ching, there were scenes of peasants sending their sons to the red armies, and in the Chu Hap Shung (村) of Kun Ixi and the Ping Shung (村) of Sui Jin, some peasant women brought their husbands to the Shung Soviets for enlistment. Such phenomena have never appeared in the history of China before.

As to the class composition of newly enlisted revolutionary fighters, only partial statistics is available. In Lai Chuan, it was: youths 50%, workers 25%, agricultural laborers, poor and coolies 20%. In one Shung of the Jap Sun District, it was: workers and agricultural laborers 80%, C. P. members 10%, C.Y. members 10%.

I In this movement of red army enlargement, the success is not only in having obtained a big enlargement, but also in the crushing of the backward and right ideas toward the expansion of the red armies. Under the influence of this campaign, the masses in the Soviet district will surely be more positive and energetic than ever in their participation of the revolutionary war, and thus will secure the crushing of the fifth offensive of the KMT and guarantee the first total victory of the Soviet power in one or more provinces.

II. The Current of Returning Government Bonds by Masses revolutionary war. The Sui Chuan Government has issued a large scale of bonds to the Soviet and saving 800,000 out of the public expenditures to enrich the war expenses.

The masses in the Central Soviet District responded to its appeal immediately, and within two months, a bond value of 222,679 was returned to the Government and 222,596.97 was saved from the public expenditure. Many people contributed money to the Government besides returning the bonds, while a portion of the faculties of the Soviet voluntarily demanded a reduction in their salaries.

III. Struggles for Increased Production and the Saving of Foodstuffs

A movement for a 20% increase in production and the saving of foodstuffs is now being organized among the masses in the Central Soviet District un-

the leadership of the Communist Party, in order to make futile the economic blockade of the enemies. First attention is given to the cultivation of the uncultivated lands. In this, the toiling masses of Poh San District has had surprising achievements. In that district, 6023 piculs of fields (i.e. fields producing 6023 piculs of grains) have been cultivated within ten days and in the Sai Hui Shang (X497) of HUNG LUI where there are only 1,200 inhabitants, a field area of over 5,300 Saks have been cultivated. The junkmen of Yutao District voluntarily demanded the Bureau of Foodstuff Regulation to reduce their wages, so that the price for rice could be cheaper because of smaller cost in transportation. The peasant women of Hsin Kuo organised themselves into Production Brigades, to help and supervise production in the district. Students of the Red Army Academy assist the peasants to plow their fields whenever they can find time, and "not a single minute of time nor a single foot of land is allowed to be wasted" is their slogan. Everywhere, the masses have foodstuffs so that they can lend it to the red armies. Besides, the receipts for the borrowed grains were always returned to the masses. The Tung Hung region of the Hsin Kuo District has received 100,000 piculs of grains in three days, the Sai Hui Shang in the Wu Yen region of Sai Jin District (X497) has received 102 piculs, and the Tung Hung region (X497) of the Poh San District has received 102 piculs.

IV. Recent Victories of the Red Armies

The Red Armies of the Central Soviet Districts set out for an Eastern campaign at the end of July, and disarmed a great part of the army under the Kuomintang General LU Shin Pong (盧新豐) in the first battle, capturing the districts Chuen Sheng (陳生), Tai Lue (太洛), Kwei Twa (桂沓) and T'ai Ning (泰寧) in north Fukien. A second battle in the beginning of August annihilated a great portion of the Lu Shin Hien's (盧新賢) Division of the KMT 19th Route Army, recapturing the districts Pang Hwa (彭華), Lien Cheng (連成), Hsin Chuen (新泉), and Pak Sha (柏沙) where it has once been red areas and forcing the rest of the KMT 19th Route Army to retreat to the district city of Lung Yen Chi (龍岩). An area of 9-600 square li was added to the regime of the Soviet Government of Fukien in this battle. Following is a list of capture:

(a) Ammunitions: Rifles 4,600, Machine guns 50, Light machine guns 50, Other guns 500, Bullets 400,000, Shells 5,000, Wireless transmitters 3, Military rice 2,500 piculs, Horses over 2,000.

(b) Captives: Soldiers 3,300, Brigadier Gen. 1, Regiment Col. 3, Battalion Lieut. 3, Company captains numerous.

(c) Districts captured, as mentioned above.

Again, at the end of August, the red armies captured the district Yen Ling (延平), 120 miles from Fuzhou, and have shut the KMT authorities in the port. Fighting for their common benefits, battleships of the Japanese, American, British and French Imperialists headed for the port to guard the power and the sovereignty of the Government. The drive of the red armies still continues on at present.

In the above battles, the opponent of the red armies was the KMT 19th Route Army, the soldiers of which have once so bravely fought against the Japanese invasion in 1937. However, it is disheartening to find that at the time when the Japanese Imperialists were attacking the red armies, the KMT 19th Route Army was fighting the red armies. Later on, after shipping the soldiers to Japan to attack the red armies, another wholesale slaughter of revolutionary soldiers was practised by the higher officers of this Army when the soldiers expressed their unwillingness to attack their own brothers, the red armies. The revolutionization of the KMT soldiers and the capability of the red armies have caused KMT's defeat in every battle.

At the same time, the red armies in North Kiangsi are always threatening the cities of Pa Chien (巴川) and Hsuehshang along the front of Chung Yan (中嚴), Loh An (洛安), Hsueh Shung (雪嵩), Hsin Chong (新崇) and Fungchi (豐城). In the south part of Kiangsi, a recent battle against Hsueh Chien (雪謙) Division of the KMT army in Kiang Kow Ping (江口) of An Yuan (安元) at the end of July (1934) has crushed and disarmed its two regiments.

While in the Hsueh Shung-Hsueh Shung border, the 54th Division of the KMT force have been surrounded by the red armies, and two regiments of the division completely disarmed. A part of the Lung Kuo (龍國) Division in South Kiangsi surrendered to the red armies.

As to the development of the red armies in Szechuen, still greater success has been gained recently. Only 16 regiments have been left out of the 46 regiments of Tien Chung Yiao's force (田中耀) and 6,000 rifles, 100 cannons and machine guns, 8 brigadier Gen. and regimental col., 2 5,000 lower officers and soldiers were captured by the red armies, excluding the 10,000 killed and wounded in battle. Seeing Tien's great loss, the troops of Lui Shang (刘尚) and Yang Lu Cheng (杨履成) dared not advance a step into the Soviet Districts, which has now covered 14 districts in the Szechuen-Shensi Border—Tung Kiang (通江), Nan Kiang (南江), Pa Chung (巴中), Kwang Yuan (广元), Wan Yuan (万源), Bai Ting (白亭), Wing Shan (营山), Suan Ean (宣恩), Long Chung (龙昌), Chang Gai (长街), Cheng Kow (城口), Ning Jang (宁江), Si Shang (四上), and Shan Pa (山巴), the first three being the most well organized districts. In this area, ten thousand people have energetically enlisted in the red armies: division of land has been completed; and Soviet of various kinds have been established. The sentiments of the masses in the bordering districts, between the red and white areas, are so high, that they continue to send delegates to connect with the red army, hoping that their own districts will soon become a part of the Soviet area.

In front of the victories of the red armies, and under the condition of revolutionization among the soldiers and their support to the Soviet Governments and red armies, there is only one way left for the Kuomintang militarists, the way leading to its corruption and final death.

V. Other Findings From the Central Soviet District

Subscription to Help The Volunteers in Manchuria and Jehol—A movement is now being started in the Central Soviet District to help the volunteers in Manchuria and Jehol by subscribing among the masses. The Political Department of the red armies in Chien King (乾宁), the Military Hospital of Sak Ching (塞清), the workers in the post offices, and the mass of other organizations and places are carrying on this movement with great success.

Masses Demand Government to Issue \$3,000,000 Bond For Economic Construction Purposes. For the purpose of strengthening and developing the economy in the Soviet area, and for nullifying the influence of enemies' economic blockade, the mass organizations, as well as the armed forces in the Soviet districts unanimously demanded the Government to issue \$3,000,000 of bonds to carry on big scale constructions of cooperative societies, factories and other productive enterprises. More than ten such demanding letters have been received by the Central Government every day. The masses in the Yuan Chai region (元寨) of the Sui Jin district have even prepared a sum of \$40,000. to purchase the bonds.

Good Harvest Expected Everywhere in the Soviet District This Autumn—Contrary to the Kuomintang areas, where floods, droughts, civil wars and other calamities rule, good harvest is expected everywhere in the Central Soviet District this Autumn. The Land Department has now organized relief committees to help the

(120)

After reading, please send it to somebody who may be interested in informations about China.

SUBJECT

(23) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 67, 7.7.33.
Addressed: Mr. V. Rover,
King Albert Apts.,
Rue du Albert, Local.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. S. B. REGISTRY

File No.

N. D. 1797/6

REPORT

Section 2, S. B. 1, 33

Date August 2, 1933.

Subject (in full) Copy of "Chinese Worker's Correspondence" delivered through the post addressed to V. Rover, former Tass Agent in Shanghai.

Made by D. S. Tcheremhansky

Forwarded by

D. S. Tcheremhansky

I forward herewith an incomplete copy of a communist publication entitled "Chinese Workers' Correspondence", issue No. 67, dated July 7, 1933, which was delivered through the post addressed to Mr. V. Rover, King Albert Apartments, Avenue du Roi Albert. The letter, which had been opened and later torn up and discarded by some unknown person, was obtained by an informer.

The publication in question, which is typewritten in English, contains a list of strikes and disturbances which took place in Shanghai and other parts of China during April, 1933, and an article entitled "Nanking under the Spell of the League of Nations." In this article it is said that Sommervell, former labour member of the British Government, will soon come to China to act as advisor to the Nanking Government in order to reform the executive system and that Von Seeckt, prominent German ^{military} staff officer, will assist the Nanking Government in reorganizing the military system and in guiding the Fascist movement in China. In conclusion the writer alleges that the League of Nations is an organization of the imperialistic robbers formed for the purpose of exploiting weak nations and that the cooperation between the League and the Kuomintang aims at the oppression of the Chinese people ^{and} the slaughtering of the red armies of workers and peasants and all revolutionary masses.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. S.

Tcheremhansky
Repres of Chinese
Workers Bureau
with various authorities
Prescribed.
AUG - 2 1933

(1) Struggles of Workers in Kuomintang China, March-April, 1933

(2) Working Under the Spell of the League of Nations

(3) Development of Soviet Movement in Shanghai

STRUGGLES OF WORKERS IN KUOMINTANG CHINA

In April

(1) Strikes and Sabotages

Date	Location	Name of Enterprise	No. of Participants	Details	Result
1-5	Chengchow	Wichang Parking Factory	---	...	Success- ful
3	Wusih	Livestock-digging worker	800	...	won
3	Shanghai	Fashin Workers Union	45	...	"
2-6	Shanghai	Umbrella Workers	all	...	Subject abstraction
2-3	Shanghai	Kiasin Boat	350	...	suc.
4	Shanghai	Yuanfeng River	65	...	all
4	Wusih	Wusih dist.	35	...	Over 10 workers arrested
6-7	Kiasin	Wood Building worker	700	Demanding high wages	Partially Successful
8	Shanghai	TsinWoh Cloth weaving Fac.	---	Opposition of in textile the wor kers eating su- per-came by man go into collision occurred	13 Arrest ed
13	Thing	Narson	---	Refusal of accep ting deduc- tion on wages	Unknown
13-18	Shanghai	Tung-Pia Wharf Transporters	450	Demanding pay acc.	Suc.
6-12	Shanghai	Yiyuen Rubber Factory	400	...	Unknown
20-21	Shanghai	Fau-fung Flour Mill	850	Demanding increas ing 20% in wages. Workers throw stones at the Police who cause to oppress during meeting	Suc.
24	Shanghai	Shanghai Iron Works	---	...	Unknown
24	Shanghai	Kuohua S. I. weaving Fac.	---	Demanding increas ing wages	"

29

(2) Demands and Petitions

Date	Location	Name of Enterprise	No. of Participants	Organ or Group appealed to	Demand	Result
4	Shanghai	Families of victims of Tsing-Tai Fac.	Repressives	Municipal Government	Demanding salarium	Unknown
6	Shanghai	Hi Tsing Silk Weaving Fac.	"	"	Opposition of discharging worker	Subject to arbitration
7	Chiao Tso	Coal Mines of Peking Syndicate	"	Co.	Increasing in wages	Fail
8	Shanghai	Yang Yu Mill	"	Kuomintang	Demanding re opening of the factory	No re suit
15	Shanghai	Discharged Chinese section of American boat	"	Kuomintang	Demanding retaining allowances	Unknown
24	Shanghai	Hua sun Rubber Factory	"	Municipal government	Demanding re opening of factory	Subject to arbitration
24	Shanghai	Tien Hi Silk Weaving Factory	"	"	Opposition of 20% deduction in wages & collection of extra pay for overtime or good work	

B In March

(I) Strikes and Sabotages

Date	Location	Name of Enterprise	No. of Participants	Causes and Demands	Result
7th	Shanghai	Blue Funnel Line wharfs		Opposition of beating workers by police. Collision with police	Several wounded
7-9	Chiao Cho, Honan	Coal mines of the Fu Co.	300	Opposition of deducting wages by contractors	Successful
10-24	Tientsin	Peiyang match factory	850	Opposition of closing factory	Successful
12-14	Shanghai	Shanghai New Mills, No. 1 Mill	8,500	Opposition of searching workers and firing at and wounding workers by guards	Partially successful
18	Shanghai	Norwegian ships	40	Refusing to transport armaments for Japan for the use of attacking China	All left
21	Shanghai	Shanghai Silk Weaving Factory	2,500	Opposition of oppress	Unsuccessful
21	Shanghai	Shanghai Silk Weaving Factory	65	Opposition of reducing 20% of wages	Unsuccessful

a former Labour Depart officer of the British Government named Sommer vell is also introduced by the League as the adviser for the reformation of the executive system, and will soon come to China.

Seect, being the Chief Military adviser for Germany during the war was particularly notable for his work in reorganizing German troops after the war. He is a close follower of Hitler, and his position in Germany corresponds to that of Hata in Japan. His function for Nan-king is to reorganizing the military system, to guide the Fascist movement and to be one of the highest military advisor for Chiang Kai-shek. They are not the first ones in the ranks of League's advisers and experts for China, those were Dr. Mendi, silk expert of Italy; Dr. Dragoni, secretary of International Agriculture Society; Langiven, a French Professor; Paliski, Educational Ministry of Poland; Prof. Tjorne of London School of Economics; and many others.

All of them were requested by the National Economical Committee presided by Chiang Kai-shek, according to a plan for cooperation between China and League passed by the League's Executive on May 19, 1933 and were recommended by the League's Chief Secretary.

Some 20 of such experts and advisors have been introduced into China since these three years, covering fields ranging from Finance, Irrigation, Agriculture, Education, Executive, Law, Hygiene and Commercial ports to Military operation, etc.

At Shanghai, League keeps its own special office for the carrying out of this "cooperative enterprise".

"For the discussion with your government of how to carry out constructive work in cooperation with the League; for the investigation of the financial problem of your country with an eye for reconstruction," declares Charron, new League's representative to China, in a talk with the Chinese press men.

The League of Nations, accordingly, is the organization of the imperialist world for the exploitation of the weak nations. It is there for the job serving as their lackey, to request the "cooperation" of such advisors and experts for the oppression of Chinese people, the slaughter of anti-imperialist patriots' red-armies, and revolutionary masses.

Before the continuous victory of the revolutionary workers' and peasants' red-armies and the ever rising upsurge of the Chinese Soviet Movement, Kuomintang will display ever clearer its function of a dog and more such executioners will be needed!

20,385 (Shanghai Evening Post, 24th March). That means, there will be about 30,000 rickshaw pullers. ~~Each~~ Rickshaw pullers have to pay a rent as high as \$1.30, small money, a day, and besides, they are fined frequently. The taking away of their licences or seat cushions by the policemen is a common scene in the streets of Shanghai. Hanchow has 4,800 rickshaws, Shu-Chiang, of Honan Province, has 1,000, with at least 2,000 pullers, each of whom earns about 1,500-2,000 cashes a day, with a rent burden of 800 cashes. The total number of rickshaw pullers in China can be ^{conservatively} estimated as 200,000. This big number of people, living under a condition so horrible, and unbearable will of course struggle for better living and more human conditions.

Then, from the above data, there is the question of the unemployed. New means of production and communication, that have come to China with Imperialist aggression, have driven millions of Chinese handicraft workers out of work, to be wanderers on the streets. For example as shown in the table the opening of the Nanking-Pukow steam carries which is expected in August this year, will deprive of the living of some 3,000 shanpan men and luggage transporters. Again, the transportation of salt by steamboats instead of by punks, as the result of a suggestion by the foreign advisers of the Bureau of Salt Revenue, will ^{lose 30,000 people in Yangtze} to lose their means of living. (Sun Pao, 17th March) In fact much more can be said about these ~~victim~~ victims of Imperialist aggression and traitorous Kuomintang rule. Now they are arising to demand the right of living, the right of having work from Kuomintang rulers! Unfortunately, they have not had the right guidance, correct leadership, thus they are cheated and sold by the gentry class. This is why the struggles have not developed to higher stages than that of petitioning.

The reason why there are so few struggles in North and South China as indicated the above tables is because of the handicap in gathering data from these places. The toiling masses in China are suffering and struggling everywhere.

Summarizing the tables, there are 21 case of struggles in March, of which 9 are strikes; and 23 cases in April, of which 15 are strikes
oooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo

NANKING UNDER THE SPELL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Advisers and Specialists Introduced by the
League

Von Seockt, Former German General and Junker
then-governor of Prussia, ~~and~~ the list

On the 1st of last month, the name of Von Seockt, German's former staff general, to act as the adviser of ~~the~~ government, has attracted the attention of the public. And around 10th, another German named Jonick arrived Shanghai with family. It is said that a

(2) Demands and Petitions

Date	Location	Enterprise	No. of Part.	Organized	Demands and Sub-ject of Petition	Result
7	Shanghai	Natao Tran way	Repre- senta- tives	Municipal Gov't	Op- tion of us- ing Public sola- tium for other purpose	
7	Shanghai	Tsunglai Silk Wea- ving Fact.	30	"	Opposition of closing factory	fail
7	Shanghai	Ricksha Puller	Repre- sentatives	"	Reduction of ricksha rent	fail
12	Hankow	Shakwan Shampun Men	3,000	Gov't	Demanding relief after steam fer- ries are in use	
14	Shanghai	Sh'ai Prin- ting and Dying Co.	60 Dis- charged workers	"	Demanding reins- tallation	Subject to abi- tration
18	Shanghai	C.S. Kiang- yu of C.M.S.K.		The Co.	Demanding resu- mption of sailing	
16	Si-er-Yu, Yangchow	Salt Trans- porter Boat- men	Repre- senta- tives	Nanking Gov't	Opposition of steamship trans- portation. Demand ing relief	no result
20	Shanghai	The Great Cen- tral Gum Fact.	Unemp- loyed workers	Municipal Gov't	Reinstallation	Successful
28	Shanghai	Discharged Employer, N-S-H Line	Represen- tatives	"	Reinstallation	---
29	Shanghai	Yi Wo Mills	"	"	Opposition of stopping work	Subject to abitration
30	Shanghai	Wharf boat- men East Gate	140	"	Demanding reduc- ing working hr.	Successful
30	Hankow	Sun-sin Mill	Repre- sentatives	Co.	Relif after destr- uction by fire	---

From the above tables, some particular phenomena are worthy of our attention.

First, we can see that struggles of rickshaw pullers practically occurred every month, altho these struggles have not yet developed into higher stages (general strike etc.). Rickshaws are the prevail- ing means of communication in China, in big cities, like Shanghai, as well as small towns and rural districts. The exploitation exerted by the rickshaw owners upon the pullers is extremely cruel. From the investigations of the Lingnan University, there are 5,500 rickshaws in Canton, with a number of 15,000 of pullers. Each puller can earn \$1.30 a day, Canton currency, while the rent for the rickshaw costs \$.60. According to the Year Book of China, 1930, there are 2,100 rickshaws in that city, and calculating on the basis that one rickshaw is pulled by three men, there are about 7,00 pullers. In the British Settlement of Shanghai, the number of pullers is

ROVER, V.

Former Tass Agent in Shanghai.

Resides at King Albert Apts., Avenue du Roi Albert.

SMP

SMP: No. D 1791/6
1 August 1933

SUBJECT

- (22) Document in Chinese bearing on the Tsáng Tai Rubber Factory Explosion - dated 1.3.33.
Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
Mullerstr., 97 F., Berlin No. 65, Germany.
- (22A) Document in Chinese bearing on the situation in Peiping and Tientsin - dated 21.3.33. (Addressed as above).
- (22B) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 64, 14.4.33.
Addressed: Mr. T. Watanabe,
825 Shimo Kitagawa Setagawa, Tokio Prefecture, Japan.
- (22C) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 60, 11.3.33. (2 copies). No. 61, 15.3.33 (2 copies).
Addressed: Mr. O. S. Spedding, Brine St., Sydney, Australia.
- (22D) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 62, 30.3.33; No. 63, 3.4.33.
Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, Mullerstr. 97F, Berlin, No. 65.
- (22E) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 61, 15.3.33; No. 60, 11.3.33.
(Address as above.)
- (22F) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 56, 11.2.33; 57, 18.2.33; No. 58, 26.2.33;
No. 59, 1.3.33. (Address as above)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 11. REGISTRY

REPORT

S.2. Special Branch Station

Date July 6, 1933.

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by D.S.I. Everest.

Forwarded by

D.B. Ru 21

I forward herewith seven letters containing communist propaganda in the English and Chinese languages which were obtained from the Dead Letter Office of the Chinese Post Office on July 4. The letters, which were posted in Shanghai to persons in Australia, Germany and Japan, were in each case returned to Shanghai by the Postal authorities concerned marked "Addressee unknown." Particulars of the various letters and their contents are given hereunder :-

Addressee	Contents
1. Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, Mullerstr, 97, P., Berlin N.65, Germany.	"Chinese Workers' Correspondence" - 2 copies Vol.3, No.56, dated 11.2.33. 2 : : : 57, : 18.2.33. 2 : : : 58, : 26.2.33. 4 : : : 59, : 1.3.33.
2. ditto.	"Chinese Workers' Correspondence" - 2 copies Vol.3, No.60, dated 11.3.33. 2 : : : 61, : 15.3.33.
3. ditto.	"Chinese Workers' Correspondence" - 2 copies Vol.3, No.62, dated 30.3.33. 2 : : : 63, : 3.4.33.
4. Mr. O.S. Spedding, Brine St., Sydney, Australia.	"Chinese Workers' Correspondence" - 1 copy Vol.3, No.60, dated 11.3.33. 1 : : : 61, : 15.3.33.
5. Mr. T. Watanabe, 825, Shimokitagawa,	"Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Correspondence" -

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

Setagaya, Tokyo - 2 copies Vol.3, No.64, dated 14.4.33.
Prefecture, Japan.

6. Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, 12 sheets of thin paper containing
Mullerstr, 97 F., four articles of a communist nature
Berlin, N.65, written in the Chinese language, a
Germany. summarized translation of which is
attached marked appendix "A".

7. ditto. 4 sheets of paper containing an
article of a communist nature and
a letter addressed to one "Vee Zuh"
(维笑) in the Chinese language.
Summarized translation of the
article and full translation of
letter are attached marked "B" & "C"
respectively.

The copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence"
contained in letters numbered 1 to 4 appear to have been printed
on the same typewriter as previous copies of the same paper
which came into our possession during the past twelve months.
Copies of the "Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Correspondence"
contained in letter numbered 5 were also printed on the same
typewriter, and, in so much that the numbers of the issues
are a continuation of the last numbers of the "Chinese Workers'
Correspondence", it is surmised that it is one and the same paper.

Letter numbered (1) addressed to Frau Dr. Elsa Meier
bears the address of the sender - "I. James, 125 Nanking Road,
Shanghai." on the top left hand corner. The only "I. James"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

- 3 -

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

in Shanghai is a member of the Municipal Police Force, while enquiries at the S.M.C. Revenue Office reveal that No.125 Nanking Road does not exist.

YR

B.B. Ernest

D. S. I.

[Note: None of the names mentioned in this report are on Officer i/c Special Branch. "Dances" mailing list. *not*

Reg. These papers have been shown to Mr B. Please file. JH

APPENDIX "A"

Summarized translation of four documents contained in letter addressed to Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, Mullerstr, 97 F., Berlin, N. 65, Germany, bearing Shanghai post-mark 12/4/33.

- 1) Document dated 1.3.33 bearing on the explosion in the Tsung Tai (正泰) Vulcanizing Works, corner of Tongshan and Dalny Roads, on 21.2.33 and in the Vulcanizing Department of the Yoong Woo (永和) Industrial Company, Chapei, on 27.2.33, and urging workers to inspect factories on their own initiative and to demand the enforcement of labour insurance.
- 2) Document dated 25.3.33 bearing on the anniversary of the death of Karl Marx which fell on March 14, 1933. It states that owing to the strict precautions taken by the authorities no demonstrations could be held on the anniversary and that only the writers in Shanghai held a memorial meeting in the French Concession in honour of Karl Marx.
- 3) Document dated 9.4.33 entitled "Red Armies Besiege Nanchang", dealing with the victories alleged to have been won by Red Armies in Kiangsi.
- 4) Document dated 11.4.33 telling of the opposition of farmers in Chekiang province to outrageous taxation.

APPENDIX "B"

Summarized translation of document contained in letter addressed to Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, Mullerstr 97 F., Berlin, N. 65, bearing Shanghai postmark 21/3/33.

Document dated March 21, 1933, entitled "Peiping and Tientsin will fall into the hands of the Japanese troops and the Powers are preparing a war on the Pacific". This document tells about (1) the advance of the Japanese troops on Peiping and Tientsin after taking Jehol, (2) alleged danger of Japan launching an offensive on the Soviet Union, (3) alleged possibility of a conflict between America and Japan on the Pacific as a result of the situation in North China, (4) alleged intention of other imperialist nations to partition China, and (5) the suppression of the Chinese revolutionary Soviet movement.

APPENDIX C.

Translation of a letter posted in Shanghai on March 21, 1933, addressed to : Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, Mullerstr 97, F., Berlin N.65.

Vee Zuh (维笑) :

Your letter by air mail dated February 26 reached me yesterday. I have not yet seen a copy of "Inprecor" as the local bookstore has closed down. A letter has already been sent to Peiping asking them to act accordingly, but delivery by air mail may not be put into effect owing to lack of funds.

Have you distributed the drafts throughout Europe? Commencing from the 1st (since the receipt of your last letter) I have sent drafts in English to the various parts of Europe. If you cannot distribute them please give us another address as we understand that many former addresses are now unsuitable and require revision. There will be a change in the contents of the drafts in future, that is, in connection with current affairs, social life, struggles and correspondence on internal affairs. Have you any opinion to offer? Owing to shortage of staff the quantity of drafts may be reduced somewhat.

There is a person by the name of Kong Jing Un (江靖恩), who according to a report of a class mate of his, assists the "Right Clique" during ordinary and anti-Li San (立三) times, but has not yet clearly committed acts of destruction. Nothing further is known about him but it is advisable that you pay attention to him.

The anti-Imperialist letter has been passed on and your address made known to them.

With regard to the last problem (the returning of students), I cannot understand and shall inform you when I have discussed the matter with my friends.

(2)

Can our drafts produce any effect? We cannot see the result of our work as we do not receive the publications from the various places. Should we change our policy if we cannot obtain results after expending labour and money? Please let us have a satisfactory reply regarding this matter.

(Signed in English) Robert. March 26.

- 1) Triumphant Report of Red Army From North Szechuan
- 2) Japanese Soldiers in Manchuria Refuse to Fight for Imperialism
- 3) Workers in Soviet District Answer to Gaidar's Attack on the Struggle -- Central Soviet District Letter.

Triumphant Report of Red Army from North Szechuan
Szechuan as the most important province in China
The victory of the red army in North Szechuan

Thousands of triumphant reports of the red army reach the Soviet Union in the form of a "serious document", especially of the big victory in North Szechuan.

130 Miles From Provincial Capital The victory of the red army in Szechuan has so much credited the sympathy of the peasants masses. We have reported the capture of some ten divisions south of Pa-Chung in the previous correspondence now Pa-Chung has fallen to the red army, another excellent example of cooperation between military forces and the enthusiastic peasant masses. Sin-won Pao of Feb. 3rd states: "The communist bandits occupy Pa-Chung by first inciting a big anti-taxation riot in which the magistrate of the Bureau of Public Safety was killed by the masses." And when the Szechuan militarist Tien Chung-Yao (田中耀) engaged a resistance against the red army at Pa-Chung, "the whole bridge under Major Shueh Tsan-Gai () was lost (join the red army) and Shueh found killed." (Feb. 3rd Same Paper) Under this condition, to the west of Pa-Chung "an important city of Paoing (保寧) has been occupied by an army of 60,000 reds, under the leadership of a man named Kwang, and "the distance between Chengtu and Paoing is 130 miles by map and this ^{Denies} ~~manages~~ the capital" (Feb. 3, 1933, China News) "The regular troops in Chengtu" are believed to contain an appreciable number of sympathizers with the communist creed.... Residents in the city are comforting themselves with the "promise of a month or more of peace." (Feb. 4) Not only the capital is alarmed, Chungking (重慶), the economical center of Szechuan is shaken with terror. Communist bandits are active at Chu Asien (重慶), 100 miles north of Chungking. Christian commissioners at Chu Asien (and Lu-Pao (六堡) (10 miles east of Chu Asien) escape to Chungking" (Feb. 2 Reuters Peiping Wire)

South Honan East Hupei South Honan and East Hupei are described by KMT to have the last trace of Reds expelled, but Haugo wire from Hankow, Feb. 2nd states, "Signs of growing activity among the communist troops under Kung Ho-Lung (Not Ho-Lung, but Hsiao-Lung o. r. o.) along the Hupei Hwang River have become apparent... The communist force are now in close proximity of Lung Shan (龍山) and Lung Cheng (龍城), it is reported."

In north Honan, reports appeared on Peking Pao of Feb. 2nd to the effect that 5000 red army are attacking Chang Cheng (長城) and Li-Chang (李長)

That the Red Army of workers and peasants can not be suppressed but would develop with the development of workers' and peasants' revolution is emphatically proved here. (Feb. 4, 1933)

Workers In Soviet District, Under The Direct
Leadership Of The Soviet Government And Red
Trade Union, Answer The Capitalists' Attack
With Struggles.

Central Soviet District Correspondence.

"Under the direct organization and leadership of the imperialists, the KIP force is commencing a big attack on the central soviet district accompanied with intensified economic blockade. The blockade of ships and ships owner in the soviet district like the blockade of the blockade to arrange positive attack against the workers, sabotage, blockade, to shut the factories, intentionally violating the labor law and the contract contracts. The various workers of Ting-Chow, who are led by leadership of city and provincial Trade Unions, have met to discuss the challenge with struggles.

"One is for the paper industry. Due to the sabotage of the imperialists in Jin Chow, their not to issue paper products, all the same, many coolies, wood boatmen, paper workers and other workers are made jobless. The workers, in order to answer the capitalists' attack, have gathered and have their representatives elected, to carry on their struggles under the leadership of the trade unions.

"Textile workers are staging their fourth struggle against the sabotage of shop-owners, who close the factory and run away, leaving the fifth of the textile workers in 70 factories of Jin-Chow jobless. In spite of the blockade, there are possibilities of obtaining raw materials through organized purchase, but the capitalists refuse to do so, threaten more they threaten the workers that if they strike, the factories will be ruined down and also that the white 19th route, which is coming to Ting-Chow which will not only, compel the workers to improve their minor and wages but also with interest. However, such threats are openly denounced on the workers congress. The workers' high committee after 3 successive struggles, unanimously ask the struggle committee to obtain answers to the following conditions from the capitalists.

A) Purchase raw materials within half a month (to be decided by C. C.) and should not stop the work whenever.

B) Wages during the unemployed periods of three months should be paid to the workers.

C) Immediately pay the year end bonus agreed on the contract.

D) Immediately pay the New-Year fees to the workers, 10% each.

E) Immediately carry out all conditions on the contract.

And the struggle committee has decided to stand to the last word in case of the capitalists' refusal to admit such conditions.

"Tailor workers have organized a sailors' producing goods, native and they raise a struggle to restore their rent-payment from the capitalists on their machines during the past two months. The city congress of the tailors adopts a strong stand and finally succeeds in the struggle against the capitalists to yield.

The workers of all Ting-Chow are preparing to assist the struggle of the wood boatmen, basket workers paper workers and the tailor workers for a complete triumph."

JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN CHINA REFUSE TO FIGHT FOR
IMPERIALISM

200 Rebels Shot

Anti-imperial Slogans before Execution

(Jan. 22 Peiping Letter) Revolution rebellions have been repeatedly carried out since Sept. 18, 1911, by Japanese soldiers in Manchuria and Shanghai for opposition of the invasion of China and alleged offense against Soviet Union.

Recently due to the lengthening of military service period so as to match the increasing need of China invasion and Soviet attack, the Japanese soldiers have raised fresh opposition in struggles.

In the beginning of Jan, 200 soldiers of the 10th divisional group at Lanchow and Manchuria demanded sending-back for the expiration of their service year; being rejected, the soldiers went on a revolutionary rebellion by dismissing themselves. The divisional headquarters, alarmed, sent air forces and army soldiers to encircle the escaping group, failing to persuade the resolute rebels with sweet chattering, the commander shot the 200 home-sitting birds right away, who, before pointing rifles, shouted slogans to the opposition of aggression toward China and attack of Soviet Union. (End)

- 1) Positive Intervention of Chinese Revolution by Japanese Imperialism
- 2) Slave-life of the Workers in Mansi
- 3) Indonesian Plot of "Kwangson Militarists"
- Anniversary of Jan. 28 in Peking

POSITIVE INTERVENTION OF CHINESE REVOLUTION

BY JAPANESE IMPERIALISM.

British Imperialist suggests Partition of Manchuria
 against loss to "Kwangson", in Hon. and Japan.

More serious is the outlook of the imperialist for partition of China. We have already reported the British part played in the attack of east of Kiang-su river (1924) of the Tibet Army, and the expedition started by Kwangson Militarist Chao-chi-tung. (See the 3rd article of this issue) the huge military part of Japanese Imperialism in China is near its perfection. Aggression are carried both in North and South China.

The arrival of Miles Lampson, the British minister to China, at Shanghai last month is believed by most of the Chinese press to be involved in a plot of imperialist partition of China and is said suggest "internationalist governing of Manchuria" to Hankow. "It is proved by the (Hankow) wire from London of Feb. 2; "Hott, member of British Royal Geographic Society, suggests that a temporary international protecting system established under the maintenance of the League of Nations." Such an international governing system means nothing more than the establishment of a strong military base to the international imperialism for the armed intervention of U.S.S.R., only, with the leading control in British hands.

But the Japanese imperialism has already positively completed its plot of attack of Chinese Revolution and U.S.S.R.

The Japanese Diet has passed a huge budget for 1933, the "war time Estimation." Among the 2, 249 million yens of expenses, 819 million are directly for warfare or 36.5% of total. 126 million for army (20%) 372 million for Navy (11.4%), while in the general executive expenses and other items, 300 million of "official expenses" for military equipment are involved. Therefore, for 1933, the total expense for military purpose of Japanese Imperialism will not be less than 1919 million yans, or 11% of the total expenses.

Besides the huge budget passed, the South Manchuria Railway is also has doubled its capital to 800 million yens for constructing new railroads, highways and aerodromes for military convenience. The ministry of war has decided to strengthen the tank troop and mechanical troops, and double the strength of its present force. (Feb. 6 China Times) All these are obviously for the preparation of the military intervention of U.S.S.R.

The United Press of Paris issued an alarming news that "big quantity of munitions and explosives sufficient for a big war have been shipped to the Far East."—Japan. And meanwhile, conspicuous plots are seen made by Japanese in north and central China for the attack of Chinese revolution.

tion as well as the U.S.S.R.

The Chi-Hung, Chin-Chao, Feng-fan railways of Manchuria have stopped the passenger and commodity communication this week for the transportation of Japanese army. The 6th, 8th, 10th, and 30th battalions of 50,000 Japanese army have gathered around Chao-Yang (朝陽) and Niloo (錦州). The reserved units of the 6th, 10th and 14th division, together with the 30,000 newly recruited soldiers have been dispatched from Korea to Manchuria front at the beginning of the month. The 16th division and the second fleet are now the main reserve force.

Meanwhile, the third expeditionary fleet of Japanese Imperialism makes an elaborate military arrangement intending to stage a direct attack of Chinese Revolution, to fight the workers and peasants red army which has declared war on her. One month ago, the commander of the fleet, ^{Admiral} ~~Admiral~~ reviewed the fleet between Hankow and Ichang. On the 2th inst the same ^{Admiral} ~~Admiral~~ called a sacred military meeting at Hankow. The 5 Japanese battle ships at Hankow are now having their guns pointing the bank of Hankow, and on the border of Japanese settlement, guns as big as 20c. in diameter are placed, electric barbed wires are installed with anti-aircraft ~~and~~ system, 1000 young Japanese residents are armed up and are being trained. The regular troops practise street warfare and shooting in the morning, aboard in the afternoon. A certain Japanese resident at Hankow declares that the cannons of Japanese fleet in Yangtze River are equipped with shells sufficient for 800 ^{hours} of continuous shooting.

Similar arrangement, are made at Tientsin and "sinchuan" etc.

In so north Formosa, an air station of 5000 metric acres is being constructed, obvious road to attack the base of ~~Chinese~~ ^{Chinese} army at west China. Japanese Imperialism was wise enough to predict that on further aggression, the toiling masses are certain to rise up to overthrow the imperial rule and fight under the banner of soviet China, so she was preparing in every detail towards a war with Chinese soviet.

The murder in Jenol has already started. 350 people in Kailoo (開路) were killed by 300 Japanese shells within a single day, Feb. 9. In the morning of 10th., "Japanese planes being to bomb the city, 300 ~~casualties~~ casualties are resulted. It does not stop up to noon time" (Feb. 10, Eastern Times) The war for partition of China, for intervention of China ~~China~~ ^{China} for ~~intervention~~ ^{intervention} of Chinese Revolution and for attack of U.S.S.R. is developing along the path of imperialistic plot.

While Chiang Kai-Shek is busy in directing 300 thousand white army to attack the central soviet district, so as to prove his loyalty as the forward of imperialist butchery. "Long-Period Resistance" is charting the anti-Japan masses. But the toiling masses of China have long recognized the intrigue of imperialists and the subservience of

Slave-Life Of Mine Workers In Shansi

Outside of Taiyuan city, in the Tungshan and sishan mountains, there are about 50 to 60 coal mines all operated with manual process. The mine workers, known as "Yao-Hui-Pao" (mine-blackies), mostly bankrupt peasants or refugees from the exploitation of landlords and usurers entrapped by the mine foreman, live a life worse than those of horses and

The mine foremen are to be responsible for the worker recruiting. ~~in~~ They usually entrap the refugee farmers who run away from their home either for run having committed crime or being unable to pay the debts-- people seeking some place where the law is not reaching. Or they dispatch men to the small highway taverns or inns where they cheat the passing idle peasants by offering them "job" or borrowing ^{lending} them money. Once the peasants are entrapped, they could hardly get rid of the ~~refugee would~~ ^{dark life for every} ~~dark life for every~~ ~~work r,~~ ^{the} the foreman could get about one or two hundred dollars ~~fr~~ from the mine capitalists.

Men then fourt on hours the "blackies" work a day, by night and day in turn. The foreman supervises the work with a leather whip. The sleeping work is particularly dangerous. the narrow paths in the mine are rarely well supported, plus the suffocating coal gas, accidents, are very frequent happenings in the mine by which many lives are buried either as a result of explosion or roof collapse s. Those who do the carrying work have to carry hundred cwt's (about 100 lbs) or more each time, to walk stooped the four miles of dangerous, slippery, dark paths with oil lamp in mouth and a short club in hand. Men on times carrying in the required amount of work to do every day, never less.

any blackie in the Pungshon is paid 60 cents a day, but this amount could never enable them to live without going into debt under the additional exploitation of the foremen, who supply their daily provisions at a cost 50% higher than it really worths. In the shishan mines, no cash wage is paid, every worker is given, instead, twenty or thirty dollars before he enters the mine, and then during his work, he is paid daily two catties of flour, half a catty of millet, two lians of oil and a small quantity of other necessities from the mine office. When they leave the mine every May festival, each of them is given a suit of summer dress and a pair of old shoes. That's all they got after a year of hardship and risk of life. They live in small dirty stone houses by the mountains. Bared wires and locked doors are equipped in the night to guard them from getting into contact with the outside world.

Such dark conditions are not only prevailing at Taiyuan, the Capital of Shansi, but in all mines of Shansi and Suiyuan, for several hundred thousand of enslaved laborers.

INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTHWEST CHINA

--- Another Wave Of Imperialist Invasion
 Blocks Path Of Co-Operation For National
 Big Drive Forward Toward Lingxi and Lupei

With the development of Japanese Imperialist aggression in North China, the Canton Militarists, under the hint of British Imperialism, is revealing a tendency of charging banking with inability or at least weakness in anti-Japan and red-suppression campaigns, and directing a drive northward to Kwangsi and Lupei. Canton ^{is to be the joint} of seven provinces in the southwest China.

The southwest political council, a local organization nominally, is practically an independent government, which issues a circular telegram on Jan. 17 denouncing the loss of Shanghai by Chiang Kai-shek and the passive policy maintained by Nanking. It ends with the warning that "if Nanking remains to be passive in opposing Japanese aggression, the southwest will relentlessly unite the comrades and masses of different provinces to shoulder the affair without the Nanking gaxx government." Conscious anti-Chiang Kai-shek sentiment is expressed.

Meanwhile, the southwest political council resolved to realize the alliance of the seven provinces: Fukien, and Hunan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Luermen, Szechwan and Yunnan. (Sun 120 of Jan. 16) and a southwest national defense committee is to be organized with Chen Chi-tang of Kweichow as the chairman (陳其堂), Li Chung-Jan (李仲堅) of Kwangsi and Tsai Ping-hai of Fukien as the vice-chairman. Military unification is sought after. The British imperialism is to support airplanes and finance the action, of which the ten million loan with the joining of Canton-Kooloon railway to the Canton-Hankow railway is the condition 1 is one of the facts. 200 airplanes are being built to enforce the six strength. (Jan. 31 Sun Pao) One "joint decision" made by the six militarists Cheng Chi-tang (程其堂), Li Chung-Jan (李仲堅), Pai Chung-shi (裴仲士) and Tsai Ping-hai (蔡平海) was that 60 regiments are to be dispatched with part of them entering Kwantung from Szechwan and Kweichow and the other part directly to Hunan. (China evening post of Feb. 7) Besides, 10 million of bonds will be issued. A big scale "North-expedition" is being prepared.

It has been an old practice in China for the imperialists to support one or two militarists as their puppets. As a result of two years of the support of Nanking government, the import trade of U.S.A. toward China has jumped from the third position to first now. In 1931, the import trade of China has had U.S.A. 22%, Japan 20% and British 8%, while for 1932 U.S.A. is 25%, Japan 14%, British 11%. The British imperialism, in order to protect its invasion in China, has always been the active background of the south China militarists, with Canton government against Nanking U.S.A. puppet.

This also constitute one important step toward the Imperialist partition of China. With Japan extending in North China, The British imperialism has utilized her puppet, Dalai Lama in Tibet to seize a major part of Szechwan (西康) last year and is now again preparing to

drive eastward. (Feb. 7 Lin Sen Rao) Cheng Ch'i-tang's love in south China therefore is one more or less action by the imperialists toward partition of China.

The toiling masses of China, however, understand quite clearly such a civil war would mean heavier taxation and more impoverished conditions. They are fighting and would fight against such imperialist rule, overthrow the imperialist rule and establish their own free and independent power of Soviet.

Anniversary Of Jan. 28 In Peiping

Mass Meeting At Tien Chiao Market

Arrest Of 18 Girls And Boys Students

Jan. 30 Peiping letter Jan. 28th, the sorrowful anniversary of the bloody resistance of Japanese Imperialism at Shanghai, is also significant as the first voluntary cooperation in anti-imperialist movement of soldiers, students and petty civilians, led by the Chinese proletariat. The KMT government, on such occasions, as a rule, declares martial law in the major cities.

The peoples anti-Japanese association of Peiping, decides to hold a mass meeting on Jan. 28 at Tienchiao market to discuss the peoples' armed guard of Peiping and Tientsin, the opposition of military passivism, policy, the mass of self-out, and other important problems.

The ruling class mobilizes the whole apparatus of police, gendarmes and plain clothes men; major passages are guarded to prevent the masses from forming the mass meeting. In the Tienchiao square, every 5 steps are attended with one armed police, while plainclothes men are unobtrusively scattered. When the "big Ching" strikes one in the afternoon, the street car station of Tienchiao is gradually crowded with students and workers. One with a bamboo stick, one with a big banner and another student are immediately arrested by the Police. But the meeting starts right on that moment, the chairman makes a short speech explaining the aim of the meeting in brief and clear words, revealing the sell-out police of imperialist-KMT. While the 400 participants are listening to it, the surrounding police suddenly stages a bayonet rush toward the masses. Colorful handbills are scattered, slogans are shouted, a serious fight ensues with the policemen. The meeting is dispersed and the chairman together with several others are arrested.

Not far from Tienchiao, the Hsin Shih-chieh, a district of soldiers and famine refugees, some 30 students holds there a short meeting. First a brief speech is made, about one hundred poor people gather up. Then the group marches along the street shouting slogans as "Down with Japanese imperialism" "Down with nation-seller KMT" and "Arm up people to guard Peiping and Tientsin." The toiling masses along the street are very anxious to read the bills distributed, some even shout spontaneously "Down with all Japan!" Then a troop of police and soldiers rushes to the crowd and arrest seven students. The total arrest is 18 students, among which 5 are girls and most of them are middle school cadets around fifteen or sixteen years of age.

(End)

- 1) Address to Fraternal Party of France for the 62nd Anniversary of Paris Commune
- 2) Tsiang Kai-shek at Nanchang

ADDRESS TO THE FRATERNAL PARTY OF FRANCE FOR THE
62nd ANNIVERSARY OF PARIS COMMUNE

The c.e.c. of c.p. of China and the Provisional Government of Soviet Republic of China, have, on Feb. 19, sent^{an} address to c.p. of France for the 62nd anniversary of Paris Commune which reads:

Dear Comrade of Communist Party of France:

On this occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the heroic Paris Commune, we, representing all the comrades of the c.p. of China, the Chinese proletariat and toiling masses, beg to extend to you our hearty revolutionary salutation.

Sixty two years before, on March 18, 1871, the precedents of French Proletariat which you represent—the heroic Paris ~~Commune~~ workers, raised up the banner of armed riot, overthrew the bourgeois "national defence" government and established the first Proletariat's own government in history—the Paris Commune. The great Paris Commune stroke a new century for the Proletariat Revolution, wrote the most glorious page on the history of International Workers' movement and with its own blood experience, told the proletariats of the whole world just what is proletariat dictatorship. Despite its many mistakes despite its eventual collapse amid the "blood-soaked week" ~~of the~~ reactionary French bourgeois and the beast-like Prussian military force, the great Paris Commune had left its most precious experience and lessons to the world proletariats to live forever in the hearts of revolutionary workers and the toiling masses. Its historical merit towards the struggling for liberation of Proletariat as a class is always existing.

The Sixty Second Anniversary of Paris Commune is marked with the terrific intensification and sharpening of the world crisis of Capitalism, with the commencing of the Second Five Year Plan with which Soviet Union, the successor of Paris Commune is so gloriously constructing the Proletariat Socialism, with the ever-rising upsurge of proletariat struggles in the capitalist countries and national liberation struggles in the colonial lands, with the triumph of the Soviet power of China over one hundred million of people and with the growing development of the imperialist war to attack Chinese Revolution and intervene U.S.S.R., ~~excited~~ by Japanese Imperialism. With all these, the anniversary of Paris Commune is particularly significant. In this anniversary, the international Proletariat is to learn the revolutionary lesson and experience of the Paris Commune, to learn the great triumphant experience of the proletariat of U.S.S.R., to unite its own strength, to oppose the capitalist ~~offense~~, political reaction and Fascism, to oppose the Imperialist war and the military intervention of U.S.S.R. and to fight for the Proletariat ~~Dictatorship~~.

On the 62nd anniversary of Paris Commune, we are, particularly, to concentrate our effort and direct our strength to mobilize under the leadership of Proletariat, the vast masses in the Soviet Districts and the white districts of China for the firm opposition of International Imperialism and its puppet, K.M.F., for the struggle for the liberation of Chinese nation and people, and for the complete victory of Soviet China.

Dear Comrades of France! Our common enemy is the International Imperialism, particularly the French Imperialism and its running dog, Chinese Kuomintang! The French Bourgeois, the executioner of Paris Commune, embodied now in French Imperialism is the organized and vanguard of the imperialist campaign against Soviet Union, the fatherland of world proletariat. The French Imperialism, under the direct assistance of its loyal servant Social Fascist, has not only unified all of the European anti-Soviet forces, led and organized Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Balkan states and Baltic states to carry on the lunatic direct preparation for the military intervention of U.S.S.R., but also rendered direct help to the Imperialist venture of Germany, the Japanese Imperialism, which, together with the consistent policy of subservience of the Chinese K.M.F. government, has already completed in Manchuria the base for attack of Soviet Union, organized the bandit troop of White Russia and carried out various shameless offenses. The White Russians in Paris, under the direct instruction of French military forces, have carried out various anti-Soviet activities and challenges. The war of anti-Soviet has never been so pressing and dangerous!

The executioner of Paris Commune, the French Imperialism, is also the enemy of Chinese workers and peasants masses, the direct suppressor of Soviet Revolution of China and the supporter of the bloody rule of K.M.F. The French Imperialism, with her money, exploited from the French proletariat and other slave-laboring instrument as airplanes, cannons and battleships, has afforded effective help to the reactionary K.M.F. to suppress the First Soviet Revolution in the Far East—Canton Commune! With its army, navy, air force and artillery, she tried to suppress the national salvation struggle in Indo-China, and armed imperialism has bombed down the Soviet government in Lanchow, directly killed numberless Soviet citizens and restored the reactionary rule of Imperialist-K.M.F. at Lungchow! Since the occupation of Manchuria on Sept. 18, 1931, the Japanese Imperialism has met the open assistance and support of French Imperialism on its job of wholesale slaughter of Chinese people, cruel suppression of Chinese Revolution, bombing and occupation of Shanghai, Shanhaikwan, Jehol and North China, and every other imperialist deeds. The military industry of France is working on double rate for the help of Japanese Imperialism. The diplomats of France are making open speech at Geneva supporting Japanese Imperialism, receive from the plot of partition of China, attack of the Chinese Soviet and armed intervention of U.S.S.R. Utilizing the imperialist privileges and concessions at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow

and Canton, the French Imperialists are mobilizing all their army, navy, police, spies and assassins to suppress and destroy the strikes, demonstrations, sabotage and other revolutionary struggles of the Chinese workers and toiling masses. They are, of course, torturing and killing revolutionary masses and leaders, especially members of Communist Party. French Imperialists, organize and lead the Chinese to carry out heroic plot against Chinese Soviet and Chinese workers and masses and army. In the Shanghai massacre, 1927, Chinese workers and masses were brutally anti-Soviet activities with the threat and pressure of the French Imperialists, while revolutionary leaders of Chinese workers and masses are cruelly massacred and slaughtered.

Comrades, we completely believe that without the intervention of French and International Imperialism, Imperialist war as well as the armed intervention of U.S.S.R. will not be stopped. Without the intervention of French and International Imperialism, the Chinese workers and Chinese people will not be secured, the triumph of red China will not be perfectly gained. But, without your help of revolutionary struggle against the French Imperialism, we the workers and peasants of China will not be able to succeed in combating the Imperialism and war, and will have more sacrifices!

Comrades! Every strike you organize, every revolutionary struggle, every anti-Imperialist war demonstration and resistance to the militarism, every opposition to the intervention of U.S.S.R. is a direct, direct help to the Chinese National Revolutionary War, to the development of Chinese Soviet and Red Union. Chinese workers and peasants are ready to send you full enthusiasm and sympathy as response you ever, strive for in your revolutionary struggle. Every call and action you lead to oppose the imperialist war, to support the U.S.S.R., every campaign for fight within or without the parliament and every enlargement and strengthening of our revolutionary front. Comrades! Unite the more! Fight closer to workers and peasants their economical and political struggles! Struggle for the abolition of Imperialist war, support of Soviet Union and Soviet Republics, Soviet China! Only through you that the Proletariat of France can liberate and develop the great undertakings of the Paris Commune and the establishment of Soviet France! Comrades, rise high to the banner of Leninism! Fight harder to realize the revolutionary goal of the Chinese people! Victory will belong to us, the proletariat and the toiling masses! We shout:

Celebrate the Great Paris Commune!

Support the Fatherland of World Proletariat--U.S.S.R.

Oppose the Imperialist war and the armed intervention of Soviet Union!

Down with French Imperialism, International Imperialism and their running dog--Kuomintang of China!

Long live the International Union of Proletariat!

Long live the World Revolution!

Long live the C.P. of France, Long live the C.P. of China!

Long live the Communist International!

C.E.C. of Communist Party of China.

The Government of the R. of Soviet China. Feb. 19, 1933

United Attack of Soviet Government
and Imperialists
Stop surrender to Red Army by "Killing"
But Not Triumph to Red Army

With danger of Imperialist partition of China more pressing on fall of Shanghai, the Soviet Government of China, in order to effect a general anti-Japanese Imperialist Movement among the toiling masses, issued a manifesto on Jan. 10 to the effect that under the following three conditions, the Soviet power is willing to cooperate with any force to resist the Japanese Imperialistic Invasion:

- (a) Immediate cessation of the advance against the Soviet districts
- (b) Immediate granting of democratic rights to the people (right of assembly, organization, free speech, press, etc.)
- (c) Immediate arming of the people, the creation of armed volunteer detachments to struggle for the defence, independence and unity of China.

But the Kuomintang's answer to this manifesto is a more severe attack against the workers' and peasants' red army. Because "if the Nanking Government sent a large number of troops to the North after a compromise with the Chinese Red troops, they might lose the sympathy of the foreign powers who have a great interest in the provinces along the Yangtze; therefore the leading members of Nanking government decided to decline the proposal (by p.c. of Soviet Government) on account of the present situation) (the development of Red Army—C.W.C.), when the Canton Evening Post. News from Japanese Information Bureau) and concentrate its effort in fighting against the Red Army, for the common benefit of Imperialists and anti."

Half month has been elapsed since Chiang Kai-shek's arrival at Nanchang. At Shanghai in a mass meeting on Jan. 30, "we are inconsistent with the red bandits, either they or we should perish." An "anti-Communist Year" movement is being staged in Kiangsi. Chiang's answer to the call of China Soviet Government and the Revolutionary Military Council of the workers' and peasants' red armies for the united front against Imperialism is only a doubled effort in attacking Soviet China, especially the central Soviet district, with all the landlords, battle ships of Imperialists, and 300 thousand soldiers mobilized,--to fulfill his function as the way-cleaver for the suppression of Chinese Revolution and partition of China by the Imperialists.

Another reactionary mobilization is that the Finance Ministry of Nanking has decided to issue from March 20,000,000 dollars of lottery tickets for airplane and highway, and starting from February, a movement is being carried out to raise 1,500 airplanes for military use. Recently, selling the Canton-Hankow and the Changshu-Suzhou (蘇州) railways, the National government gains 20,050,000 and 50,000,000 for communist suppression. Besides, seven economic blockade is being enforced stringently, particularly on salt, against the Soviet district. Even people in non-Soviet districts are limited in everyday material supply, "the Fukien people beside the Changshu (蘇州) Soviet district are allowed to buy one catty (about 13 lb.) of salt each time, other things are also restricted." (Sun Pao Feb. 11) This is due to the frequent supply of

provisional to the Soviet District by presents on the border line.

According to General Tso of Oct. 10, Chiang Kai-shek in Nanchang has ordered a group of bandits recruited from the Soviet District, to form a committee called "the liberation committee" which is supposed to govern over every city or villa conquered.

What annoys the Chinese is the unwillingness of the White soldiers to fight. A cruel "vertical and horizontal system" has been worked out to drive the soldiers to fight on machine gun ridges. The horizontal system sees that soldiers and units of the same fighting rank should be so related as to advance and retreat simultaneously, otherwise all of the horizontal rank has to be shot. The vertical system requires the uniformity in action in every fighting unit, death is the only penalty.

Such oppression only arouses rebellion of the bigger scale, soldiers are often found to revolt by whole regiments or battalions. On the beginning of last month, a complete regiment under Chen Chung-tao (陳忠濤) of Hsuehuan turned to the 1st Red Army when they fought in Pa-Chung (巴中) (the horizontal chief was shot) "At Kosheng Shiao (渴生峯), 150 Li east of Chung-shan Lake) two complete regiments of White Army 1st Division revolted, according to Hsiao (小陽) (1st Lt. from the 1st Division) (Hsiao al. Eastern Times) Chung-shan Lake is a base of the Chinese Soviet District. Also the 2nd Division of the 1st Red Army, which refused to be dispatched to fight the Red Army, and two regiments of it revolted at Paisheng (裴生).

Every possible means has been mobilized by the White, under the open and direct assistance of Imperialism, to attack the Chinese Revolution, to fight against the workers, peasants and soldiers masses of the whole nation. But half month in Kiangsai, Chiang Kai-shek has won nothing but only to see Kwangtsch (光緒) and Tsungpu (崇浦) of North Fukien fallen into the hands of heroic Red Armies. (Feb. 12 China Evening Post) When does the final triumph belong to, them?

"O' these people should choose for a fair value not
a dollar or a hundred barrel" says Shaw

Dr. ... said something "leaving Shaw to himself".

"If you are not a red revolutionarist on your year of 20, you will be soon tipped into fossil on your age of 50. If you are a red revolutionist on your age of 20, you will have a chance of being up to date on your age of 1000."

[illegible]

These conversations were nowhere made in his without certain conditions or even direct disapproval of the statements of organ paper.

Nevertheless, the tide of the anti-imperialist spread by the imperialists, the tide of revolutionary call welcomed rise through on the occasion of the arrival of honorary chairman of the International Anti-Imperialism League, G. Bernard Shaw, on the bank of the Yangtze River. Handbills of various colors were distributed among the revolutionary masses waiting for Shaw, slogans were printed both in English and Chinese: "Welcome Shaw, the revolutionary artist; welcome Shaw the sympathizer of Chinese Independence and Liberation; Welcome Shaw the Anti-Imperialism forward; down with imperialism; we welcome Shaw; Oppose Japanese invasion of north China; we welcome Shaw; against the imperialist spread."

2- BIG GUN ONLY DISASTERS IN SOUTHERN

Capitalists save goods before workers

region had wounded more than 200

concern demand for the action of the courts

Two successive rip, no-theory dynamite blasts on workers at bridge
on Oct. 21 and 22, with more than 100 dead, the second exploded. The
blast and wounded the 100 men and the 100 men and the 100 men.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

It is said that the "Book of the Dead" is composed of one hundred and one chapters, and that the "Book of the Living" is composed of one hundred and one chapters. The "Book of the Dead" is said to be the most important of the two, and the "Book of the Living" is said to be the most important of the two. The "Book of the Dead" is said to be the most important of the two, and the "Book of the Living" is said to be the most important of the two.

After the disaster, a large number of men in Shanghai, foreign as well as
began to defend the interests of the workers, the electrical workers' union is
the only "independent" union, having the explosion of the internationalism to
over 8000 of work, working conditions, the fair social, there also were
secured a lot of property to the necessity of attending their factory-
inspection to the government.

Also, within one and one-half weeks, another disaster of the similar nature happened in a similar Long Ho Industrial and Factory which was inspected by the Fire Factory Inspection. The disaster happened 11 a.m., Feb 27 when the warehouse exploded and building collapsed. 17 dead and 32 wounded.

all the paper, drilled by the Yung capitalist, shortly after the accident, unreasonably adopted the unreasonable accusation of the shoring-out in the motor room as the main cause of the burning of gasoline in the vanishing room, hence the assassin.

"This explosion actually exploded 90% of the Imperialist-Capitalist 'resting base'---their "base-camp" social equipment for labors in China!

For the Chinese incident, the Provisional Soviet Government of China issued a manifesto pointing out the cruelty of the imperialist-exploitation of the toiling masses, the improvement for the workers in the Soviet district and call for the struggle for the security of the lives of the workers, labor insurance, etc., especially these workers as in mines or railroads, where there are more risks.

the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding 1,000 for every dead, and, a "workers' self factory inspection" movement is being launched, calling all the factory workers in Shanghai as well as workers in whole nation to struggle for the security of workers' life and labor insurance.

1244

JAPAN CAPTURES JEHOL; FALSE RESISTANCE OF KAP BOGALIN EXPOSED

While the Soviet Government intensifies the leading and
Development of National Revolutionary War

(1) Total capture of Jehol Province, extending to Charhar, Peiping and
Tientsin in Peking

The capture of Jehol, sweeping of North China and attack of Mongolia are apparently only prearranged plots of Japanese Imperialist's plan of dismemberment of China, armed interference of Chinese Revolution and military offensive towards U.S.S.R. It is therefore within expectation that after months of preparations and a few weeks of air bombing, Jehol, following Shanhaikwan, will eventually fall into the hands of Japanese Imperialism. Although KAP and bourgeois papers are still selling the story of resistance at certain points, the actual fight is now held by none but only those volunteers and people resisting Japanese with partizan and irregular struggles. All major fortress and cities are occupied by Japanese at the early retreat of the last forces.

The Japanese military, on occupying Jehol, besides its routine searching and slaughtering of Chinese people, does not lose time for the arrangements of an attack of Charhar, to which the Shun Pao reports on March 5th. "The Japanese Ministry of War declares on the day of occupation of Chengteh that the Charhar authority has already sent message to the Manchukuo for negotiation of a base when which shows clearly the Japanese ambition is by no means limited by the gain of Jehol." Similar news appear also in other foreign and Chinese papers indicating that operation in Charhar is only a matter of time.

Peiping and Tientsin are even in worse tension, the Shun Pao wire scatter on Mar. 4th. "Message from Chingwangtao tells that active movement of Japanese army is seen at Shanhaikwan; utmost tension felt at Shimo-river front; Japanese reinforcements are made at An-tong-miao (= 安東廟) Chao-Shan (朝山) and Lu-chuang (柳莊) villages; one Japanese battleship arrives Chingwangtao." And on the same day, Shun Pao reports: "As a result of repeated secret military meeting the Japanese military authority has divided Peitsin into several districts.... Some three or four thousand of plain clothes men have been hired and ordered to create disturbance at any time by first throwing firing bombs in Chinese streets and fire to the Japanese settlement so as to offer the Japanese an excuse of starting an offensive." Shun Pao states on March 5th. "The situation at Shan haikwan has been much intensified since the fall of Jehol; some 600 Japanese soldiers reached the station in the night of Mar. 4th. with one armored train; four airplanes are seen detecting the city in the, noon time of 5th." Reuters reports on 6th. "Situation is grave at Shanhaikwan, Japanese troops are arriving in big numbers, while Japanese detective planes are very active over the Chinese front." The Eastern Times wires on 6th. "The Japanese force at Tientsin is preparing defense...houses adjoining the Chinese streets and the Japanese settlement are occupied at random, machine gun station and strongholds are being build in these houses." Shun Pao states on Mar. 5th.: "The Japanese military at Tientsin declares emergency preparations from 5th. to 10th. It is widely believed that the Japanese force is planning to beat the troops retreating from Jehol at the west of Shanhaikwan." And again on March 8 "Foreign information states to the effect that the Japanese authority has or-

forced the Japanese forces not to enter the great wall gate which may very possibly be only some sort of smokescreen propaganda as the positive action on the Japanese part is clearly seen from its repeated protest to the Pientsin authority regarding the increase of Chinese troops around there, the plot of blockade of northern ports by the second fleet unit of Japanese navy and the recent bombing of Lanho (蘭胡), Sifeng (石封) Chien An (前安) and Tushan (土山). All these news serve to explain the conspicuous Japanese desire of taking Peiping and Pientsin in the new future.

Military preparations are also being made along the Yautze river.

(2) Fall of Jehol Exposes the New Sell-out Trick of KMT Government.

But the quick success and realization of the Japanese plot can only be obtained with the help of the KMT government and militarists, as the forfeit of Jehol is one part of the KMT plot too. Every fact comes to prove that in the last months, there are only the bombing and killing of peoples by the Japanese in Jehol and that the troops of Tang Yu-Ling Chang Tso-Hsiang and Wan Fu-Ling did not do the least fighting. Tang Yu-ling evacuated Changhai on Mar. 1st with 200 trucks following him full of his private property; while Chang Tso-Hsiang retreated on the same day. That the KMT's hand is behind the Tang's retreat has also been openly known. The Chinese people learn once again the dirty trick of Imp.-M.

Since the loss of Manchuria through its non-resistance policy, the KMT government has so much been disapproved by the masses that it has to employ the mask of aggression—resisting to cover up its real subservience nature. That's why a shower of "armed resistance" "self salvation" has been hailed after the fall of Shanhaikwan and during the endangering of Jehol and North China. Militarists, ranging from Chiang Kai-Shek down to Tang Wu-Lin, all proclaim their firm determination to "fight to the last."

But the giving up of Jehol has long been anticipated by KMT government which, while assuring the people not to lose any more inch of land, arranges to transport all these antique of old palace to the South, winds up universities in Peiping for removing to safer parts and even prepares to remove the government to Changsha (Shun Pao) where is further North China than either Loyang or Nanking.

Sun Fo, minister of Legislative Yuan of Nanking, when interviewed by newsmen just after the fall of Jehol, stated that "the central government has long anticipated the defeat at Jehol" (Mar. 5th. conversation of Sun Pao appeared on all boss papers) Thus, the forfeit of Jehol is a prearranged plot of KMT government and the "resistance" is nothing but a false play!

Such dirty tricks of KMT, however, could not escape the detection of the revolutionary masses and the soviet government which points out the major functions of such a trick as:

- 1) To cover up its persistent policy of submission and sell-out, to smooth down the masses' anti-KMT struggles,
- 2) To place itself under a better name for fresh exploitation, (C.V. Seong, the minister of Nanking Finance, has declared the twenty million dollars of "salvation bond"), to cheat for more "salvation contribution" and to raise his scale imperialist loan for the military expense against the workers' and peasants' red army,
- 3) Especially, to cover up its real intention of suppressing the only

anti-imp. force---the workers and peasants' red armies (300,000 troops were mobilized against the Kiangsi red army only next day of Chiang Kai-Shek's announcement of "going north to resist Japan."), as Chiang's arrival at Kiangsi was marked with the Central Soviet Government's setting forth of the military compromise with all armed forces for the unified front against Japan, the red armies' intensified struggle to echo the north-eastern volunteers and develop the national revolutionary war, and the unanious call throughout the nation of "opposing the red-suppression" and "80% of nation's soldiers to restore lost territory".

- 4) Although due to the Japanese invasion of Jehol and North China, the Japanese-American conflict over the Pacific is intensified and the U.S. A. is looking forward to KMT resistance as the vanguard fight of a Japanese-U.S.A. clash, that the false resistance of KMT might serve to soothe the anti-KMT and anti-imp. sentiment of the Chinese masses and to act as the way-clearer for the imperialist partition of China is well understood and supported by all imperialists. Such an imp-KMT intrigue, however, is more conspicuous learned by the vast masses of Chinese toiling people on the occasion of the fall of Jehol.

And what's more, situation becomes more grave after the fall of Jehol: KMT continues on to play its part of false resistance although Nanking manages to issue the arrest of Tang Yu-ling, the former governor of Jehol, and Chang Hsueh-Liang adds one more resignation telegram to his frequent resigning record. Even Chiang Kai-Shek, after being defeated badly by the Red Army at Kiangsi goes north, issues talk of self reproach regards the Jehol affair and vows that "as long as the lost territory is not recovered, the Japan-opposing action will not be stopped." (Mar. 8, central News agency, Chengchow wire) But the vast Chinese people only sneers on such cheatings, knowing that Tang Yu-ling is safe and sound in the imperialist concessions of Tientsin and that Chiang's coming north is only for the solving of domestic problems among the North China warlords and the plotting of suppression of the revolutionary movements in North China.

Other branches of KMT milicanists such as the Southwest government at Canton, the 19th Route Army at Fukien, etc, are only busying in competing to play of false resistance with Chiang Kai-Shek and Chang Hsueh-Liang. In spite of their high sounding telegrams issued daily, their action has been nothing more than cheating for more peoples' contribution for the strengthening of their own forces and sending more troops against the Red Armies under the imperialist hint.

- (3) Upsurge of peoples' anti-Japan, anti-imp. movement amid increasing while terrorism

Soviet Government's firm leadership in the development of National Revolutionary war

The fall of Jehol and the exposure of KMT's false resistance only bring higher upsurge of the anti-Japan, anti-imp. movement. The North-eastern volunteers, although isolated from any external help and being constantly in the danger of being dissolved by the KMT forces, are fighting desperately and militantly; the students and workers at Tientsin and Peiping are furiously waging anti-imp. movements; while the workers, peasants and revolutionary

... of the people, the cooperation with the anti-revolutionary masses and the... the force of the struggle towards KMT is so... the slogan of "self-arming up" of the people is gaining... popularity, while especially the workers, with their elevation of their... struggles for their own interests, have their anti-imp. anti-KMT struggles... elevated too, the Shanghai masses are now organized under the "anti-imp. League", "Committee for Restoration of Lost Territory", "People's self salvator Association" and the "Committee for welcome of the in the commission of the world anti-imp. -war League". The anti-imp. league is leading a wide struggle against the KMT giving up of Jehol and North China and is planning to hold a nation wide congress of the in the coming May.

Nevertheless, the white terror of KMT increases with the rise of anti-imp-KMT movement. Chang Ha in Chang of Kientsia and Kuang put an absolute ban towards any anti-Japanese meetings, discussions and demonstrations, arrest and kill of revolutionary fighters have become commonplace in the North. While the long suppressed people of Nanking is in their freedom even to organize their mourning after the Jehol fall. Shanghai is even more serious where the KMT has ban of public safety, the Soviet like arrests and the white police (or KMT KID) carry out whole lot of arrest and slaying of revolutionary members. Along the Yangtze valley, the KMT has put persons to put strange martial laws against any anti-imp. revolutionaries in the name of guarding the Japanese, as in Hankow, a martial law has recently been put in to effect charging with summary execution to all participants of labor strikes, and student meetings. But despite all those, the people's revolutionary... of China know how to crush the KMT white terror militantly.

While the imp. partition of China comes to a new stage and the fall of Jehol and the sell-out of all North China by KMT, the struggles of Southern China and the Red armies are worth reporting:

(1) The C.P.C. and Soviet Government, in all their analyses, opinions and calls, expose to the bottom the crime of the imp-KMT and convince with facts after facts the Chinese masses that their analyses, opinions and calls are correct. That the way they pointed out is the only way out for China to get rid of the yoke of imp-KMT.

(2) The Red armies which fight militantly against the KMT forces began for a direct clash with the Japanese imperialism win all-time victory in the past, present, future and beyond, such a victory is absolutely imperative for the development of the national revolutionary war.

Meanwhile, on the eve of the fall of Jehol, C.P.C. promulgates its manifesto pointing out the pressing danger of imp. partition of China, the surrender of Jehol and the absolute necessity of peoples' self arming up and the development of the national revolutionary war. Especially the military compromise for the united anti-imp. front suggested through broadcast by the central Soviet Government has been repeatedly stated to the masses. All the workers, peasants, and the revolutionary people now know that only through the national revolutionary war and the restoration of the full sovereignty... by the C.P.C. and central Soviet Government in the military compromise, which imperialism naturally would not realize, has an any way or really... from the yoke of imperialism from here on, given in previous... (3)

11 Mar. 1943

REVOLUTIONARY COMPOSITION OF THE CENTRAL SOVIET DISTRICT

Revolutionary composition as means to strengthen the Red Army, mobilize the masses, develop the Anti-Imperialist and Soviet Union movement, struggle for the Soviet Districts--to remove the "Suppression Command" of Imp.-Im and the imperialist aggression of Japan.

In February, C.W.C. has reported some news about the revolutionary competition in the Central Soviet District. Recently, we have obtained some more information about it, and, although mostly about carried out in July, August and September last year which due to the white terror came to our hand rather delayed, we still find them interesting and significant enough to be told here:

The first competition started in March 1942 has included their fourth revolutionizing the Central Districts, involving all the unions of the central Soviet Districts, and the subjects of the competition were:

- (1) Mobilization of the Red Army
- (2) Mobilization of the Soviet Revolutionary War
- (3) Mobilization of the Soviet Revolutionary War
- (4) Mobilization of the Soviet Revolutionary War
- (5) Mobilization of National Economy and Mobilization of Environmental Fin
- (6) Trade union movement
- (7) Anti-Im. and U.S.I.H.-support movement
- (8) Classification of the reactionaries
- (9) Women and culture
- (10) Improvement of Soviet organs
- (11) Party and C.Y. work

Here let's see a few examples depicting the results in general.

Taking Shengli Hsien (Triumph Town) as an example, 723 men were incited to join the Red Army in three months, with workers and hired peasants leading composition; 274 men to join the Independent Guard Regiment, 25 truck workers to the Red Army leaders. Meanwhile, the mobilization of Red Army in accordance to the "Resolution for the Favor of Red Army" and the organization of Red Army Supporting Committee was very successful. In the course of running away in Red Army, was instantly stopped. Further, all the following enthusiastic competitions were carried out for rifle shooting, swimming, reading and political analysis--which the fighting power of Red Army was greatly increased.

Secondly, within three months, the Shengli Hsien succeeded in establishing a guard regiment and three parting units. Especially series were contributed the model young pioneers, which, being distributed to the various districts, villages and army units, revealed excellent help to the regular fighting force.

Third, the masses of Shengli Hsien were particularly active in participating in war to help and comfort the Red Army, 29,400 soldiers of Soviet Bond were distributed and received in each. Almost the whole population was organized into troops for frame-carrying transportation, destruction, guiding, medical-relieving, washing, and comforting. 30,000 people were recorded to have joined the frame-carrying and transportation work in three months; although the destruction and guiding work were not well done, the participants were large in

number and were quite enthusiastic. Comforting movement had been held for 20, times within three months, with about 10,000 pairs of straw shoes donated and a considerable amount of opium, pearls, bean stuff, cakes, fruits, towels, tooth-powder, and cash money. What is worth of particular mention is that the women masses participating the washing, relieving and comforting work were not less enthusiastic than their male comrades in joining the competition, and in many instances they were even superior than the men. Some women joined just as those males could do. Most of the young women revealed their desire to be led soldiers too. (a general phenomenon in soviet district not only confined to Shengli Hsien)

Concerning, as to the land problem, a big change has been effected in the three months. Investigation revealed many instances of land distribution, the landlords having been given good land, or the landlords having been given some plots of land, etc. These were all rectified and the land revolution was well advanced.

The movement also resulted also in trade union movement, majority organized for the realization of soviet labor law. The labor unions and hire contracts were strengthened in Shengli Hsien; wages were increased and conditions improved. The trade union movement was also very active in questions like land revolution, etc.

The anti-imperialist U.S.S.R. support movement was formerly rather weak, but these three months brought a radical change to it: the leading organization of anti-imperialist League was reorganized; new members were recruited; lantern parade demonstrations and mass meetings were held to elevate the masses' anti-imperialist sentiment, playing a big part in supporting the policy of central soviet government of directly answering Japanese aggression by crushing the last attack. Meanwhile, the U.S.S.R.-support league also developed 15,191 members in Shengli Hsien within those 3 months. The masses' understanding towards the necessities of armed support of U.S.S.R. were elevated.

Besides, the clarification movement, the work in soviet track, the party and the e.y., culture and education, recreation equipment, women's problem (especially those anti-feudal struggles and struggles for participation of politics), construction irrigation, forest, and improvement of agricultural instruments all won big progress with relatively satisfactory results. We are not going to detail due to space.

But Shengli Hsien is only one Hsien taken by random as an example and in many respects it was not yet the best Hsien we could give. Yet it is sufficient to reveal the enthusiasm of revolutionary masses in the soviet district, the strengthening of the bulshevik leadership and the activity developed by means of "Revolutionary Competition". It is needless to tell that the leadership of the competition was held by the bulsheviks—the party provincil and the Hsien councils, while the masses, encouraged by the Bulshevik leadership were able to start spontaneous competitions in many work.

Of course defects were existing, and the main defect was still due to the insufficient mobilization of the masses. The land confiscation, the check of the kulaks obtaining better lands and the restoration of stolen lands from the landlords were in many cases done without the real masses' struggles; traces of orderism were still seen in the trade union movement instead of

3

having the realization of Soviet land law through automatic economic struggle. In some very rare cases, the distribution of Soviet land was done with compulsion. And lastly, although the Soviet women have revealed their position, awakening ~~xxxxxx~~ enthusiasm and activity during the revolutionary war, the women movement was still under estimation and backward.

SUMMARY OF THE VICTORY OF RED ARMIES IN 1932, CENTRAL SOVIET DISTRICT++

"Armed Revolutionary Masses Opposing the Armed Counter-Revolutionaries Is One of the Characteristics of Chinese Revolution.---Stalin"

The Red forces of airplane and cannons are not used against the Japanese but of suppressing of Soviet China, here is the reply by our illustrious Red Armies:

Total seizure of

Rifles	91280
Cannons	34
Trench mortars	105
Machine guns	1090
Airplanes	6
Radio transmitters	13

Five white army officers captured:

Division heads	3 (Lieut. general)
Brigade heads	11 (Brigade general)
Regiment heads	18 (Colonel)

Shot:

Division heads	3
Brigade heads	6
Regiment heads	10

number less majors and captains are killed during the war.

White soldiers rebelled and turned to the Red Army 3452 men.

BIG TRIUMPH OF KIANGSI RED ARMY in 1933 (Jan. 1 - Aug. 15)

Seized:

Rifles	12,363
Big guns	5
Trench mortar	2
Radio Station	1

Live Capture:

Brigade generals	2
Regimental generals	1

Killed:

Brigade general	1
Regimental general	2

PEASANTS STRUGGLE IN THE WHITE DISTRICTS OF CHINA

IN THE PAST HALF YEAR

Peasants struggle is an important phase of Chinese Revolutionary movement.

Under the oppression and exploitation of imp.-KMT, the rural economy of Chinese farm villages has completely become bankrupt.

The self-support economy has been swept over by the invasion of imperialist commodities which enslave the agrarian people with commodity economy. The bankruptcy is further intensified with the capitalist economic crisis which sweeps the whole world. The silk trade, for example, has been completely broken, with the few million silk worm raisers in Kiangsu and Chekiang starving. The prices of rice and other agrarian products have been brought so low by imperialist dumping and the exploitation of landlords that farmers simply couldn't afford to pay the due rent and tax.

The rule of KMT is primarily constructed on the feudal exploitation of the farmers. Due to the continual outbreak of militaristic wars, maintaining of the campaign against the ever-growing red armies and the support of the reactionary force everywhere for the suppression of revolutionary movements, the KMT-landlords has burdened their farmers to a terrible extent.

Szechuan, for instance, has "its corn tax precollected as late as 1921, not to say other taxes as those for opium and others" (Feb. Ta Kung Pao) Yu-Yao (裕耀) of Chekiang, under the headings of national, provincial, Hsien and districtal taxes, there are Field tax, national crisis tax, salt stamp tax, house tax, field surveying tax, sand-field tax, slaughter tax, cattle tax, guard tax, self-government tax, police tax, material tax, insect-curing tax, house numbering tax, material tax, education tax, village tax, tea cup tax, population tax, and fund for Agrarian Bank, totally 34 varieties of tax. (Nov. 3, 1932, Chung Hwa Daily News) And the taxes are collected not in a gentle manner: "The tax collector often resort to force. A certain Hsien government took away a certain farmer's coffin to settle a due payment. Old rugs and cloths are all taken away as payments. The only food of the poor farmers such as potatoes and cabbages, were all emptied by the Hsien missionaries." (Jan. 28, Ta Kung Pao) What a cruel sketch!

The only way out for the farmers under such greedy exploitations is to crush the shackles of the imp.-KMT.

The four times of great victories won by the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Armies have not only brought deepened belief of Soviet Power among the masses but have also excited the most backward peasants to bravely join the revolutionary front.

Since the past half year, tax or rent-opposition, armed uprisings and partisan fighting have been broken out for many times. The following is a list arranged according to time sequence of the Peasants' struggles during the past half year as appeared in the Ta Kung Pao:

Date	Province	Location	No. of Participants	Nature	Remarks
15/10	Szechuan	Kiangtsin (江津)	-----	Armed Tax- Opposition	Oppose the civil war, fight with local troop
24/10	Kiangsu	Wangchow (汪洲)	12,000	Tax- opposition	Several thousand of peasant on 22nd. to petition the Hsien Government. Riot out broke, destroy the Hsien gov't, land certificates burned. 200 arrested. More than 10,000 gathered on being alarmed, all the local offi- cers' houses were destroyed.
8/11	Anchei	Saluning (沙淪)	1,500	For lands	The Hsien magistrate assists the landlord to expel the farmers from their lands; clash results in the magistrate being killed.
10/11	Shantung	Jochiao (日照)	2,500	Partisan	Division of corn and land.
12/11	Kiangsu	Weini (淮陰)	700	Tax-op- position demonstra- tion	Opposing increase of tax, men and women demolished the Hsien office, then demon- stration.
20/11	Suiyuan	Lingao (凌高)	260	Tax-opposi- tion Demon- stration	Cultivation Bureau besieged for cancel of tax.
16/11	Kiangsu	Shanghai	500	Demonstrat- ion	Farmers at Pangpu (滬) besieged the city government opposing the monopoly on control of lands by ministry of Railroad for new station to be built replacing the one demolished by Japanese boom- ing.
27/11	Szechuan	Shengking (盛興)	2,000	Partisan	Advance once only ten li from Chungking, important commercial center.
---/12	Jehol	Linnan (麟南)	-----	Tax- opposition	One regiment of KMT soldiers dispatched to the scene.
13/12	Kiangsu	Shanghai	1,200	Demonstra- tion	The men and women of Pangpu demands train to go to Nanking for petitioning. Trouble on the station.
1933 7/1	Szechuan	Wan Hsien (萬縣)	3,000	Partisan	Ministries seized, riches burned, ones captured (by the Hsien Government).
8/2	Kiangsu	Taichuan (太倉)	350	Petition	War district farmers demanded free tax, tax.

3/2	Chekiang	Chapoo (乍浦)	150	Riot tax- opposition	Village masters complained the collection of guard tax several peasants were arrested. Peasants gathered and demolished the guard bureau, seized the arms. Troops dispatched to suppress them were defeated and dispersed.
15/1	Kiangsu	Nantung (南通)	3,500	Tax- opposition	Oppose the guard tax, demolish village bureau. Disarm the guard militia. Four peasants killed.
20/1	Kiangsu	Nantung	60	Partisan	Peasants of East villages attack the guard militia and seized the arms.
25/1	Chekiang	Hongchow	250	Petition	Demand Relief after being impoverished by taxation and low price of corn.
1/2	Chekiang	Chenhai (镇海)	2,000	Armed uprising	During the new year, on the occasion of policemen's preventing of people's festivity, peasants and petty citizens joined to attack the bureau of public safety, disarmed the police.
7/2	Hopei	Ting-Hsien (定县)	7,000	Anti-Japanese demon- stration	Led by the Ting-Hsien Agrarian Education Council, many participated with high anti-Japanese sentiment.
12/2	Chekiang	Chiki (嵊县)	600	Tax-owning riot	Demolish and disarm the police.
13/2	Chekiang	Tinghai (兴海)	400	"	Oppose the guard tax.
13/2	Chekiang	Yuhao (余姚)	6,000	"	Oppose the wine tax, demolish the residence of the tax contractor and disarm the police suppressing them. Bureau of Public Safety burned.
15/2	Kiangsu	Wushih (吴淞)	7	Division of corn	
28/2	Saiyuan	Saichien (萨县)	5,000	Demonstra- tion for tax-opposition	Local government besieged, tax-collector maltreated.
3/3	Kiangsu	KwanFuia (灌云)	300	Division of corn Riot	A committee is organized to divide the corn, seize arms. Led by a primary schoolmaster, still developing.
27/3	Hopei	Hsintang (行唐)	450	Partisan	3 villages as base, land and corn divided, arms seized, developing.
27/3	Kiangsu	Yichow (仪征)	1,500	Tax- opposition	Oppose guard tax, demolish major's residence.
28/3	Chekiang	Shiaofen (萧山)	—	Armed Riot	Oppose compulsory use of improved silkworm, armed riot demolishes schools and offices.

The above list is by no means complete as such news are generally suppressed from bourgeois papers, and that the bourgeois information reach only those places where communications are relatively easier. There is still a long way to go about the situation in Chekiang in our list than

about remoter provinces such as Suiyuan where we depend upon own c.w.o service alone.

From this incomplete list, never the less, we could see the general situation of the peasants struggles in China's white districts.

(1) Armed riot in the major form of peasant struggles

(2) Tax and rent opposition is the central demand of peasant struggles

(3) Peasants are brave, organizing and solidary. Thus every struggle was participated with peasants by thousands and thousands in a strong rebutal to those who claim that peasants lack solidarity. The main message the peasants used was the gong which can usually call up thousands of peasants in a very short time. In the city-beseige of the Tientsin peasants were all directed with gongs.

The bravery of the peasants can be seen from the fact that every time the rifles of the police or guards were defeated by the hoes and spades of the peasants. During the Fengtiao peasants' beseige of the railway station at Shanghai on Dec. 13, the peasants were pointed with pistols and swept with water jets, but "although the peasants become very wet, some of them dash to the policeman, rob down the jets and beat the policeman. The policemen were reversedly compelled to hide up their pistols to avoid being beaten by the furious peasants" (Sin Wan Pao, Dec. 14)

What is most significant is the manifestation of political ideas. Everywhere partizan fighting outbreaks; the peasants almost instantly arm themselves with the reactionary forces disarmed. The Chinese peasants doubtlessly are confronting and approaching the foremost front of the Revolution.

Especially in Szechuen and in Hsintang Hsien of Hopei.

The peasants of Szechuen welcome the Red 4th Army with riots and partisans, the most glorious examples is the fall of Faching (沔阳) caused by the tax opposition riot of the peasants who captured the city for the Red Army. (Feb. 2 Sin Wan Pao)

Hsintang is 20 miles northwest of Shihoh'inghuang where Chiang Kai-shek settles himself for the surrender, cheat and slaughter preparations. The people of Hsintang answer him with revolutionary partisans which eventually drives Chiang to move to Faching.

Further, anti-imp. surge among the peasants is excited with the Japanese aggression. A 7,000 peasants anti-imp. pan demonstration was held at Ping Hsien, Hopei.

And the direct oppression of Japanese Imperialism, the peasants of Manchuria develops into even higher stage of armed revolt; the main basic elements. Revolutionary partisans are spreading elsewhere, especially at the border of Manchuria and Korea and in the Railroad zone,

(End)

SITUATION OF IMPERIALIST WAR OVER PACIFIC
PEIPING AND TIENTSIN POTENTIAL PREY OF JAPAN

- 1) Antagonism between Japan and U.S.A.
- 2) Danger of attacking Soviet Union
- 3) Partition of China
- 4) Attack of Chinese revolution

With regard to the situation in North-China after the fall of Jehol, we have made two correspondences which may be summarized in the view that Japan, after seizing Jehol, is positively preparing to advance into North-China and KMT governor of China, having lost Jehol under its pretending resistance, is now going to surrender North-China in a similar way. What we want to point out in this passage is the conflict between the Imperialist Powers, especially that between Japan and British and U.S.A., as reflected from the present situation of North-China.

The attitude of British and American Imperialism towards the Japanese Imperialist activity in North-China has long been unchanged in principle, that is, agreeing Japan's advance westward to Gansu and Mongolia so as to grasp more strategic point against U.S.S.R., but international imperialist interest are complex.

Japan's policy is to advance towards Italy, which she is now actually realizing. In spite of the Anglo-American interference, Japan, in order to win the leadership of U.S.S.R., attack, and in order to be superior strategically in the future Pacific war against U.S.A., is urgently planning the capture of North-China.

Thus the inter-imperialist conflict is tensed with the tension of Japanese invasion of North-China. While at the same time, the imperialist dismemberment of China, as well as the imperialist suppression of Chinese revolution is correspondingly intensified.

1) Antagonism between Japan and U.S.A. The Japanese Imperialist has dispatched during her invasion of Jehol her first and second navy squadrons, composing of 39 battleships, to North-China, Yangtze River and South China as a precaution to guard against possible intervention by U.S.A.. The fall of Chengteh, capital of Jehol province, was taken place on March 3rd., then followed the fall of Kupeikow and Haifengkow successively on Mar. 9. Japanese forces then concentrate themselves around Shanhaikwan, keeping a closer relation with the fleet in the Chili Gulf, has making the situation of Tientsin and Peiping very much in danger.

Japan's advance towards Tientsin and Peiping intensifies the antagonism between Japan and Great Britain and U.S.A., especially the latter.

Meanwhile the American authority issues the decision of dispatching 32 ships of her Asia fleet to the China Sea and that a maneuver of defending Philippines will be held in the South-Pacific. All these make the Japanese feel uneasy. It is undeniable that the American Navy has turned its attention to the China coast and Nor-

th Pacific. If the Asia Fleet is to stay in China long, serious situation will be created." (Mar. 23 Shanghai China Evening News stated the National Defense News issued by the Japanese War office)

The same Japeno-American attitude may be seen from the KMT attitude towards Japan.

Since Washington agrees to take part in the League's Advisory Council, KMT attitude towards Geneva has been changed from her superficial negative attitude into one of positivity. Loo Won-Kan, the Nanking foreign minister states on 15th: "As we have shown our cooperation with the League of Nations, we have only to follow what the League's report has indicated and shall not change our view however." (Mar. 18, Sun Pao)

Again Chiang Kai-shek, directly supposed by U.S.A., has gone north to replace Chang Hauch-liang. Plantation of Chiang's own forces in North-China means a direct contact between the Vanguard of Japanese and American Imperialism.

2) Danger of Attacking Soviet Union The imperialist antagonism aroused by Japanese invasion of China is expected to be mitigated amid the attack of U.S.S.R. That's why after the fall of Jehol, the Japanese force, besides its advance inside the great wall, is directed westward to Chahar and Suiyuan surrounding the boundaries of U.S.S.R. Sun Pao of Mar. 20 states that big force of Japanese is pressing towards Delonoy of Chahar from Fengning of Jehol. The offensive against U.S.S.R. is becoming more and more urgent.

3) Partition of China While Japan and U.S.A. are conflicting to dismember China, other imperialists extend their own interests in their respective circles of influence. Great Britain, France & Italy have all strengthened their military forces in China. The China Times of Mar. 20 reports that French Imperialist is driving from Indo-China towards Yunnan of China.

British Imperialist utilizes Tibetan Lama to attack Sikong and Ching-Hai, which we have repeatedly reported. Recent report reveals that the Tibetan forces, under the direction of British military officers are now concentrating at Pa-an (or Pacang, on the East bank of Kingsa River, Sikong) and Changtung of South Chin-Hai expecting a drive into Sikong and Ching-Hai. (Mar. 23, Sin-Wen Pao) Meanwhile, religious rebels are incited in Sing-Kiang by British Imperialist for political speculations. Reuters have reported the occupation of Aksu, on the Border of China and U.S.S.R., by rebellious Mahomedans.

4) Attack of Chinese Revolution The development of Chinese Revolution and Soviet Movement and the upsurge of the anti-KMT-imperialist movement make the imperialist indispensable to attack the Chinese revolution for the protection of their prey.

At Shanghai, imperialist base for invasion of China, heavy military force are arranged by International imperialists: there are

16 men-of-war (Mar. 16, China Times), 9,000-10,000 of regular troops (Mar. 22, Evening Post) and 2,500 of volunteer corps in the settlement.

Shanghai Municipal Council (Imperialist government), What's more, increased the tax burden of the Chinese residents to strengthen the police of the settlement. The newly adopted budget for 1933 has increased 3,390 taels, making 7,000,000 taels for the enlargement of prisons, police and volunteer corps, (Mar. 18, Min Pao), to enlarge the force whose sole purpose is to suppress the Chinese revolutionary masses.

Over the upstream of Yangtze, imperialist battle ships are many to help KMT in attacking the Red Armies. Recent London Reuters state that the British imperialist has manufactured high speed small gunboat with drainage below two feet, power 600 h.p. and equipped with 7.3 in. dia. trench mortars. These new killing machines are sent to China only to take part in the campaign against the Workers' and Peasants' Red Armies.

But inspite of the lack of such efficient equipments, the workers' and peasants' Red Armies have won through their correct policy the support of millions and millions of Chinese people and the sympathy and help of the proletariat and oppressed nations of the world.

As we are already well informed with cases in which revolutionary Japanese Soldiers in Manchuria refuse to fight China, Sin-Won Pao of Feb. 5th. give us another instance to the effect that on Jan 25, the mariners of the British battleship Alfis (retranslated from Chinese) stationed at Changsha of Hunan sent one steel gun and Box of bullets to the red armies. All these come to manifest how secure is the victory of Chinese Revolution is being supported!

(END)

11 Mar. 1953

REVOLUTIONARY COMPETITION IN CENTRAL SOVIET DISTRICT

Revolutionary Competition as Means to Strengthen the Red Army, Mobilize the masses, develop the Anti-Imperialism and Soviet Union Support movement, Struggle for New Soviet Districts---to answer the "suppression campaign" of Imp.-maf and the imperialist aggression of Japan.

In February, c.w.c. has reported some news about the revolutionary competition in the Central Soviet District. Recently we have obtained some more information about it, and, although mostly about carried out in July, August and September last year which due to the white terror come to our hand rather delayed, we still find them interest and significant enough to be record here:

The five competitions started after the district has launched their fourth drive against the Soviet Districts. Involving all the masses of the central Soviet District, the main subjects of the competition were:

- (1) Mobilize the masses to the Red Army
- (2) Mobilize the masses to the revolutionary war
- (3) Young men and women mobilized to the revolution
- (4) Land Problem
- (5) Improvement of national economy and stabilization of governmental finance
- (6) Trade union movement
- (7) Anti-Imp. and U.S.A.-support movement
- (8) Classification of the reactionaries
- (9) Women and culture
- (10) Improvement of soviet organs
- (11) Party and c.y. work

Here let's see a few examples describing the results in general.

Taking Shengli Hsien (Triumphant Town) as an example, 793 men were incited to join the red army in three months, with workers and hired peasants leading composition; 274 men to join the Independent Guard Regiment, 25 trunk workers to the Red Army Academy. Meanwhile, the families of red soldiers were helped in accordance to the "Regulations for the Favor of Red Army" and the organization of Red Army Supporting Committee was very much revised. The phenomena of running away in Red Army was instantly checked. Further, within the Red Army enthusiastic competitions were carried out for rifle polishing, drilling, reading and political analysis---thus the fighting power of Red Army was greatly increased.

Secondly, within three months, the Shengli Hsien succeeded in establishing one guard regiment and three party units. Especially merits were contributed by the model young pioneers, which, being distributed to the various districts villages and army units, revealed excellent help to the regular fighting force.

Third, the masses of Shengli Hsien were particularly active in participating war to help and comfort the Red Army, 29,000 dollars of Soviet Bond were distributed and received in cash. Almost the whole population was organized into troops for frame-carrying transportation, destruction, guiding, medical-relieving, washing, and comforting. 30,000 people were recorded to have joined the frame-carrying and transportation work in three months; although the destruction and guiding work were not well done, the participants were large in

number and were quite enthusiastic. Comforting movement had been held for 20, times within three months, with about 10,000 pairs of straw shoes donated and considerable amount of eggs, pork, bean stuff, cakes, fruits, towels, tooth-powder, and cash money. What is worthy of particular mention was that the women masses participating the washing, relieving and comforting work were not less enthusiastic than their male comrades in joining the competition, and in many instance they were even superior than the men. Some women joined just as those males could do. Most of the young women revealed their desire to be Red soldiers too. (a general phenomenon in soviet district not only confined to Shengli.)

Fourthly, as to the land problem, a big change has been effected in the three months. Investigation revealed many instances needing redistribution, the kulaks having been given good land, or the landlords having stolen some pieces of land, etc. These were all rectified and the land revolution was more deepened.

The progress has also resulted also in trade union movement, majorly struggling for the realization of soviet labor law. The trade unions and hire-peasants unions were strengthened in Shengli Hsien; wages were increased and treatments improved. The trade unions also played an influential part in questions like land revolution, etc.

The anti-imp. and U.S.S.R. support movement were formerly rather weak. But these three months brought a radical change to them: The leading organization of anti-imp. League was reorganized; 36942 members were reconstituted; lantern parade demonstrations and mass meetings were held to elevate the masses' anti-imp. sentiment, playing a big part in supporting the policy of central soviet government of directly answering Japanese Aggression by crushing the KMT attack. Meanwhile, the U.S.S.R.-support league also developed 15,191 members in Shengli Hsien within those 3 months. The masses' understanding towards the necessities of armed support of U.S.S.R. were elevated.

Besides, the clarification movement, the work in soviet branch, the party and the y.y., culture and education, recreation equipment, women's problem (especially those anti-Feudal struggles and struggles for participation of politics), construction irrigation, forest, and improvement of agricultural instruments all won big progress with relatively satisfactory results. We are not going to detail due to space.

But Shengli Hsien is only one Hsien taken by random as an example and in many respects it was not yet the best Hsien we could give. Yet it is sufficient to reveal the enthusiasm of revolutionary masses in the soviet district, the strengthening of the bulshevik leadership and the activity developed by means of "Revolutionary Competition". It is needless to tell that the leadership of the competition was held by the bulsheviks—the party provincil and the Hsien council, while the masses, encouraged by the Bulshevik leadership were able to start spontaneous competitions in many work.

Of course defects were existing, and the main defect was still due to the insufficient mobilization of the masses. The land confiscation, the check of the kulaks obtaining better lands and the restoration of stolen lands from the landlords were in many cases done without the real masses' struggles; traces of orderism were still seen in the trade union movement instead of

anti-... force---the workers and peasants' red armies (300,000 troops were mobilized against the Kiangsi red army only next day of Chiang Kai-shek's announcement of "going north to resist Japan."), as Chiang's arrival at Kiangsi was marked with the Central Soviet Government's setting forth of the military compromise with all armed forces for the unified front against Japan, the red armies' intensified struggle to echo the north-eastern volunteers and develop the national revolutionary war, and the unanimous call throughout the nation of "opposing the red-suppression" and "80% of nation's soldiers to restore lost territory"!

- 4) Although due to the Japanese invasion of Jehol and North China, the Japanese-American conflict over the Pacific is intensified and the U.S.A. is looking forward to KMT resistance as the vanguard fight of a Japanese-U.S.A. clash, that the false resistance of KMT might serve to soothe the anti-KMT and anti-imp. sentiment of the Chinese masses and to act as the way-clearer for the imperialist partition of China is well understood and supported by all imperialists. Such an imp-KMT intrigue, however, is more conspicuous learned by the vast masses of Chinese toiling people on the occasion of the fall of Jehol.

And what's more, situation becomes more grave after the fall of Jehol. KMT conceives on to play its part of false resistance although Nanjing is eager to issue the arrest of Tang Yu-ling, the former governor of Jehol. Chang Hsueh-Liang adds one more resignation telegram to his frequent resigning record. Even Chiang Kai-shek, after being defeated badly by the Red Army at Kiangsi goes north, issues bulk of self reproach regards the Jehol affair and vows that "as long as the lost territory is not recovered, the Japan-opposing action will not be stopped." (Mar. 8, central news agency, Chengchow wire) But the vast Chinese people only sneers on such cheatings, knowing that Tang Yu-ling is safe and sound in the imperialist concessions of Tientsin and that Chiang's coming north is only for the solving of domestic problems among the North China warlords and the plotting of suppression of the revolutionary movements in North China.

Other branches of KMT militarists such as the Southwest government at Canton, the 19th Route Army at Fukien, etc., are only busying in competing the play of false resistance with Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh-Liang. In spite of their high sounding telegrams issued daily, their action has been nothing more than cheating for more peoples' contribution for the strengthening of their own forces and sending more troops against the Red Army under the imperialist hint.

- (5) Upsurge of peoples' anti-Japan, anti-imp. movement amid increase in white terrorism

Soviet Government's firm leadership in the development of national revolutionary war

The fall of Jehol and the exposure of KMT's false resistance only bring about the further upsurge of the anti-Japan, anti-imp. movement. The North-eastern volunteers, although isolated from any external help and being constantly in the danger of being dissolved by the KMT forces, are fighting desperately and militantly; the students and workers at Tientsin and Peiping, are furiously waging anti-imp. movements; while the workers, peasants and revolutionaries

JAPAN CAPTURES JEHOL; FALSE RESISTANCE OF JAP. LOCALLY EXPOSED

While the Soviet Government Intensifies the leading and Development of National Revolutionary War

- (1) Total capture of Jehol Province, Extending to Charhar, Peiping and Tientsin in Tension

The capture of Jehol, sweeping of North China and attack of Mongolia are apparently only prearranged plots of Japanese Imperialist's plan of dismemberment of China, armed interference of Chinese Revolution and military offensive towards U.S.S.R. It is therefore within expectation that after months of preparations and a few weeks of air bombing, Jehol, following Shanhaikwan, will eventually fall into the hands of Japanese Imperialism. Although Jap. and bourgeois papers are still telling the story of resistance at certain points, the actual fight is now held by none but only those volunteers and people resisting Japanese with partizan and irregular struggles. All major fortress and cities are occupied by Japanese at the early retreat of the K.M. force.

The Japanese military, on occupying Jehol, besides its routine searching and slaughtering of Chinese people, does not lose time for the arrangement of an attack of Charhar, to which the Shun Pao reports on March 5th. "The Japanese Ministry of War declares on the day of occupation of Chomtch that the Charhar authority has already sent message to the Manchukuo for negotiation of submission which shows clearly the Japanese ambition is by no means limited by the gain of 'ehol." Similar news appear also in other foreign and Chinese papers indicating that operation in Charhar is only a matter of time.

Peiping and Tientsin are even in ~~more~~ tension, the Shun Pao wire states on Mar. 4th. "Message from Chinghangtao tells that active movement of Japanese army is seen at Shanhaikwan; utmost tension felt at Shihho-river front; Japanese reinforcements are made at Er-long-miao (= 二龍廟) Chao-Shan (朝山) and Lu-Chuang (柳莊) villages; one Japanese battleship arrives Chinghangtao." And on the same day, Shun Pao reports: "As a result of repeated secret military meeting the Japanese military authority has divided Tientsin into several districts... Some three or four thousand of plain clothes men have been hired and ordered to create disturbance at any time by first throwing firing bombs in Chinese streets and fire to the Japanese settlement so as to offer the Japanese an excuse of starting an offensive." Shun Pao states on March 5th. "The situation at Shan haikwan has been much intensified since the fall of Jehol; some 600 Japanese soldiers reached the station in the night of Mar. 4th. with one armored train; four airplanes are seen decocting the city in the, noon time of 5th." Reuters reports on 6th. "Situation is grave at Shanhaikwan, Japanese troops are arriving in big numbers, while Japanese detective planes are very active over the Chinese front." The Eastern Times wires on 6th. "The Japanese force at Tientsin is preparing defense...houses adjoining the Chinese streets and the Japanese settlement are occupied at random, machine gun station and strongholds are being build in these houses." Shun Pao states on Mar. 5th.: "The Japanese military at Tientsin declares emergency preparations from 5th. to 10th. It is widely believed that the Japanese force is planning to beat the troops retreating from Jehol at the west of Shanhaikwan." And again on March 6 "Foreign information states to the effect that the Japanese authority has or

dered the Japanese forces not to enter the great wall gate which may possibly be only some sort of smokescreen propaganda as the positive action on the Japanese part is clearly seen from its repeated protest to the League of Nations authority regarding the increase of Chinese troops around there; the plot on blockade of northern ports by the second fleet unit of Japanese navy and the second bombing of Lanho (蘭州), Sifong (四平街) Chien an (乾安) and Tushan (通山). All those news serve to explain the conspicuous Japanese desire of taking Peking and Tientsin in the new future.

military preparations are also being made along the Yantze river.

(2) Fall of Jehol Exposes the new sell-out trick of KMT Government.

But the quick success and realization of the Japanese plot can only be attained with the help of the KMT government and militarists, as the forfeiture of Jehol is one part of the KMT plot too. Every fact comes to prove that in the past months, there are only the bombing and killing of peoples by the Japanese in Jehol and that the troops of Tang Yu-Ling Chang Tso-Hsiang and Wan Ma-Li did not do the least fighting. Tang Yu-Ling evacuated Chengteh on Mar. 1 with 200 trucks following him full of his private property; while Chang Tso-Hsiang retreated on the same day. That the KMT's hand is behind the Far East retreat has also been openly known. The Chinese people learn once again the old trick of Imp.-KMT:

Since the loss of Manchuria through its non-resistance policy, the KMT government has so much been disapproved by the masses that it has to employ the trick of agree to resist to cover up its real sub-ordnance nature. That's why a show of "armed resistance" "self salvation" has been hailed after the fall of Shanhaikwan and during the endangering of Jehol and North China. Militarists, ranging from Chiang Kai-Shek down to Tang Wu-Lin, all proclaim their firm determination to "fight to the last."

But the giving up of Jehol has long been anticipated by KMT government which, while assuring the people not to lose any more inch of land, arranges to transport all those antique of old palace to the South, winds up universities in Peking for removing to safer parts and even prepares to remove the government to Changsha (Shun Pao) where is further to North China than either Loyang or Nanking.

Sun Fo, minister of Legislative Yuan of Nanking, when interviewed by newspapermen just after the fall of Jehol, stated that "the central government has long anticipated the defeat at Jehol" (Mar. 5th. conversation of Sun Pao appeared on all boss papers) Thus, the forfeit of Jehol is a prearranged plot of KMT government and the "resistance" is nothing but a false play!

Such dirty tricks of KMT, however, could not escape the detection of the revolutionary masses and the soviet government which points out the major intentions of such a trick as:

- 1) To cover up its persistent policy of submission and sell-out, to smooth down the masses' anti-KMT struggles,
- 2) To place itself under a better name for fresh exploitation, (C.V. Soong, the minister of Nanking Finance, has declared the twenty million dollars of "salvation bond"), to cheat for more "salvation contribution" and to raise his scale imperialist loan for the military expense against the workers' and peasants' red army,
- 3) Especially, to cover up its real intention of suppressing the only

3

having the realization of Soviet land law through automatic workers' struggle. In some very rare cases, the distribution of Soviet Bonds were done with compulsion. And lastly, although the soviet women have revealed their positivism, wakening ~~xxxxxx~~ enthusiasm and activity during the revolutionary was, the women movement was still under estimation and backward.

SUMMARY OF THE VICTORY OF RED ARMIES IN 1932, CENTRAL SOVIER
DISTRICT 444

"Armed Revolutionary masses Oprosing the Armed Counter-
Revolutionaries Is One of the Characteristics of Chinese
Revolution.---Stalin"

The anti forces of airplane and cannons are not used against the Japanese but for suppressing of soviet China, here is the reply by our militant Red Armies:

Total seizure of

Rifles	91280
Cannons	34
Trench mortars	155
Machine guns	1090
Airplanes	6
Radio transmitters	13

Five white army officers captured:

Division heads	3 (Lieut. general)
Brigade heads	11 (Brigade general)
Regiment heads	12 (Colonel)

Shot:

Division heads	3
Brigade heads	6
Regiment heads	10

number less majors and captains are killed during the war.

White soldiers rebelled and turned to the Red Army 3452 men.

BIG TRIUMPH OF KIANGSI RED ARMY in 1933 (Jan. 1 - Feb. 15)

Seized:

Rifles	12,363
Big guns	5
Trench mortar	2
Radio Station	1

Live Capture:

Brigade generals	2
Regimental generals	1

Killed:

Brigade general	1
Regimental general	2

masses in Manchuria, Tangshan, Faku are particularly active under the leadership of c.p.c., to the cooperation with the Korean revolutionary masses and Japanese Proletariats. The furor of the Shanghai people towards KMT is so intensified that the slogan of "self-arming up" of the people is gaining wild popularity, while especially the workers, with their elevation of their struggles for their own interest, have their anti-imp., anti-KMT struggles elevated too, the Shanghai masses are now organized under the "anti-imp. League" "Committee for Restoration of Lost Territory" "People's self salvation Association" and the "Committee for welcome of the inquiring commission of the world anti-imp. -war League". The anti-imp. league is leading a wild struggle against the KMT giving up of Jehol and north China and is planning to hold a nation wide congress of the in the coming May.

Nevertheless, the white terror of KMT increases with the rise of anti-imp-KMT movement Chang Hsueh-Liang of Tientsin and Peiping puts an absolute bar towards any anti-Japanese meetings, expressions and demonstrations, arrest and kill of revolutionary fighters have become commonplace in the North. While the long suppressed people of Nanking lose their freedom even to express their mourning after the Jehol fell. Shanghai is even more serious where the KMT bureau of public safety, the Fascist blue shirts and the united police (of KMT and Imp) carry out whole sale arrest and slaughter of revolutionary members. Along the Yangtze vally, the KMT has good reasons to put stringent martial laws against any anti-imp. revelations in the name of guarding the Japanese, as in Hankow, a martial law has recently been put into effect charging with summary execution to any participants of labor strikers, and student meetings. But despite all these, the heroic revolutionary masses of China know how to crush the KMT white terror militantly.

While the imp. partition of China comes to a new stage with the fall of Jehol and the sell-out of all North China by KMT, the struggles of Soviet China and the Red armies are worth reporting:

(1) The c.p.c. and Soviet Government, in all their analysis, opinions and calls, expose to the bottom the crime of the imp-KMT and convince with facts after facts the Chinese masses that their analysis, opinions and calls are correct, that the way they pointed out is the only way out for China to get rid of the yoke of imp.-KMT.

(2) The red armies which fight militantly against the KMT forces hoping for a direct crush with the Japanese imperialism win all-line victory in Kiangsi, Fukien, Kupei and Szechuan, Such a victory is absolutely imperative for the development of the national revolutionary war!

Meanwhile, on the eve of the fall of Jehol, c.p.c. promulgates its manifesto pointing out the pressing danger of imp. partition of China, the sure fall of Jehol and the absolute necessity of peoples' self arming up and the development of the national revolutionary war. Especially the military compromise for the united anti-imp. front suggested through broadcast by the central Soviet Government has been repeatedly stated to the masses. All the workers, peasants, and the revolutionary people now know that only through the national revolutionary war and the realization of the conditions suggested by the c.p.c. and central soviet government in the military compromise, which imp.-KMT severely could not realize, that China may be really saved from the fate of imperialistic dismemberment! (Given in previous correspondence—c.w.c.)

(End)

RED ARMY SURROUNDED NANCHANG!!

The Red Army of the central Soviet district attacks Nanchang. Its main force has reached Fu-chow and Chang-shu-chen on 3rd. The city of Nanchang is threatened. The White army suffers a great loss, the soldier unwilling to fight. The Red Army in Szechuen, and Hupeh is also mobilized in great force. The first Victory in whole Kiangsi province will soon be realized.

After having gained several brilliant victories, the red Army of the Central Soviet district advanced to Nanchang from two routes. One route has reached Fu-chow, and the other, Chang-shu-chen. The Red soldiers in plain clothes appeared near Nanchang. In view of the present situation, Nanchang will soon be captured by the Red Army. Now, the city has fallen into great terror, though Chiang-Kai-shek arrived here on 5th and, following the suggestion of a German adviser, he defended the city with a moat, and he himself went to the front to lead the troops. But the soldiers are unwilling to fight, and most of the officers fear of death. It is reported that even Chang-chen, the commander-in-chief, deserted the front and escaped to Nanchang. Even after Chiang-kai-shek's arrival, the Red Army which had been fighting bravely against Kuumintang troops at Fu-chow and Chang-shu-chen still advanced victoriously.

Kuumintang has lost Jehol, and prepared to give up North China. After the seizure of Jehol, Japanese imperialist planned to capture Mongolia (in order to attack Soviet Union), and to occupy North China. Evidently, their purpose is to divide whole China and to oppress Chinese revolution. At the same time, American, English, French, and Italian imperialists are also preparing this brigand war for the same purpose. It gives the masses under Soviet control and Red Army of Worker's and Peasants a great impulse and responsibility to expose the imperialists and KKF which is always faithful to the imperialists. It is one of the main cause of the recent victories of Red Army. The news of Red Army's victory and KKF's defeat has been confirmed even by the Bourgeois news paper on which such news is always forbidden to publish. Even according to the official news from Nanking, the red army captured Nan-Jang before 2nd and captured main ... in the morning on 2nd. One route has advanced to Fu-chow. As to the losses Kuumintang troops suffered, even the official news published in Nanking has acknowledged the following facts: 59th, 52nd, and 11st Divisions wholly perished at the end of February and the beginning of March, two commanders of divisions were arrested, one shot, three brigadier-generals were severely wounded, eight or nine airplanes were killed, about fifteen regimental officers died, and all the units were demoralized. The same official news has also disclosed the fact that when the Red army attacked Nan-Jang and other places in March, the 9th, 10th, and the newly-formed 11th and 59th Divisions of Kuumintang troops suffered heavy losses. About 20,000 soldiers were killed or wounded, Communist divisions and brigadier generals were seriously wounded, a

and about seven colonels were killed. The news that Cheng-chen, the commander-in-chief, has escaped to Nanchang in flight is also spread out from Nanking. The fact that Nanchang has been surrounded is a great shock to Nanking. So, Chiang-Fai-sek, the executioner, left Nanking in haste on 4th and went to Nanchang again, and his pretended resistance against Japanese invasion upon North China has been wholly disclosed.

According to news in Sun-woe, the red army and Kuomintang troops are fighting fiercely near Chen-Shu and Fu-Chow. Nichi-Nichi-Sin-Pun (a Japanese newspaper in Shanghai) states that the soldiers of Kuomintang army were downhearted and weak, because they had not received their pay and allowance for three months, and had been greatly influenced by the propaganda of the red army.

According to Sin Wen pao, the red armies in Szechuen, Hunan, are garrisoned. Evidently they respond to the red army's attack upon Nanchang. (9th, April)

Chiang Kai-Sek Says:

"Don't speak of the resistance against Japanese invasion before the Red-bandits are put down, the offenders will be severely punished."

A special telegram sent from Nanchang (published in Sun Pao, the leading paper in Shanghai) stated: "The speech given by General Chiang Kai-sek before military officers on 10th are just published. He spoke to the effect that Japan cannot be resisted unless the communist-bandits have been put down. The fact that the invaders can be expelled only when the revolt is suppressed has been proved to be true by the rise and fall of an empire in the history. It is strictly forbidden to speak of the resistance against Japan before the communist-bandits are exterminated. The offenders will be severely punished. Every one should do his best to help the suppressing of the bandits at the shortest period."

It is self-evident that the speech is direct to the vacillating soldiers who are unwilling to fight Red Army and demand to resist Japan, that Chiang Kai-sek is mere running dog for the imperialists to divide China, and that his declaration of the resistance against Japanese invasion is but great cheat. And, the rumor that he received a decree from Japanese imperialist and held a secret meeting with the Japanese authorities before he went to Nanchang must not be groundless. (12th, April)

1937年3月21日

No. 1

平津战争，日军之手与列强作量太平洋战争

第三情势

• 列强日本夺取热河后，即向北进，以威迫中国，而次而进。我们~~认为~~主要的是日本夺取热河后，又积极准备夺取华北，不图以威迫中国，而次而进。下送了热河，又欲于假抵抗之下，奉送华北。这里要即刻指出，于目下华北的形势中反映着帝国主义列强的内，尤其是英美与日本相持的极端地紧张着。英美、美国和英国对于日本侵略华北的态度，仍然是更而不放日本夺取热河后，向平津进，而较日本向察哈尔，蒙古等进，向苏联进，然而日本仍积极地进行其预定计划，即一边向察哈尔与蒙古进，一边进攻平津，并不因英美的阻止而稍抗其志。日本为了进攻苏联，为了在太平洋战争上割断美国起见，必须于最短期内占领华北。于是帝国主义

義列強主太平洋上的衝突，就根據日本進攻華北的形勢，目下達到了最緊張的程度。同時帝國主義武裝侵略的矛頭，也集中到中國以及竭力支持中國革命運動的情勢，也達到了同樣的緊張的程度。

(一) 日美的衝突 昨帝國主義於侵熱時，即派第一第三兩海軍艦隊共計軍艦三十八艘，軍力驚人，並分駐華北、長江及華南，以圖對美國之干涉。而美海軍亦於三日派美艦隊，由日本出動，以對付日本之挑釁。日美兩國相繼出動海軍所得，即日本帝國主義更集中兵力於榆關一帶，而美海軍亦於三日派美艦隊，由日本出動，以對付日本之挑釁。日美兩國相繼出動海軍所得，即日本帝國主義更集中兵力於榆關一帶，而美海軍亦於三日派美艦隊，由日本出動，以對付日本之挑釁。

昨帝國主義近佔華北，更加激化了英美日與日本之間之衝突，尤以是日美。

而美海軍亦於三日派美艦隊，由日本出動，以對付日本之挑釁。日美兩國相繼出動海軍所得，即日本帝國主義更集中兵力於榆關一帶，而美海軍亦於三日派美艦隊，由日本出動，以對付日本之挑釁。日美兩國相繼出動海軍所得，即日本帝國主義更集中兵力於榆關一帶，而美海軍亦於三日派美艦隊，由日本出動，以對付日本之挑釁。

同時，日美間衝突的發展，也可以從國民黨對日關係中表顯出來。

自從美帝國主義於三月中旬參加了對中國的國際顧問委員會之後，國民黨對國聯的態度，也由過去的懷疑，而轉變為極度的親善。這一方面，是美帝國主義對國聯的態度，也由過去的懷疑，而轉變為極度的親善。

國與國聯合，決不擇國聯提議，無論為何，如不使英法
度”。(三月十八申報) 馬精今不~~能~~乃直接受美帝國主義
之支持，蔣介石之北平，以重兵部隊，代替張學良的
力。蔣介石的南進，已相持~~解~~。

(二) 進攻蘇聯的危險 日本帝國主義保護中國引起
強國的衝突，希生在進攻蘇聯中緩和下來。所以，
在蘇聯的南進了三次，一方面向國內進，一方面更向西
入聲勢，強迫，向國蘇聯的邊境。據二十日申報，
日本大軍由熱河進軍，向多倫推進，進攻蘇聯的危險
更加嚴重了。

(三) 侵略中國 一英區分割中國的日美英德法意中其
他帝國主義者，~~在莫不~~也各自在
的勢力範圍之下，~~以~~宰割中國。英法意日都
王章的，據三月二十日時事新報，法帝國主義者更以此
由(英)省南侵入中國雲南省來

英帝國主義者利用西藏的庫拉~~力~~蘇聯甲西
康青海進，此外，~~前~~已~~有~~的~~進~~。近來英
主英帝國主義者指揮之下，復集中於西藏(即尼塘，在
甘肅省河口東岸)及青海南境之昌都，引起西藏之青海
(三月二十三新報) 同時英帝國主義者更和~~大~~倫~~倫~~
強之國民起暴動，以~~復~~政權，極極~~極~~
息，~~新~~強~~強~~之~~阿~~克其~~阿~~
者叛民所~~殺~~云。

(四) 進攻中國革命 中國革命並未繼續~~進~~
進，~~生~~群公反帝~~反~~國~~民~~黨~~黨~~的高壓，~~中~~國~~國~~黨~~黨~~

不得不直接加緊對中國革命以保障和促進其利益。

帝國主義侵略軍的根據地上海，帝國主義佈置了強大的武裝：計巡邏艦 16 艘（三月十六日新報調查）正規軍 9,000 到 10,000 人（三月十六日大衆時報）此外其租界有英國海關 2,500 人。

而上海工部局（帝國主義市政社）更極力增加華人的租界來行充實其力量。據最近通過一九三三年度的預算，警備費又增加了 390,000 兩共達 7,000,000 兩，以擴充巡邏，警察和商團（三月十八日大衆時報）擴充上海中國革命勞動羣衆的武裝戰鬥。

五、據三月十一日第一版傳有英法美帝國主義的吃和五，幫助 KMT 打紅軍。最近據路透社三月十六日傳聞，英法美帝國主義更達了吃水不備一吹，而有三匹馬力，裝了 3.7 吋炮五艘的高型巡邏新艦，分派來華，以支持其進攻紅軍！

（劉內城云）

中國工農階級紅軍的武裝，是沒有樣帝國主義子彈樣銳利的武裝，但如以他們的政策，要得與中國革命大眾的合法的權利，和全在解放民族階級之民族同情與才要。日本的士兵不願打中國的事實大抵在三月今年一月二十五日在長沙被埃爾斯號士兵，給二分鐘以上之鋼砲及子彈一箱送給紅軍。（二月五日新南報）這些事實是中國革命勝利之保障和有力證明：（先）

修改

二日廿六的批信昨天才收到。 30.00 要送款。北京的信照办

批信是一层或两层任便，不必做文章。

稿子已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中

大意，英人稿，二日廿六，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中

（注：此信，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中）

发党，而党，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中

批信，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中

（注：此信，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中）

批信，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中

批信，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中

批信，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中

批信，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中

批信，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中

批信，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中

批信，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中

批信，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中

批信，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中

批信，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中

批信，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中

批信，已寄到，在“代客”处，已起稿，上，信以中

1933年3月 / 日

No. /

洋碱厂炸炉大惨祸

工人要求检查工厂

上海英租界西法路洋碱厂锅炉爆炸，死者一百多人，伤者二百多人，死者家属，现上海没有得到救济和赔偿。

在中国，雨季快要来到，所以现在正是查核安全，某工厂作紧张的警戒。但洋碱厂常用大量的熟石灰，但目的资本家对工人生命的安全极重视，工厂不用，工厂检查的 J.M.P.-K.M.T. 不执行，劳动保险的缺乏，造成了这样的一个惨案。

第一个惨祸的巨泰碱厂第一工厂是主事英美帝国主义，工厂之下由市政在一二部有区域之内。王四里之中是有所谓“工厂检查”的。

据该厂厂长说，该厂共有二百七十名工人，男工一百四十名，女工一百三十名，男工由第一班到第四班，女工由第一班到第三班，男工由第一班到第四班，女工由第一班到第三班。

及该厂厂长说，二月十一日，下午四时左右，突然一声巨响，第一班锅炉爆炸，全厂震动，且锅炉爆炸，于是起火，大火冲天，第二班锅炉爆炸，全厂震动，且锅炉爆炸，于是起火，大火冲天。

第一班锅炉爆炸，全厂震动，且锅炉爆炸，于是起火，大火冲天，第二班锅炉爆炸，全厂震动，且锅炉爆炸，于是起火，大火冲天。

第一班锅炉爆炸，全厂震动，且锅炉爆炸，于是起火，大火冲天，第二班锅炉爆炸，全厂震动，且锅炉爆炸，于是起火，大火冲天。

第一班锅炉爆炸，全厂震动，且锅炉爆炸，于是起火，大火冲天，第二班锅炉爆炸，全厂震动，且锅炉爆炸，于是起火，大火冲天。

资本的重视金钱，轻视工人生命，这是资本主义制度中又得到一重证明：

知悉

該廠才獲准開辦，這是先由電報局轉知北平政府，
後由北平政府轉知國民黨上海市黨部，由該黨部
派員前往該廠調查，並派員前往該廠調查。

但該廠一星期，即南北，經KMT不滿意，遂由
安基工廠接辦，於二十七日（即十一月十一日）以國
庫券為抵押，由該廠起息，每月利息，計到工人十七名，
二十二名，計到工人十七名，二十二名。

該廠以KMT的社會福利，而果於
破三。中國共產黨，因該廠，而果於破三。

正奉事件發生後，中國共產黨，因該廠，而果於破三。
一、該廠，因該廠，而果於破三。
二、該廠，因該廠，而果於破三。
三、該廠，因該廠，而果於破三。

該廠，因該廠，而果於破三。
一、該廠，因該廠，而果於破三。
二、該廠，因該廠，而果於破三。

該廠，因該廠，而果於破三。
一、該廠，因該廠，而果於破三。
二、該廠，因該廠，而果於破三。

(完)

中國共產黨，因該廠，而果於破三。
一、該廠，因該廠，而果於破三。
二、該廠，因該廠，而果於破三。

16. 12. 1919

評田的詩，但片，以便厚之，其意，
 定，不致三日以上，大，
 中國六二二，中，
 月，
 年

白色公佈

成，只三兩話時。陳子一、王雲五會一男一女赤
色軍帽學生。(以)此(界)十(年)前(的)紀念會
以外，當日不同輩的，尚有左翼劇作家同盟
以外，白話電影與電影界紀念夜會，到会者有
百餘人，亦甚為熱鬧。

(五) 前次及此次專冊 前次及小刊
初，在馬克思五十壽辰日前出版專冊，或特別
撰文紀念者，總計有數百種，甘肅因由于即
刻出版者不重，故此次五十壽辰，在專冊不
所計劃者，大半刊於在日未能出版。此次專冊
則有二三種，除我社發行之一巨冊，詳論馬克思主
義者外，還有世界著名之中國革命。上述作者紀念
小冊亦未與一大本紀念專冊。

因此，在這一心算運動中，依然有最後的缺點。第一，黨委會事前所擬定的計劃並未完全實現。第二，還不解在工人羣眾中廣泛地運動。第三，刊物編輯不負責任，對活字不負責任。第四，對士多尼克黨人及社會主義派，刊物上其文章和士多尼克之理論的打擊是薄弱。

以上幾上防範陸軍。此外，乃一平天江
軍也。有極大之危險。王成漢。十二月二十五日

紅軍包圍南昌

中蘇友誼，蘇聯政府，於去年十二月
月二十四日，正式宣佈，蘇聯政府，
與中國，白軍，及，
江蘇，及，
...

（大）紅軍，自六月，大勝，即，
進，不，南，自，自，自，自，自，自，
全，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，
里，之，地，丁，日，之，形，勢，則，一，南，自，自，自，自，
軍，所，得，南，昌，城，內，大，數，標，雞，市，分，自，自，自，自，
日，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，
長，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，
南，昌，之，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，
不，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，

（中）自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，
主，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，
在，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，
區，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，
作，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，
日，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，
自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，自，

（一）兩所從從德國駐向之建係，於城外前開荒城河（據大公報），（一）而

又據今日之新聞報載，連日來日軍
 在平津一帶，經廿四日之戰，大獲全勝，日軍
 報，日軍之進，國軍之退，二日內三日內七日內，
 日軍之進，日軍之退，日軍之進，日軍之退。

又據今日之新聞報載，連日來日軍
 在平津一帶，經廿四日之戰，大獲全勝，日軍
 報，日軍之進，國軍之退，二日內三日內七日內，
 日軍之進，日軍之退，日軍之進，日軍之退。

1933年 4月 11日

No. 7

浙江 20,000 零七零五

第四屆西湖國際攝影展覽會

北條時元

反戰、精銳、團結、奮鬥、抗暴、斷絕毒藥

第 3 期

杭州西湖鄉農民，近日反對捐錢，反對政府籌辦，
杭州南方之萬山餘山鄉，西方之銀坑臨安等鄉，
蘇杭花生果最多，占1/4，政府徵實，
自餘地稅糧稅等項，
農民生活困苦，
...

拔逃 五月初三日，作姚家莊及及新源紅橋，並有62,000人的軍隊，
據報姚家莊及紅橋，已與該軍警之衝突，則不果。該
兩政府軍隊與姚家莊及紅橋下所不遇，所以，因月二十四日清晨，自伊
氏2500人，其中有婦人二百人，而八日，~~姚家莊及紅橋~~姚家莊及紅橋
要求取消兩橋，如釋姚家莊及紅橋，又與警民衝突之大，因兩政府
隊警衝突，而姚家莊及紅橋一人，傷兩人。

及封... 查得資本及利利的款項... 五月上旬，... 本月五日，... 現因潮漲... 及四...

今春，因新政府是汪精衛總理，所以汪總理，在瑞士德政
黨，(即當時的中國民主黨，即第一黨，汪精衛主席)大膽，親
臨蘇俄，所及於，(即蘇俄之共產黨)蘇俄之蘇聯，(即蘇聯)
(即行進共產黨)共產黨，即蘇聯，即蘇聯。

第 2 卷 第 3 期 2014 年 12 月 15 日 出版

No. 2

汽車向人圍衝出

臨邑的果農，經于日前起，^{第一}區長潘某率警隊
往該鄉搜禁，一索糧。潘某大隊，晚來民700餘人喊，呼
而將政區署封閉，焚燒，南鄉樂民之百餘人，手持四鎗，
以加入城。^(見四月廿日新南報與申報)，仰問：此
案及凶徒外學制，審訊矣已，據四月九日新南報載：“事連
所捕委員徐某，五續據地方，現即召集口談，信成共出題，究
其此不明，第四第五區得公所檢希鑑，一十所長陳明嚴重
傷，查獲政區局長俞得勝私人信件六號，於此”
一個條“奔赴四縣，黃燦金香種場”四月十日晨
我前拿石的半機開槍，況“同時農民并高呼反帝呼聲！”
是(即四月廿日新南報內)設因，警察市權，由縣署及政

SUBJECT

- (20) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 2.2.33.
Copy of C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, Jan. 19, 1933.
Obtained from French Police.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

MUNICIPAL
REG.
File No. 179

REPORT

Special Branch S. 2. 35

Date February 2, 1933

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence dated January 19, 1933

(Printed in the English language).

Made by and

Forwarded by

D. S. I.

I forward herewith for your information a copy
of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," dated January 19,
1933, which has been obtained on loan from the French Police.

Enquiries regarding the source of this publication
are being made by the staff of this Section.

D. S. I.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Original copy of
Chinese Workers' Correspondence
received to date.

Police on
7/2/33
D. S. I.

Will you please make five
copies of the attached issue of Chinese
Workers' Correspondence.

7.2.33

Off. S. I.

File

Five copies of the "Chinese
Workers' Correspondence" attached.

7.2.33

Chenoweth, S. I.

Copies sent to
the S - the Major
U.S.M.C - Capt. S. I.
4/2

D.S. Everest / Should not the copy of
the Chinese workers Correspondence
be returned to the Chinese?

detached and returned
to the Police / *CSH*
58.

D.S. Ernest

Should not the copy of
the "Chinese Workers Correspondence"
be returned to the French Police?

A.R. 7/2.

Replying:-

Copy detached and returned
to French Police

DBR/2

DBR/2
S.S. 2
7/2/33

No. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, January 11, 1933

To: Section 1/2, French

Sir,

Translation as requested
attached.

G. Prokofiev

D.S.

ad/2
S.S. 1/2

S.S.,
Please endeavour
to trace Chinese
Workers correspondence
and report. Do the
French refer to the
edition in English or the
one in French?
JMS 7/2/33

Translation of extracts from French Police Daily Intelligence
Report dated January 28, 1933.

Parag. 1. The Noulens couple to be released?

According to a telegram of the "Shun Shih" Agency dated January 27, Nanking published in the "China Press", the numerous interventions made in favour of the Noulens couple by persons of influence in China and abroad will be taken into consideration by the judicial authorities of the capital. It is said that there is a possibility of the two prisoners being pardoned shortly.

Parag. 6. The Review entitled "Chinese Workers' Correspondence"

"Chinese Workers' Correspondence"- clandestine organ of the "All-China Labour Federation" (a communist organization) in the issue dated January 19, 1933 published the following notice:-

"As a result of the pressure exercised by the white terror the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" was obliged to suspend its publication for two months. During this period seven special issues were published in a limited quantity which ~~were~~ were distributed only with great difficulty. Now that the Japanese Imperialists have occupied the North of China and the national anti-imperialist and anti-Kuomintang revolution of the toiling masses of China is developing with a new force, the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" has succeeded in resuming its work and hopes to be able to appear weekly."

Hereunder is a summary of this issue:-

1. Revolutionary struggle in reply to the Japanese invasion in North China.
2. Manifesto of the Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic and the Revolutionary Committee of the Red Army.
3. Territory under the influence of the Soviet Districts.
4. The reds near Nanchang.

Notice:- Due to the pressure of white terror, C.W.C. has been forced to suspend for 2 months, in which 7 special numbers are published with few copies circulated only mainly with difficulty. Now as the Japanese imperialism has occupying the North China, with the ferocious growth of anti-imperialism, anti-KMT national revolution of the toiling masses in China, C.W.C. has finally succeeded in resuming its work to meet its duty in this stretched time and hopes that it will succeed to meet the reader once every a week.

— :: —

REVOLUTIONARY WAR TO ANSWER THE JAPANESE INVASION IN
NORTH CHINA.

Shameless Surrender of KMT Again,

Prospect of riot peasants when Japan in Danger

Successful Development of Red Army.

With the continuous aggression of Japanese Imperialism, and the KMT's complete surrender, the toiling masses of China is proceeding an energetic anti-imperialism-KMT revolution under the direction of C.P. of China and is keeping pace with the rapid development of imperialistic invasion.

With the arranged understanding of the French and British imperialism, the Japanese imperialism has been stoplessly arranging Soviet-invasion and North-China occupation since this year with the shameless aid of KMT which acts to suppress the anti-Japanese movement in various localities by dissolving all organizations of the anti-Japanese nature, illegalizing boycott movement of Japanese Goods with threatening of criminal penalty, and in Nanking the police authority goes so far as to erase under the instruction of Japanese consulate all the new-year greeting posters on the streets that is considered to involve the anti-

Japanese feelings such as "Down with the Continental Policy of Japan, Restoration of the lost territory in Manchuria" (Jan. 1, Sin-Wan-Pao).

Now Shannhaikwan, the gate to North China proper is occupied by Japan on the afternoon of Jan. 3, and Peiping and Tientsin are threatened. Hundred of Thousands of Chinese workers and farmers are being slaughtered by the bombshells, cannons, airplanes, tanks and all the ultra-modern killing machines of the Japanese Imperialism.

In the night of Jan 3rd KMT still denies the loss of Shannhaikwan, hoping to "localize" the incident (Jan.7, Sin-Wan-Pao, Chang-Hueen-ling's Telegram to the League of Nations) and up to Jan. 6th, KMT has done nothing besides the proclamation issued by the Ministry of foreign affairs demanding the League to "take effective and immediate measure to stop the development" (Jan 6, Shun-Pao Special Issue). "Without the holding of an emergency meeting of the C.E.C. to discuss the matter, as there is no such a necessity" "what is needed is to lend a close attention to the serious incident". (Jan. 7, Sin-Wan-Pao, Talk of the Chairman-In-Charge of the Executive Yuan of KMT Central Government) Wang-Ching-wei, the chairman of the Executive Yuan, who is used to sing the high-sounding "armed restoration of lost territory" now declares in Germany on his sickness leave that "If the league should fail to settle the Sino-Japanese dispute, other countries will lose their moral protection when the incident should spread and involve them," an opinion which gives absolutely no regard to the sacrifice of the Chinese people but only taking care of other imperialistic nations. The generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek is still enjoying his winter trip on the beautiful West Lake. (Jan. 6, Shun-Pao) but the KMT organs did not forget, however, to spread the onerous propaganda about the "government's resolution of armed resistance," Chen-Pao, The Semi-Organ paper of KMT, makes a call on its editorial of Jan. 8, to the people "How to help the fighting", saying that

"the fires on Shanghaiwan is only the overture of a big war."

It is worthy to recall how Chiang-Kai-shek declared on a mass meeting just after the Japanese occupation of Mukden in Sept. of 1931 his resolution to armed resistance compare with the silent attitude prevailing now in the KMT official circle. That the surrender to the imperialism is a traditional policy of KMT is made clearer and clearer to the masses under the over-developing soviet movement in China and the failure of four-times of the "redsuppression" campaign.

According to a Reuters news of Jan 7th, "A meeting is gathered by the KMT government with the content note since public but it is informed that the authority has decided not to make the situation graver and is hoping an early settlement. Such decision of KMT is doubtlessly under the instruction of the International imperialists. Woodhead, chairman of British students union of Shanghai, the editor of the Shanghai evening post writes in an editorial on Jan. 6th "A policy of restraint may be temporarily unpopular but, it can scarcely be doubted, will in the long run, prove most beneficial to China. The statement of Lytton Commission that, the vital problem, the real national problem for their country is the reconstruction and modernization of the state, to which 'all the other claims of her newly awakened nationalism should be subordinated' remains true today whatever happens in Manchuria or in Jehol. War with Japan means bankruptcy and probably, the disintegration of China."

Under the topic of "The Soviet menace," the same Woodhead writes after having expressed his wish of a peaceful settlement between China and Japan "Japanese Spokesmen have persistently voiced that their country is the main bulwark against Bolshevism in Far East. There is a real danger, however, that by extending her military activities within the wall, Japan will put herself in the paradoxical position of encouraging instead of thwarting the sovietization of China."

Leading the KMT to surrender so as to maintain the peace and order necessary for the modernization of China at one hand

and demanding restriction of Japanese action so as to cooperate in the Soviet-Suppression work in China, Woodhead has revealed the typical imperialistic attitude toward the problem of China.

But contrary to the expectational imperialist KMT, the toiling masses of China have long recognized the shameless surrender of KMT and the cruel exploitation of the imperialists, they have decidedly joined the anti-imp. anti-KMT movement led by the C.P. of China, they are crushing the dirty plans of imperialist -KMT with the victorious revolutionary war. Let's see now:

Nan-tung of Kiangsu was three years ago having its partisan movement suppressed but the farmers are as resolute even now. In a trip to Nan-tung of Ta-kun-pao: "... The tenant farmers are mostly C.P., although they don't know how to read ... Take any book and ask a farmer that his name has been registered as a C.P. on it, without the slightest hesitation he will answer you 'yes'."

The partisans were suppressed and slaughtered at Kao-Yang of Hopei by the KMT force, August last year. When the military force are gone, the farmers put big red characters on the roadside trees reading: "Reverend your killing and slaughtering, we'll resume our communism as soon as you are going." Now, partially the armed activity of partisans are reinstated and the movement of division of salt and food is widely spreading.

Such flames of farmers are burning everywhere, on Ta-kun-pao of Jan. 1st, "On the border of Lin-Nan of Jehol, the farmers have repeatedly burst into riot against taxes and officials. Although many times they were suppressed but recently a big scale riot is being organized which alarms the chairman Tang-Yu-Ling of Jehol to ask for military aid from Peiping. A certain regiment has been dispatched for the request." And on Jan. 4th, the same paper: "Shih-men of Hopei has been endangered by a communist plot of riot on Dec. 16 the disclosure of which resulted in the arrest of hundred eleven farmers."

The revolutionization of the farmers throughout the country has brought big development to the red army as well as the stabilization of the Soviet Districts.

The development of red-army in North-Pakien has been reported in detail in the previous correspondence, and the KMT force was unable to offer a counter-attack. Not a bit is lost by the Hupai-Hunan Borderer Soviet district and to the one million mobilized KMT force with imperialistic ambitions and supervisions under 6 months of personal command of Chiang-Kai-Shek. The KMT paper propaganda the extermination of red-army in Hupai during the end of last year but on Sin-wan-pao of Jan. 8th. admits the contrary fact that red-army are still present at Ho-Fong, Chiu-shan, and Chiu-chi and are even progressing to the Jia-Fang of Hunan. (Jan 7, Sin-wan-pao).

The Red-army under Hsu-chan-chien has captured Shi-Shiang, Pao chen of South Shensi and Nan-kiang, Tung-kiang and Sui-tung of North Szechuan, creating a new Soviet district there within 3 to 4 months of their entry to Shensi. (Jan. 8, Shan-pao).

Let the KMT keep on its exploitation and cheating, let the imperialists keep on their cruel invasion, the revolutionary war of the toiling masses of China will give them a serious and crushing answer soon! (Jan. 8th, 1933)

DECLARATION OF THE PROVISIONAL SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF CHINA AND THE REVOLUTIONARY MILITARY COUNCIL OF THE "RED GUARDS" AND PEASANTS' RED ARMIES.

To the People of China

Japanese imperialism, openly assisted by the French and British imperialists and League of Nations, has begun the invasions of Northern China as a further step towards the complete dismemberment and subjugation of the whole of China. Wholesale slaughter of the civilian population, destruction of cities and villages, increased misery and starvation, mark the further advance of the bandit imperialists of Japan. The horrors of Manchuria and Shanghai are repeated in growing intensity over an ever greater territory of China.

Whole regiments of Chinese soldiers are wiped out because the KMT government refuses to fight the imperialist invaders while the KMT generals under orders of Chiang-Kai-Shek abandon one position after another thus encouraging the further aggression of the Japanese and other imperialists. At the same time the KMT suppresses with all means the anti-imperialist struggle, the boycott movements and the formation of armed volunteers.

One of the reasons given by the KMT government, its generals and politicians for their criminal inactivity and their treason to the country, is that the Chinese Soviets make it impossible to mobilize all the forces for national defence. Chiang-Kai-Shek does not want to fight the Japanese militarism but instead uses 800,000 soldiers to fight against those workers and peasants of China, who have already established their own Soviet government.

But Chinese people want to defend themselves. Many units and hundreds of thousands of soldiers of the KMT armies are against the slaughter of their own brothers and sisters and for armed resistance against Japanese imperialism they begin to realize that the national revolutionary war of armed people can successfully resist the imperialist invasion. The Soviet government of China and the revolutionary military Council of the Chinese Red armies brands the argument of the KMT as clumsy lies, with which they try to hide their treason to the country before the people of China. The Soviet Government again reminds the Chinese people, that already in April 1938, we call upon them masses of China to join up in the struggle against Japanese imperialism. The answer of Chiang-Kai-Shek was the mobilization of the armies not against Japanese imperialism but against the workers and peasants of China.

The Soviet Government of China and the Revolutionary Military Council of the Chinese Red armies declare before the Chinese people: Red Army is ready to enter into fighting operative agreements with any army or military detachments for

the struggle against the Japanese invasion under the following conditions:

- (1) Immediate cessation of the advance against the Soviet district.
- (2) Immediate granting of democratic rights to the people (right of assembly, organization, free speech, press etc.)
- (3) Immediate arming of the people, the creation of armed volunteer detachments to struggle for defence of independence and unity of China.

We call upon the masses of people and soldiers of China to support this call for united national revolutionary struggle for the independence and unity of China.

Unite the struggle against the Japanese and other imperialists with the fight against the sabotage and treason of their KMT agents!

For the revolutionary war of the armed people against Japanese and other imperialists!

Chairman of Provisional Soviet Government of China Mao-Tsueh-Tung
Vice-Chairman Chang-Kao-Tao, Hsiao-Kang-Ing
Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council
of Workers' & Peasants' Red armies Chou-Teh

10th Jan. 1935, Suikin, Kiangsi.

The "Conquered Region of Red District"

- 1) Background
- 2) Comparison of Soviet to Non-Soviet District
- 3) Happenings in "Red-Suppression"
- 4) "70% of Political Strength"

Chang-Kai-shek of KMT, under the direction of international imperialism, has recently completed its "anti-red" drive which took six months with more than a million of soldiers, with the tactical retreat of the Red-army from the base at Hsueh-Hsueh-Anwei district, the KMT organs are wide enough to broadcast a triumphant propaganda throughout the nation and manage to arrange an inspection trip for the bourgeois journalists and newspapermen to the so-called conquered region of red soviet district". Detail descriptions of such trips have appeared on some Press like G' impartial or Ta-Kung-Pao of Tientsin, Shun-Pao, Eastern Times, Morning Press of Shanghai, etc. In spite of the real facts being

distorted or veiled up by the bourgeois reports, some phases of the life in the soviet district can be traced out from them which constitute the "present correspondence"

(1) Background

Concluding from most of the reports, the chief factor which make the farmers or peasants supporting the soviet movement and land revolution is their opposition to the feudal exploitations. Ta-Kung-Pao of Dec. 1 referred Shang-Cheng as follows: "Shang-Cheng, being specially abundant in agricultural production, has long been the leading city of the Honan province, but the lands are mostly owned by big landlords and the rent-system is prevailing... And the way the landlords treat their tenant is cruelest in the country. The peasants got to pay a certain sum of cash bond on obtaining the lease. Formerly the bond is very small and only half of the product from the water field went to the landholder. But now the sum of cash bond has been increased as high as the land price itself while the period of lease has been decreased from 5 years to four and even three at present. Besides the cash bond to be paid, there is also obligation for the farmers to offer the landlords a cash present which, unlike the cash bond, will never be returned to the farmers. In this way, the farmer has to exhaust all his gains in a year for the landlord in order to obtain permission of lease next year. At the same time, the exploiting field has been enlarged, that is, the farmer has to share all his production with the landlords as what are existing: wheat from the field, fish from the pools, ducks, oil cotton, fuel from the hills, sticks are all to have 50% going to the landholder. Besides, the peasants must supply free human labour to the landlord when the latter gets something to construct or build even the sudden supplies for traveling and the maid-servants for house hold affair are obliged to be supplied from the peasants. On the occasion of festivals or celebrations, or marriage, funeral, birthday of the landlord, the peasants have to send gift in, the quantity of which being fixed by some standard e.g. if one sends three catties

of fien this spring he can never make it loan during the next
gift or the lease will be out. These all makes the peasants toil
for nothing and sometimes even not sufficient to meet these de-
mands, resulting in the danger of losing its life-support at
any time.... the local authority, weary peasants..."

In an article named "What's Really in the Red District of
Western Anhwei" on Shan-pao of Dec. 10, we read: "The reasons
for the occupation of Western Anhwei by the Reds are threefold,
the first is the corruption of politics, the local officers ex-
ploit the farmers with the assistance of local landlord class..."

It is only too evident that the struggles spring out of
these conditions are nothing but the opposition or revolting of
the landlords and militarists by the toiling masses. Therefore
"the red army is composed mainly of poor peasants" (Dec 5, Ta-
Kung-Pao) and "the main force of the anti-red drive is the former
landlord class." (Dec. 12, Ta-Kung-Pao) What the "anti-red" cam-
paign is quite clear from this sharp contrast, Landlord at one
end and poor peasants and workers at the other.

(2) Comparisons of Soviet to Non-Soviet Districts.

Although reported in a very vague way, we can trace a vivid
picture of the soviet district as compared with the Non-soviet
districts out of the bourgeois descriptions.

Education ...Soviet District: "The Red mandate at Hong-shaku,
Hupai, put much emphasis on the education, a "cultural committee"
is specially organized for the import of democratic thoughts...
the education is twofold, social and people's. The social edu-
cation centers at the workers and peasants' club, newspaper room,
reading class, public speaking, plays, etc. are given in various
ways. For the people's education, the Lenin primary schools
are established elsewhere. Night schools and half-day schools
are provided for the illiterates. Plans and designs are care-
fully laid out." (Dec. 17 Shan-Pao) A similar account is given
by Ta-Kung-Pao on Dec. 11 to the Hupai-Honan-Anhwei district,
also telling that "the textbooks and teaching materials are all
printed in carbon-oil or wood cut" (Dec. 11, Ta-Kung-Pao)

They are "Well printed and neatly arranged" (Dec. 10, Sin-Wan-Pao).

Non-Soviet District: "Every phase is dark around Kiang-Ring and Kin-Men," especially the education. Very few pupils are attending the many schools established. The school authority draws money from the local officers with forged papers under local military assistance... (Dec. 21, Shung-Pao).

Production Soviet District: In an article called "Impression in King-Chia-Village" written by Mr. Tien-ang on Ta-Kun-Pao, it runs: "The fields beside the road are beautifully covered with rice product but only several women are seen gathering the crop, very few males are seen"...."Rivulets streaming beside the pine covered way shine with the smell of crop...one almost forgets that here is the so-called bandit-district."

Non-Soviet District: The next letter of this same reporter was about the "Misery of Hwang-Shan Hsien" It began with "Although not in the bandit district, the misery is even greater than Shan Hsien or Wang-Shai Hsien". "Half of the field is left unplanted, the condition of lack in plowing oxen is worse than in the Bandit-District. "Within the 40 miles from Hwang-Shan city to the Poo-Pi-River, the fields are entirely covered with high weeds, no plantation seen until the Poo-Pi-River is crossed, where, though, the product is no good and mostly taken away by military forces." "It concludes with a sigh: "It is very sorry to observe that the non-Soviet district is even more difficult to recover than the soviet districts."

Thus, what needs the commonly harled "recovery of farming village" is not the Soviet but the non-Soviet district. The reason is plain, that is, the exploitations described in the first section are removed in the Soviet district, while they are not only still existing but also intensified due to military expenditure in the non-soviet districts. Shung-Pao of Dec. 12, states in an article called "Dyke Inspection" that "the most striking phenomenon is the removal of ownership boundaries of the lands which is the result of the policy of equal division of land; That is why in the same city the "northern non-Soviet

villages yields a production of 20% while for the south-eastern conquered red district, the rice production is nicely cropped." (3rd letter of Tien-shi, Tan-Kun-Pao, Nov. 3rd).

General Life Conditions Very little life conditions can be found from the reports, but a striking contrast is seen from the wage payments of the two districts for the dyke construction.

Soviet District: The monthly salary for the members of the dyke Committee is 6 dollars each, 4 dollars for the chairman of the district government (it is said that 4 dollars are quite enough to live in the Soviet District), 8 dollars for the soldiers. (Dec. 12, Shung-Pao) As to the working hour and the amount of wheat equivalent of the wage the Dyke Committee insists that "the working hours should be 6 each day, equal payment for women.... the average wheat wage for each square of soil is twelve to fourteen catties, which is 60 to 90% more than the seven-catty rate prevailing in the non-soviet districts". (Dec. 12 Shung-Pao, Dec. 10, Sin-Wen-Pao).

Non-Soviet District: "The Magistrate of Kai-Li Kesen, Cheng Ping-Chun, and the local landlords collect a monthly rate of 15 cents from each farming worker under the name of "tax for the people's guard," they also put the section head of the 15th section under arrest for about 20 days."

This single contrast is enough for a clear conclusion.

People's Load Here is a fragment from the reports about the war time condition.

Soviet districts: According to those numerous reports, what proves the "economic depression" of the soviet districts is the following war time mandate of the soviet government": 1) The land tax rates, with the value of the products: free tax for value under 50 dollars, one percent (i.e. 1 cent for each dollar) for values above 50 out below 100, 2% for \$100-200, 3% for \$200-300, 5% for \$300-500, 7% for \$500-700, and 10% for \$700-1000. 2) Double rate as (1) is imposed on former rich peasants; 3) free tax for each workman himself, his family members have to be taxed still according to their respective income. 4) Family

members of red soldiers pay half rate, families of red soldiers who lose their lives during revolutionary wars are free from taxation. b) (Original copy damaged) are free from taxation. But due to the present difficulties in finance and military provisions the government has decided to lend one years tax from the people and will pay back during the coming autumn...."

Non-Soviet district: "In Kwang-Shan, the land tax has been collected for 5 times, at the rate of 10 cents per mu for the first time, 20 cent for the second time, 30 cents for the 3rd 4th and 5th time" (Nov. 11, Ta-Kung-Pao) And "In Huang-Chuan, just beside the mandate of Cheng Fong, the commander of 20th route army forbidding the killing of laboring cows, there was the proclamation of the commencement of a butchery taxation bureau, the inauguration of its minister and the starting of the taxation." (Dec. 1, Ta-Kung-Pao) Also when the reporter walks through the south gate of Huang-Chuan, he sees that "a farmer entering the city wall with two bundles of bean stuff was stopped by a guy and was released only after the guy takes two sticks of the stuff away, the farmer murmured along but did not dare to say anything". (Dec. 3 Ta-Kung-Pao).

Although these are minute aspects, yet they are quite enough to bring forth a vivid picture of the people's life in the two districts.

What is most thrilling is the Dyke Work. "The communist bandits of Hunan-Hupeh-Anhui district have organized a irrigation committee for the river bank of Western Honan and Hupeh" and the "dyke work in Kai-Li is under the control of the Soviet government, its action is quick and efficient. They plan to get 20,000 workers within three days, but the number is reached before the second day ends. The dyke work at Kwanin-Chow needs pumping of water first, the communists have it done nicely with women pumping gang." (Dec. 12 Shung-Pao) The people and government of the Soviet district is creative and positive in

the dyke work. And what about the non-Soviet district?

"After the starting, the work is suddenly attacked by the local garrison troop" "The Hunan provincial government takes the dyke work bureau to be connecting with the communists and intends arrest the same." (same report) In August when the flood rises in river, landlords and militarists planned to flood the soviet district by destroying the dyke under construction, farmers, however, came from hundreds of miles away to defend the work. The destroyers finally employed machine guns to force their destruction. The furious farmers nevertheless keep their work by piling their brethren's corpses in the dyke and resisted to the last. This is not the Hong-en big dyke in the Soviet district was constructed. Chen-Pao gives an account of this happening in "Dyke Inspection" of Dec. 12 "Very hard fight had been staged at this dyke during August of this autumn when many bandits were killed." What is glory for the candid-suppression!" (to be continued).

REDS NEAR NANCHANG

Red Army Under Chu Teh Advancing After Defeating KMT's Troops

According to Pengo (a Japanese organ) news from Hankow on Jan. 18, "the communist troops under Chu Teh and Ho Tzu Tung, which occupied Linchuan, in southwestern part of Kiangsi, on last Thursday (Jan. 11), having broken the line held by the KMT troops under General Chen Cheng, are steadily advancing in the direction on Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province.

"In the meanwhile, the government anti-red expeditionary force, which was defeated at Sauching, on Fukien-Kiangsi border, having had its route of retreat cut toward Nanchang, is withdrawing in the direction of Anjen.

Taken back by this swift offensive of the communist troops, the provincial authorities at Nanchang, in order to prevent the alarm of the inhabitants in the capital, have placed a ban on the news of the activity of the communist troops in general and the defeat of the KMT troops in particular (end)